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THE TIMES

This snooty Chinese charade: Bernard Levin, page 14

Tories pledged to guard against end of Lords

The spectre of Mr Wedgwood Benn's instant socialism loomed over the Conservative conference at Brighton. It spurred delegates to urge the strengthening of the House of Lords against the possibility of abolition and it roused Mr Michael Heseltine to vow that the Tories "would drive them back again".

Benn spectre looms over conference

From Fred Emery
Political Editor
Brighton

Conservative Cabinet ministers and constituency representatives yesterday largely diverted themselves from present difficulties to devote the opening session of their conference to repelling the threat of instant socialism from Mr Wedgwood Benn and the Labour left.

In a typical peroration that brought the conference to its feet in a standing ovation, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, vowed that the Tories would "drive them back again", saying: "you will never impose your alien creeds on the free peoples of this land".

And backing rhetoric with policy, on behalf of Mrs Margaret Thatcher personally and the Government, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and leader of the House of Commons, unreservedly embraced a conference motion urging that the House of Lords be strengthened against the possibility of abolition.

Late last night, on the BBC television *Newsnight* programme, Mr St John-Stevas admitted that the Cabinet had never considered the matter, and he said it could not be considered by Parliament until the session beginning in November, 1981.

However, he maintained that the issue was now back at the centre of the political stage, given an "immediacy" by Mr Benn at Blackpool.

In a further, perhaps inadvertent, acceptance of Labour's policy challenge, Conservatives balloted to debate the EEC on Thursday in a motion that puts them on a collision course with public opinion. It urges the Government in the coming year to launch a campaign "to explain the benefits of Britain's membership of the Community".

Mr St John-Stevas: at the conference had been careful not to say when the Government would proceed to such a transformation of the Lords that, in the words of the motion, "the composition and powers of the Upper House should be strengthened and firmly established as a safeguard against arbitrary government".

Further changes were due in the Commons first, he said, in the coming parliamentary session. And he cautioned that "the nostrum of instant abolition is not to be answered by the nostrum of instant reform".

He added: "We shall need to think long and carefully as to how we put it into practice", including consultation with the peers about all the alternatives. Those were: to retain the status quo or go to a fully elected or a mixed chamber with elected and hereditary representatives. He favoured retaining the hereditary component.

What was important was to devise some means "so that the second chamber cannot be swept away by an unrepresentative House of Commons but can stand secure as long as it commands the approval and esteem of the nation".

Thus has the pledge by Mr Benn to abolish the House of Lords worked a political wonder. Delivered but a week ago without consultation with any of Mr Benn's colleagues in the Labour National Executive Committee and precipitating a split with Labour's own moderates, it has now compelled the Government to respond.

For in spite of lobbying for Lords reform from Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, the issue has had low priority with Mrs Thatcher and her Cabinet colleagues. If at all, it has been spoken of as a matter for a second term of government.

Yet here were conference speakers almost falling over themselves to urge action, one even wishing to have a new Upper House elected before the next general election.

Others were more confident. Mr Douglas Hogg, MP for Grantham, thought the Conservatives would win the next two elections. But for many of the rest it was clear that Mr Benn was a genie out of a bottle. And they were running scared.

In vain had Lord Thorneycroft, the party chairman, urged them in a splendid rallying speech not to dwell on Labour at Blackpool. The Conservatives could hardly let go—from the debates on the Lords, local government and education.

It almost passed unnoticed that Lord Thorneycroft also insisted that the Government would not be inflexible on economic policy.

In the process Lord Thorneycroft praised Mr Edward Heath, who on Monday evening had used a television interview to warn the Government against being afraid to adjust its policies. Mr Heath had said the Government might lose support for all its policies if it persisted in trying to manage the economy through control of the money supply alone.

Mrs Thatcher is to attend today's debate on industrial relations but will not speak until the closing session on Friday.

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Photograph by Harry Kerr

Mr Norman St John-Stevas speaking at Brighton yesterday.

Iraq makes ready for push to Abadan

From Robert Fisk
Khorramshahr, Oct 7

The chief officer of the Yugoslav cargo ship Krasica leant over the afterdeck of his bullet-flecked ship and grinned broadly. "Both sides shelled us all the time—for 15 days", he said. "We sat down below, played cards and drank beer. What else could we do?"

It must have been bad. Shells still hissed high over the waterfront and machine guns thumped away behind the warehouses. But the sailor did not even look eastwards along the quay where smoke poured from a burning ship.

The Iraqis now have troops and tanks along the Khorramshahr waterfront and their armour is stretched along the west bank of the Karun river. A Soviet-built T-62 tank stands about 400 yards short of the river on the quayside and every hour or so it belches a shell into the opposite bank where the Iranian army has its British made Chieftain tanks.

Along the road from the international border, the Iraqi army is now bringing up pontoon bridges on huge road transporters and it is obvious that the next Iraqi objective will be the crossing of the Karun river, opening up the road to Abadan.

Yet they still have to capture the whole city of Khorramshahr. Although the harbour is secure, the centre of the city is still a battleground.

All morning, shells burst over the main streets and beyond the plantation beside the port: every few minutes there were bursts of sniper fire from the direction of the Karun river. Iraqi officers blame this shooting upon a few "fanatical" Iranian Revolutionary Guards although they have been saying that for the past nine days.

The Khorramshahr waterfront is lined with foreign ships, some like the Krasica comparatively undamaged and others half destroyed by fire.

The Italian cargo ship Capriella, for instance, has had its bridge, funnel and superstructure gutted by fire. The Chinese ship Yung Chun has rocket and bullet holes in its hull.

Further east, where Iranian gunfire still rakes the quays, there are bigger ships burning fiercely.

The Iraqis must have entered the port suddenly because the docks are still strewn with empty goods wagons, half-empty crates and smouldering containers still clutched by the grapling of damaged cranes.

From some of the containers, Iraqi soldiers are "liberating" the contents, making off with a bizarre collection of Suzuki

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Sharp fall in money supply raises hopes of cut in interest rate

By John Whitmore

Figures showing that the rate of monetary growth fell back sharply in September were hailed yesterday by Mr Angus Maude, Paymaster General and the Cabinet's chief spokesman, as a sign that the Government's policy was working. In the City the figures were taken as confirmation that Britain was on course for a cut in interest rates within the next few weeks.

Just how soon that cut will come remains unclear. While welcoming the Bank of England's indication that the money supply grew by 0.5 percentage point to 0.75 percentage point, in September, Mr Maude added that a fall in interest rates would have to wait until the Government was quite sure that the money supply was "firmly under control".

He said at the Conservative Party conference in Brighton: "The Government has always said that once the distortions of the money supply figures caused by the removal of the 'corset' controls had worked out of the statistics, the underlying improvement would become apparent.

"The latest figures show that this forecast has already been realized. They are very encouraging. They show that the Government's policy of restricting the growth of the money supply, in order to get inflation under control, is working.

"The rate of inflation is falling, and we hope the fall will continue. This is good news for everyone. The high levels of interest rates are making life very difficult for businessmen and home buyers alike.

"They have been necessary as a temporary measure. Once we are quite sure the money supply is firmly under control, we can all look forward to the prospect of some relief."

In the City the most encouraging aspect of the latest figures was seen as the marked decline in credit demand from the private sector. The main High Street banks put the underlying rate of increase in lending to the private sector as low as £150m last month compared with monthly figures of £700m-£800m earlier in the year.

The Bank of England was quick to point out that one month's figures should not be taken in isolation. The monthly figures for bank lending have proved volatile this year and the authorities will be particularly keen to have some idea of what has been happening in October before they feel convinced that the corner has been turned.

Although money supply figures for October will not be published until early November, the Bank will be getting a reasonable picture of what is going on from unpublished weekly figures and its informal contacts with the banking system.

If these preliminary indications prove sufficiently encouraging, then many in the City would expect to see a reduction in the Bank of England's minimum lending rate by the end of this month.

That view is not unanimous. Some financial market analysts feel that the Government is in no mood to be hurried.

They suggest that the September money supply figures may not be as good as they look because they take in a very large half-yearly payment of petroleum revenue tax, paid by the oil companies to the Exchequer on September 1.

There is a feeling in some quarters that the Government may not wish to alter interest rates until it has decided on its new set of monetary targets—due to be announced in mid-November—and assessed the implications of any changes it may wish to make to the present methods of monetary control.

The Government's original target had been that sterling M3 should grow at an annual rate of 7-11 per cent from February, 1980, to April, 1981. In the seven months to September, sterling M3 has grown by almost 13 per cent, but the figure has been swollen by distortions by the ending in June of the "corset" controls on the banking system.

Muhammad Ali 'took drug before fight'

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Oct 7

Muhammad Ali took big doses of the drug thyroxine to lose weight for his title fight last Thursday, a spokesman for the former heavyweight champion said here today.

In just five months Ali's weight dropped dramatically from 265lb to his fighting weight of 217lb. But Ali was left weak and dehydrated so that only after four rounds with Larry Holmes in the hot Las Vegas ring he looked flat-footed and tired. He failed to answer the bell for the eleventh round after a display of lacklustre boxing.

Muhammad Ali was admitted to the University of California medical centre hospital yesterday and has been undergoing medical tests. A hospital spokesman said his condition was "satisfactory". He would not elaborate on his treatment or symptoms.

Ali's manager, Herbert Muhammad, said: "I think he lost too much weight too quickly. He was dried out and he did not sweat even though it was hot in the ring."

Doctors in Los Angeles say symptoms of an overdose of the drug—an extract of thyroid—can vary from sever muscular weakness to impairment of muscular functions.

Weight obsession: Dr Charles Lee Williams, Sr, speaking in a telephone interview from his Chicago office, said today: "I may have placed him (Ali) in jeopardy inadvertently in an attempt to correct a condition I felt had existed for some time—hydrothyroidism (underactive thyroid). The drug speeds up metabolism and interferes with the body's ability to cool itself. He was supposed to drink a lot more water with it but he was obsessed with getting his weight down and felt water would prevent that".

"I went back to my corner and I felt just so tired", Ali said last Friday. "I could barely lift my arms. All the strength had gone fro me. My reflexes . . . there was just nothing working. I wasn't sweating a drop."—UPI.

Battle near Kabul's Soviet HQ

Islamabad, Oct 7.—Western diplomats in Afghanistan have reported that there was a big gun battle at the weekend near the Darulaman Palace, headquarters of the joint Afghan-Soviet military command in south-west Kabul.

The reports, which reached Pakistan today, said the shooting on Friday night was the most serious incident in the Afghan capital since a series of violent student-led demonstrations in May and June.

The diplomats said the fighting broke out near the palace, about one mile from the Soviet Embassy.

The diplomats said witnesses reported that three insurgents were killed and 14 wounded in clashes with Soviet and Government troops.

The insurgents have apparently changed their tactics from large-scale assaults on military and Government posts to selective ambushes.—Reuter.

Electricity industry chairman to resign

By Kenneth Owen

Sir Francis Tombs, chairman of the Electricity Council, is to resign because of the Government's refusal to reorganize the electricity supply industry along the lines proposed four years ago by the Plowden Committee.

Sir Francis indicated yesterday that this refusal was likely to result in inefficient long term planning for the industry, and higher electricity prices for the consumer.

Announcing his decision to leave at the end of this year instead of continuing until his appointment expires on March 31, 1982, he said: "I have resigned because I think the industry is not properly organized."

Reorganization, including the formation of a unified Central Electricity Board to be headed by Sir Francis, was intended by the Labour Government in 1977-78 but the necessary legislation was not introduced.

At present, for England and Wales, the industry comprises the Central Electricity Generating Board and 12 area boards, all of which are statutory bodies. Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said last July that the present Government did not intend to change this structure.

Sir Francis blamed both Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy in the Labour Government, and Mr Howell equally for the fact that the Plowden proposal for a new central body had not been implemented.

"The opportunity to legislate, and the commitment, rested with the previous government", he said. "They procrastinated". Sir Francis then advised Mr Howell against his July decision but was overruled.

He said that when he moved from the chairmanship of the South of Scotland Electricity Board to the Electricity Council

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Full agreement on refunding British EEC contributions

The EEC foreign ministers reached an agreement in Brussels on the method and timetable for repaying British budget contributions, which Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, described as "very satisfactory". Surprisingly the French did not make on the right to veto each payment. It was speculated that Mrs Thatcher might have reached a *quid pro quo* agreement on farm prices with President Giscard d'Estaing, but Lord Carrington denied any link between the new agreement and the farm prices settlement. Page 6

Murder victims 'burnt'

The bodies of six murder victims, including Mr George Brett and his son Terry, aged 10, were cut up and burnt on a grate in a council flat, it was alleged at the Central Criminal Court. Four men deny charges of murder, and it was said that two of the men, after the first murder, discussed earning money by obtaining contracts to kill. Page 2

Senior surgeon arrested

Mr Paul Vickers, aged 43, a senior surgeon in north-east England, was arrested by police who have been investigating the death of his wife 15 months ago. He is understood to have accompanied Northumbria police officers from London to Newcastle upon Tyne. Miss Pamela Collison, aged 33, a friend of Mr Vickers, was also arrested. Page 2

Turkey executions agreed

Turkey's ruling National Security Council has approved the death sentences imposed by martial law tribunals on four terrorists who killed seven people in two attacks on cafes in Ankara. If the executions go ahead they will be the first in Turkey since 1972. Death sentences have been imposed on 22 others who killed 100 people at Kahramanmaras in 1978. Page 7

Mr Martens tries again

Mr Wilfried Martens, the caretaker Belgian Prime Minister, is planning a new coalition. The Government's resignation was accepted by King Baudouin after the failure of talks aimed at saving it. On Saturday the King asked for a final attempt to avoid a split. Page 6

BL makes fateful launch of the mini Metro

The mini Metro, on which British Leyland has staked its future as a mass-producer of cars, was officially unveiled. The cars principal selling points, in a fiercely contested part of the market, will be very low fuel and servicing costs and the most efficient use of interior space in its class. Pages 5, 19

Sunken treasure dispute

Japan and the Soviet Union are involved in a dispute over a fortune in sunken treasure, believed to be lying in the wreck of a Russian battle cruiser which was sunk during the Russo-Japanese war seventy-five years ago. While British and Japanese divers attempt to retrieve the treasure, the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo has renewed Moscow's claim to it. Page 7

TUC warning on unrest

TUC leaders are to draw up a warning of widespread social unrest over rising unemployment which they will present to the Prime Minister when they meet her next week. However, some leaders are to oppose another part of the TUC policy paper offering union cooperation if the Government agrees to joint consultations on policy. Page 2

Priest's challenge

A Roman Catholic priest's recommendation that investments should be withdrawn from 10 British companies with overseas interests has been accepted by the trustees of the Archdiocese of Birmingham's £2.5m investment fund. The companies are named in a statement as failing a moral fitness test formulated by Father Patrick O'Mahoney of Solihull. Page 6

Good-turn woman is swept to death

By Michael Horsnell

Torrential rain and winds of up to 86 miles an hour have left a trail of destruction across Britain in the past 24 hours and claimed the life of a woman, aged 50.

Mrs Betty Mayton, from Harpenden, Herts, who was on holiday in Morecambe, was swept to her death by heavy seas yesterday when she tried to collect a bottle of seawater as she stood on the promenade. The water was for a friend who believed it was useful in treating arthritis.

Lancashire police said: "It was almost high tide and as Mrs Mayton tried to fill the bottle she was swept away by a wave."

At Leeds and Bradford Airport, Department of Trade inspectors examined a Viscount aircraft which aquaplaned off the runway after a flight in heavy rain from London. The 48 passengers and four crew on board the British Midland aircraft escaped injury as it came to a halt partly on a grass verge and partly blocking the runway. The undercarriage and two propellers were damaged.

In the West Country 1¾in of rain fell in 12 hours on Dartmoor and Bodmin Moor and gusts of up to 86 miles an hour at Ilfracombe sent trees crashing on to minor roads.

Sloy, north of Glasgow, had 2in of rain in 12 hours and there was flooding in Glasgow, Ayrshire and Renfrewshire. Floods also hit Windermere and Hawkshead in Cumbria. In Coniston near by, several people were made homeless when a river burst its banks.

The road through Conway Valley, Gwynedd, was up to 4ft under water and bridges were closed.

On the South coast heavy seas tore boats from their moorings and damaged beach huts.

The heaviest rainfall was at Wittering, Lincolnshire, where ¾in fell in one hour.

The cause of the bad weather was a deep depression which formed in mid-Atlantic and swept north-eastwards across the country. Windy, showery weather was forecast for many parts of Britain today.

Husband charged over Paris blast

Paris, Oct 7.—The husband of a Dutch tourist who lost both her legs in Sunday's bomb blast in Paris was charged tonight with attempted murder, police said. He is Robert van Peffelen, aged 33, of Brunssum. His wife, Carmelia, aged 33, also received severe burns in the explosion.

Responsibility for the blast had been calimed by a man who said he spoke for a neo-Nazi movement. But police said they doubted this.—Reuter.

Paris Protest March, page 6

Polish leader admits divisions in party and says crisis is not yet over

Warsaw, Oct 7.—Mr Stanislaw Kania, the Polish Communist Party leader, acknowledged in a speech published today by the official news media, that there were divisions within the party. He said the crisis in the country was not over.

Speaking at the closing session of the party's Central Committee, which ended yesterday, he also said the party would honour its commitments to Labour leaders over the formation of the Soviet block's first free trade unions. Millions of non-party supporters of socialism could feel "the bitter taste of the crisis that swept across Poland and which has not yet come to an end".

Hinting at unresolved conflicts within the party between hardliners and reformers, Mr Kania said there were differences in approach, appraisals and proposals during the committee meeting, which dismissed eight of its full members and two deputies and promised a campaign against corruption.

Mr Kania said the new unions would have to conform to the socialist state. He made no reference to "anti-socialist forces", a phrase recently used to condemn tendencies in the new union movement.

Mr Kania's promises of political renewal and reform of the Communist Party have been greeted with some cynicism.

Acknowledging this, the official news agency PAP, said in a commentary: "It is a matter of great importance that in a few years' time we do not look back at the recent plenum with the same bitterness and disappointment with which we now regard the plenum convened 10 years ago which was supposed to initiate the December renewal."

Mr Edward Gierek, the former party leader, whose regime was heavily criticized during the weekend meeting, came to power in December 1970.

PAP also reported that the former head of Polish radio and television, Mr Maciej Szczepanski, and his aide, Mr Eugeniusz Patyk, both dismissed from the Central Committee, were dismissed today from their local Communist Party organization in Katowice.

The Polish Parliament today stripped Mr Szczepanski of his party immunity in preparation for his trial. PAP reported. He has been charged with illegally profiting from his post.

Soviet criticism: The Soviet trade union newspaper *Trud* said today that many workers in Gdansk were echoing slogans of trade unions in capitalist countries.

In its first report from a Polish independent trade union meeting, *Trud* said it considered many of the speakers hostile to the prevailing social order in Poland. "I met with trade union activists who openly and demonstratively declared their 'revolutionary' resolve to do away with the mistakes and distortions of the past," a correspondent said.

"At Gdansk I heard such statements at one of the conferences . . . most of the speakers sincerely wanted to overcome the difficulties. But the hetaed debate often concealed another tendency."

The correspondent said that in appearing to strive for a solution of the problems many workers were "copying the slogans of the trade union movements in capitalist countries.

"At the Gdansk conference a leaflet was circulated which claimed to represent the views of a mass forum of trade unions. But it had nothing in common with the goals and interests of the working class."

He said the leaflet defended individuals engaged in anti-state activity, who had been used by western correspondents to damage Poland's national interests—an apparent reference to dissidents who helped to organize the strikes.—Reuter.

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HOME NEWS

Bodies of six murder victims were dismembered and burnt in grate, prosecution alleges

By Richard Ford

The bodies of six murder victims were cut up and burnt on a grate in a council flat, Mr David Tudor Price, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal Court yesterday at the trial of four men accused of murder.

After successfully murdering the owner of a toy business, two of the men discussed earning money by obtaining contracts to kill people. Among their victims were Mr George Brett, a haulage contractor, and his son Terry, aged 10, who disappeared almost six years ago.

A butcher's mincing machine was bought for £25 to dispose of the body of the first victim, but it did not work properly. Eventually the bodies of all the victims were dismembered, burnt in a grate, and then the ashes and bones were dumped.

He warned the jury of ten men and two women: "The details of this case are extremely unpleasant. It will be necessary for you to steel yourself to listen to descriptions which are really revolting."

Between 1974 and 1978 six people had disappeared and had never been found alive or the bodies discovered. The details had come to light when a man called John Childs was arrested on suspicion of a robbery in Hertfordshire last year. He had confessed to being involved in the disappearance of all six.

He pleaded guilty last December to six counts of murder and was serving life imprisonment. "It is the case for the Crown that Childs was not concerned alone in these murders, but in every one of them he was involved with MacKenney, and in some of them concerned with others."

The story began when Mr Childs was released from prison in 1972 and went to work for Mr Pinfold, who was manufacturing lifejackets, designed by Mr MacKenny, in a church hall at Dagenham. The three had serious discussions about killing people for money, but nothing came of it at that time.

Terence "Teddy Bear" Eve, aged 35, made teddy bears and soft toys on the balcony of the hall being used by Mr Pinfold and Mr MacKenny. Mr Tudor Price said that Mr Pinfold wanted to take over Mr Eve's business. Various ideas of getting rid of him were discussed until eventually it was decided he would be killed by Mr MacKenny and Mr Childs at the church hall with Mr Pinfold *absent, because, as he would* inherit the business, he needed an alibi.

It was decided to put the body through a butcher's mincing machine installed in Mr Childs's flat. Mr Childs would say that Mr Eve went to the hall and was hit *many times on the* head with a piece of piping, but when it became difficult to kill him, Mr Childs joined in using a hammer, and Mr MacKenny then strangled him with a rope.

The body was wrapped in a tarpaulin and the hall washed and cleaned. Mr MacKenny and Mr Childs dismembered the body in Mr Childs's flat in Poplar, east London, with a knife and saw. But the household electric current was not enough to get the mincing machine to work properly, so Mr MacKenny tried to flush pieces of the body down the toilet.

That was so slow that they decided to burn the body, and the ashes and bones were thrown out of the window of a moving car on the Barking bypass.

Mr Childs would say that after that killing, the three of them discussed obtaining contracts to kill. For their next murder they were paid £1,800 by Leonard Thompson, who also provided them with a Sten-gun to kill George Brett. Mr Thompson had a grudge against Mr Brett because he had given evidence against him in a court case after the two men had fought. They hatched a plan to lure Mr Brett from his home to the hall on the pretext that Mr Childs, using a fictitious name, wanted some haulage work done.

Mr Childs went to Mr Brett's house dressed as a City businessman, complete with bowler hat, and Mr Brett agreed to follow him in his car. When Mr Childs's car would not start Mr Brett got a rope to tow it and "tragically as it turned out, *it gave an opportunity to young* Terry to go with his father for the ride".

On arrival at the hall Mr MacKenny shot Mr Brett through the back of the head twice, and then once through the front of his head.

"*Childs was holding the ten-*year-old with his hand clasped over his mouth, and MacKenny put the sten gun to the boy's head and shot him with a single shot." The bodies were dismembered with a saw and butcher's knife and slowly burnt before the ashes were dumped.

The next victim was to be Robert Brown, an escapee from Chelmsford Prison, who was living on a camp bed at the hall and who had seen all the blood after the murder of Mr Eve.

Mr Childs's account was that Mr MacKenny shot Mr Brown twice in the back of the head, but the shots did not kill him. He was attacked with an axe and stabbed before eventually being impaled on the floor with a swordstick.

Mr Morton-Thurtle hired Mr Childs and Mr MacKenny to kill Frederick Sherwood because he owed Mr Sherwood money and was finding it difficult to repay it. Mr Childs and Mr MacKenny agreed to kill Mr Sherwood for £4,000, with payment being made by one instalment of £1,500 and then fortnightly instalments of £500. After *learning that* Mr Sherwood was trying to sell his car, the plan was to lure him to Mr MacKenny's home on the pretext that Mr Childs was going to purchase the vehicle.

Mr Childs felled Mr Sherwood with a 2lb hammer, and then *Mr MacKenny shot him.*

The final victim was murdered for a different motive. Mr MacKenny wanted Ronald Andrews's wife, Gwendoline, with whom he was having an affair. Mr MacKenny persuaded Mr Andrews that he should en*gage a private detective to* check on his wife, and under that pretext he went to the flat in Poplar to meet Mr Childs, posing as the detective:

"MacKenny shot Andrews through the head, and afterwards he said he was very *sorry to have to kill his friend.*"

Mr Childs would say that Mr MacKenny then drove Mr Andrew's Lincoln Continental car to Wisbech and drove it into the river before coming back to London. Again, the body was dismembered and *burnt.*

Mr Tudor Price said it would be alleged that last year, when Mr MacKenny was wanted by police, and that while he was staying in somebody's house, he spoke of his love for Mrs Gwendoline Andrews and how *badly her husband had-treated* her. But he had said he should not have killed Ronnie and that since he had done it he had been filling Mrs Andrews with drink to stop her talking about him.

Ending his opening address, *Mr Tudor Price said that an* arsenal of weapons that belonged to the group was found in a house in Woodford Green, Essex, after Mr Childs was arrested, and that in the flat in Poplar forensic science experts had found orange cur*tains with human blood on* them, a roll of polythene with human blood and human hair on it.

The trial continues.

The accused and the charges are: Henry MacKenny, aged 48, of Haydon Road, Dagenham, Essex, who is charged with the murders of Terence Eve between October 31 and November 3, 1974, of George Brett and his son Terry, aged 10, on January 4, 1975, of Robert Winston Brown between November 1 and December 31, 1975, of Frederick Sherwood between July 31 and August 3, 1978, and of Ronald Andrews between October 12 and 15, 1978:

Terence Pinfold, aged 47, of Wallington Road, Seven Kings, Ilford, Essex, who is charged with the murders of Terence Eve, George Brett and Robert Brown and with assisting in the disposal of Terry Brett's body;

Leonard Thompson, aged 41, of Mount Pleasant Farm, Southend Arterial Road, Upminster, Essex, who is charged with the murder of George Brett; and

Paul Morton-Thurtle, aged 34, a civil engineer, of Stodmarsh Road, Stodmarsh, Canterbury, who is charged with the murder of Frederick Sherwood.

The four men pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

The burial crown of Queen Kristina the Elder of Sweden to be shown in an exhibition of court jewels at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

TUC plans warning over unemployment

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

TUC leaders will today draw up a warning of widespread social unrest over rising unemployment to take to Mrs Margaret Thatcher when they meet her for talks at 10 Downing Street next week.

The threat is in a confidential policy paper being discussed by the TUC Economic Committee, which offers trade union cooperation with the Government if ministers agree to joint consultations with the unions on social and economic policy.

But the idea of such collaboration will be opposed by some union leaders this morning. They argue that the TUC would be playing into the Cabinet's hands by offering any cooperation with the Thatcher administration.

The conclusion of the document as presented to unions for their approval is: "Figures for unemployment and all the other main indicators make the case for alternative economic policies. The key issue is whether the Government accepts that such policies must be based on cooperation not confrontation.

"The TUC has confirmed its willingness to discuss with Government on the basis of a wide-ranging, agreed agen which context any issue c raised, but there has be response from the G ment."

That conclusion is react an indirect route fro main body of the policy which is deeply critic Government economic pol opens by accusing the C of breaching the 194 party pledge to achiev employment in the UK.

It goes on to demand the Government its estimate for unemplo which the TUC believe be well in excess of 2.5 m Mrs Thatcher and her ministers should be "Do you agree that this lead to widespread unrest?"

Congress House staff drew up the paper, re ministerial argument a wage settlements are high unemployment, a that the unemployment will be reduced only expansionary economic Increased spending b nationalized industries a Manpower Services Com is urged.

Every job lost by state spending is matc another lost in the sector, the TUC says.

Unions seek to clarif 'News' agreement

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Senior executives of Associated Newspapers and Express Newspapers will today attempt to allay the suspicions of printing unions that some details of the agreement between the two groups on the closure of the London *Evening News* are being kept secret.

A meeting with officials of the 11 unions with members at the newspaper will be held tonight when the groups' executives will be asked to clarify aspects of the deal under which the new *Evening Standard* will be launched next month.

Talks took place yesterday between the two groups on who should be the editor of the new paper, with Associated Newspapers pressing the case for Mr Louis Kirby, editor of the *Evening News*. Other possible contenders are understood to be Mr Jeremy Deedes, assistant editor of the *Evening Standard*, and Mr Robbie Addison, a senior editorial exec the *Daily Star*.

It is thought that nouncement on the appo is imminent, but if M does get the job it cou friction with the *Eveni dard* staff. Journalist have said they would t test to work with him.

General secretaries printing unions are due Lord Matthews, chair Express Newspapers, t discuss the future of t *Star*. Lord Matthews the unions that savings would have to be ac the newspaper was to printing in London.

Unions fear that if in London is stopped signal the eventual cl the newspaper. Howe thought that some of t will tell Lord Matth they are not prepared economies in view of t ment with Associate papers on the closur *Evening News* with th nearly 1,800 jobs.

Laggers' delegates back strike call

By Our Labour Reporter

Laggers' representatives yesterday decided to seek a national strike as three unions which have defied the TUC formula for a settlement of the Isle of Grain dispute came a stage closer to suspension from the TUC.

About 30 delegates representing 6,000 laggers on big construction sites throughout Britain voted to recommend that their union, the General and Municipal Workers *(GMWU), calls an official* strike aimed at safeguarding their hold on insulation work in the industry.

In the Isle of Grain dispute, substitute laggers have taken over from GMWU members. The union claims attempts have been made to keep it out of lagging work of the petrochemical sites at Pembroke and Milford Haven.

The laggers yesterday called for an emergency meeting of the GMWU executive to make picketing at the sites in southwest Wales official. Five men were arrested on Monday when 500 tried to bar the entrance to the Texaco site at Pembroke.

The unions facing suspension, the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' (AUEW) *construction* and engineering sections, and the Electoral, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, yesterday decided to ask Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, to convene a meeting of all parties involved in a final attempt to resolve the Isle of Grain dispute without a TUC split.

But they also agreed to call their executives together on October 20, two days before the TUC General Council is to decide on endorsing the suspension. That meeting is assumed to be for making contingency plans in case of suspension.

Mr Terence Duffy, the AUEW's president, said after yesterday's meeting between his executive and Mr Frank Chapple, general secretary of the electrical union, and Mr John Baldwin, general secretary of the AUEW construction section: "We are still convinced the TUC formula cannot work and at present it looks as if the decision to suspend us will be enacted".

The TUC General Council had agreed to suspend the three unions unless they accepted the *formula by next Friday* and no move towards a strike will be made before then.

Mr Baldwin said that a reply from Mr Murray to a request for a round-table meeting to reach a settlement had been "not helpful".

Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the GMWU, has been vested by his executive with the authority to taken any action he deems appropriate in the dispute, but would be unlikely to call a strike without first consulting national and other officers.

Mr Frank Cottam, GMWU national officer, responsible at present for the laggers, was reminded yesterday that a similar strike had been threatened before but not implemented. He pointed out that there was no little room for the TUC to intervene further, since it had exhausted its procedures over the Isle of Grain.

Strike threat to bread production

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Bread production could be disrupted from next week after a decision by flour mill engineers to strike unless a 15 per cent pay offer *is improved* in talks today.

Meetings among maintenance craftsmen at flour mills throughout the country have voted by four to one to back their union leaders and reject an offer accepted by 4,000 process workers.

Announcing that yesterday, Mr Gavin Laird, an executive member of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, which represents 500 of the 700 men involved, said a strike would begin on Monday unless the offer was improved this afternoon.

The immediate impact of a national strike by flour mill craftsmen, believed to be the first in the industry, is uncertain, since a small minority of mills have *settled* outside national negotiations.

Mr Laird said last night that he expected a rapid effect on production of bread, cakes, biscuits and pet foods if the strike went ahead.

Among the 40 companies represented by the Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers Limited are the three largest: Rank Hovis MacDougall, Associated British Foods and Dalgety-Spillers.

The association declined yesterday to comment in advance of this afternoon's talks, beyond suggesting that they were taking place "at the union's request".

Mr Laird explained that the union had recommended its meetings to reject the offer but *to authorize its negotiators to* make one last attempt to get the offer improved.

The association, which originally offered between 12 and 13 per cent, later withdrew an accompanying offer of enhanced holiday pay when it im*proved the pay offer to 15 per* cent on the basis rate of just over £68 per week.

The unions have been seeking, along with increases of more than 20 per cent, moves to a shorter working week and holiday pay reflecting what they say are the average earnings for a 40-hour week of about £94.

Dockers call off strike : jobs for seven are found

By Our Labour Staff

The strike by 950 dockers and fish porters, which paralysed Grimsby and Immingham docks, was called off last night after the seven men at the centre of the dispute were found new jobs in the port.

A settlement was reached soon after 1,800 dockers at Hull decided to strike immediately in sympathy with the Grimsby men.

The seven men had been refused jobs by the Grimsby Landing Company, to which they had been allocated by the local dock labour bo they had been declare to requirements by an handling company in

Under the settle men will be given jo commercial section of which has been r accepted by local and General Worke officials who called t Fish porters were due to work at midnight dockers this morning

Hull dockers were t reverse their strike after news of the ag

School fire inquiry

Police suspect arson after a fire caused damage estimated at £20,000 to Bishop Kirk Middle School, Oxford, yesterday.

Correction

The Geoffrey Knight surgical Unit, referred *report on September 17* Brook General Hospital Hill Road, south eas not at Brookwood Hosp

Maternity pay plan seen as attack on women's rights

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Government proposals to combine maternity benefits were condemned by the General and Municipal Workers' Union yesterday as "a totally unacceptable" further erosion of working women's rights.

Mrs Pat Turner, the union's equal rights officer, said that women would fight the proposals.

Mrs Turner was commenting on proposals, due to go to Cabinet ministers soon, to change existing maternity arrangements on similar lines to the Government's proposals to make employers responsible for paying sickness benefit for the first eight weeks.

As disclosed in *The Times* on Monday, the two options being discussed would either make employers totally responsible *for maternity pay*, abolishing the national insurance maternity allowance, or make the state solely responsible for paying higher maternity allowance.

The new options, which are seen by civil servants as a logical extension of the proposed *changes to national insurance* sickness benefit, are expected to be published for consultation before the end of the year.

If approved, they would be included *in a Bill early next* year for implementation in 1982.

Mrs Turner said yesterday that the Government had made it more difficult for women to return to work after having a baby because of changes to maternity rights in the Employment Act.

The new proposals would discriminate either against women with dependants and those entitled to maternity pay, or those women who did not qualify for state benefits.

"I suppose we should have expected these proposals from a Government which is committed to sending women back into the home and dismantling the national insurance system which working people have contributed to", Mrs Turner said.

"It is women who are bearing the brunt of this Government's callous economic policies. It is women who will lose their rights through this latest 'economy measure'. It is women who will fight back *against it, through the trade* unions which represent them."

Miss Pamela Collison: Taken by police to Newcastle.

Death case: police arrest top surgeon

Mr Paul Vickers, aged 45, a senior surgeon, was arrested yesterday by police investigating the death of his wife 15 months ago.

Mr Vickers is understood to have met Northumbria police officers at an address in the south of England and to have later accompanied them to Newcastle upon Tyne.

Earlier, Miss Pamela Collinson, aged 33, a political researcher, who is a friend of Mr Vickers, was also arrested. She was also taken to Newcastle.

Both arrests were made on warrants issued on Monday by Gateshead magistrates after advice to Northumbria police by Sir Thomas Hetherington, the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Mr Vickers is a member of the central ethical committee of the British Medical Association and a former member of the General Medical Council.

He lives at Gosforth, Newcastle, and has been on leave from his post with the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Gateshead, where he is in charge of the accident department.

Mrs Margaret Vickers, his wife, died in hospital, aged 44, in June last year. Her death was *certified* as being from natural causes.

Miss Collinson, who lives at Margaret Road, Barnet, north London, was once a personal assistant to Mr Michael Heseltine, the present Secretary of State for the Environment.

Disease scare

Three patients who were admitted to hospital in Airdrie, near Glasgow, suspected of having legionnaires' disease, have been cleared after tests proved negative.

Eton did not offer enough places for aid

Eton wanted a part in the Government's assisted places scheme, but was rejected because it did not offer enough places, Mr Eric Anderson, the Head Master, said last night.

He explained why Eton did not appear on the list of 227 private schools invited to join the scheme.

The Government will pay tuition fees of bright children to attend a private school if parents cannot afford to pay.

"Eton did offer to make available 10 boarding places—two each year," he said. But the number was not enough.

Terror charges dropped

The Crown yesterday dropped all charges against Colin Hammond, aged 20, of McKerrall Street, Paisley, who was on trial at Glasgow High Court with several other men accused of conspiring to commit terrorist acts on behalf of the Scottish Republican Socialist League.

Raiders fire shot

Raiders fired a shot as they robbed security guards of £20,000 outside a bank at Ospington, Kent, yesterday.

Advertising body replies to critics on code

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Advertising Standards Authority today defends itself against accusations of failing to enforce its own rules.

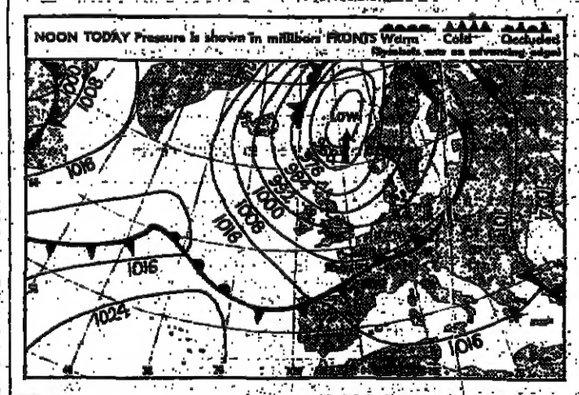
A leading article in the authority's monthly case report explains that although the British Code of Advertising Practice demands that all advertisements should be legal, as well as decent, honest and truthful, it is sometimes impossible to say whether an advertisement breaks the law.

The authority was criticized earlier this year because it suspended the section of its code dealing with price comparisons when complicated new regulations concerning bargain offers became law.

In its editorial the authority repeats that any advertisement which breaks the law breaches their code, but it adds that it is for the courts to judge whether the law has been broken.

The authority points out that its code has been voluntarily accepted, and that under its self-regulatory system advertisers can be required to prove that their advertisements are acceptable.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today

Sun rises: 7.13 am Sun sets: 6.22 pm

Moon rises: 6.12 am Moon sets: 6.34 pm

New Moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting up: 6.52 pm to 6.45 am.

High water: London Bridge, 2.21 am, 7.2m; 2.37 pm, 7.1m. Avonmouth, 7.54 am, 12.7m; 8.03 pm, 12.8m. Dover, 11.41 am, 6.6m. Hull, 6.29 am, 7.0m; 6.58 pm, 7.1m. Liverpool, 11.52 am, 8.9m.

1ft. = 0.3048m 1m = 3.2808ft.

A vigorous depression will remain slow-moving to N of Scotland.

Forecast for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, Midlands: Sunny intervals, cloud and showers developing, perhaps heavy; wind W to SW, fresh to strong; max temp 12° to 13°C (54° to 55°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Bright or sunny intervals, cloud and showers developing, some heavy with thunder possible; wind W to NW, strong; max temp 11° to 13°C (52° to 55°F).

N Wales, NW, central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Argyll, N Ireland: Bright or sunny intervals in places, rather cloudy generally, occasional showers, some heavy with thunder, wintry on high ground; wind W to NW, strong to gale; max temp 9° to 11°C (48° to 52°F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny intervals, showers, heavy in places; wind SW to W, fresh to strong; max temp 11°C (52°F).

NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Bright intervals, occasional showers, some heavy; wind W to SW, strong to gale; max temp 9° to 10°C (48° to 50°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Sunny intervals and showers, some heavy; probably rain in S later; rather cold, local night frost.

Sea passages: S North Sea: Wind W, gale or severe gale, decreasing strong to gale; sea very rough.

Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W, gale to storm, decreasing strong to very rough.

St George's Channel, Wind W to NW, stron gale, decreasing stron sea very rough.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; h, haze; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	f	27	81	Cardiff	h	10	50	Jersey	s	13	55	Munich	c	18	64
Algiers	s	34	93	Cologne	f	11	52	L'Pelmas	f	24	75	Naples	f	23	73
Amsterdm	f	10	50	Copnhgn	sh	15	59	Lisbon	s	23	73	Nice	f	22	72
Athens	f	33	91	Dublin	f	10	50	Locarno	s	16	61	Oslo	c	11	52
Barcelona	f	25	77	Edinbgh	sh	9	48	London	f	12	54	Paris	c	13	55
Beirut	s	27	81	Florence	f	24	75	Luxembg	c	10	50	Reykjavik	c	8	47
Belfast	sh	11	52	Funchal	c	22	72	Madrid	f	21	70	Rome	f	25	77
Berlin	c	11	52	Geneva	r	19	66	Majorca	f	25	77	Stockholm	r	11	52
Biarritz	f	20	68	Gibraltar	c	21	70	Malaga	s	26	79	Tel Aviv	s	27	81
Bermuda	f	25	77	Glasgow	f	9	48	Malta	s	26	79	Tangier	s	24	75
Birm'ham	sh	10	50	Helsinki	c	5	41	Manchstr	c	7	45	Venice	c	15	59
Bristol	f	9	48	Innsbruck	r	10	50	Miami	f	29	84	Vienna	f	19	66
Brussels	sh	9	48	Istanbul	f	20	68	Moscow	c	6	43	Zurich	c	20	68

Yesterday

London: Temp: max pm, 13°C (55°F); min am, 10°C (50°F). Hum 68 per cent. Rain, 24 0.52in. Sun, 24hr to 7 Bar, mean sea level, millibars, rising. 1,000 millibars=29.53

Overseas selling prices

Australia $3; Austria Sch 30 0.650; Belgium B fr Pes 100; Canada $1.00; Cyprus 400 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.00; Finland Mkk 5.50; France Fr 5.00; Germany Dm 2.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran Rl 135; Iraq ID 0.550; Irish Republic 15p; Italy L 1100; Jordan JD 0.400; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon LL 5.00; Luxembourg Lf 50; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 6.00; Oman OR 0.400; Pakistan Rs 10; Portugal Esc 60; Qatar Rl 6.00; Saudi Arabia SR 5.00; Singapore $4.50; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S fr 2.50; Tunisia Din 1.000; Turkey TL 150; Canada $1.50; UAE Dh 5.00; Yugoslavia Din 40.

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هكذا من الاصل

Do you know that Vauxhall have just launched an entirely new 2.5 litre executive saloon called Viceroy?

The new Vauxhall Viceroy is designed around a very smooth 2.5 litre 6-cylinder engine and comes in at just £7864. Viceroy slots very nicely between the Carltons and the Royales and gives executives a genuine choice of luxury cars at all levels. Now they don't have to have the same old Granadas or Rovers with slightly different engine sizes. We can arrange for you to try a Viceroy soon.

Do you know about the remarkable cost savings Vauxhall fleet operators have made?

For instance, in the normal fleet life of a Cavalier, some operators save £200-£300 on maintenance alone over Cortinas. And one large operator saves £700 per car (1·96p per mile) on total costs by buying Cavaliers. Worth thinking about.

Do you know about the Cavalier LS?

The new 4 door LS 1600 and 2000 Cavalier saloons are designed specifically to appeal to fleet operators and company car users. LS gives you a really top of the line specification at a price below the equivalent Cortina. Check the spec. yourself.

PUSHBUTTON RADIO	FRONT HEAD RESTRAINTS	RIBBED VELOUR UPHOLSTERY	CIGAR LIGHTER	QUARTZ CLOCK	TWIN SPEEDO	DIPPING REAR VIEW MIRROR	FRONT DOOR MAP POCKETS	SIDE PROTECTION MOULDINGS	SMART EXTERIOR TRIM
✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Do you know about the really intelligent deals you can make with your Vauxhall dealer?

Short term price cutting is one way of selling cars, but fleet operators have longer term concerns. Let one of our dealers talk to you about the kind of sensible, realistic package they can put together for you. It might be guaranteed buy-back prices, special interest rates, service deals or whatever they can tailor to your needs.

Do you know that the Carlton estate has one of the biggest load capacities you can get?

With the rear seat down, the Carlton can swallow 76.2 cubic feet of load.* And carry over half a ton. That's even more than a big Volvo. Carlton can also top 100mph and get to 60mph in 13.6 secs.** Not bad at all. And we also think Carlton is rather handsome.

Do you know how up-to-date the Vauxhall range now is?

Vauxhall have launched 10 entirely new cars in the last 5 years, making the range one of the most modern, sophisticated fleets in the country.

Do you know the value of Vauxhall's Masterhire Leasing system?

Many fleet operators have found that the Vauxhall Masterhire Leasing system can be a highly effective method of controlling costs as well as improving cash flow. Ring (0582) 21122 Ext. 8332 for further information.

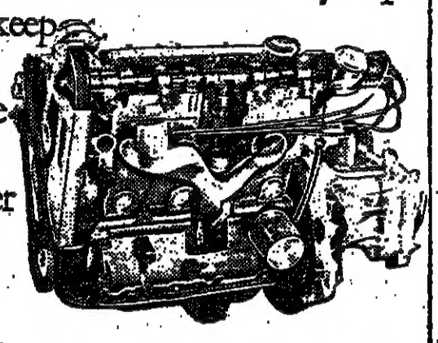
Do you know that all Vauxhalls are praised for their sheer driver appeal?

We see no reason why company car drivers shouldn't enjoy their driving. All Vauxhalls have excellent handling and precise light steering.

As an example, 'Autocar' stated that Cavalier had the "...best overall handling and steering by quite a long way..." in a group test.

Do you know Astra's engine is one of the most advanced in the world?

Astra's 1300 engine produces 75bhp but still gives 47.1mpg at 56mph. Some really advanced thinking has gone in to making the engine a great performer, and a very simple one to run. For instance it has hydraulic tappets, which eliminate the need for clearance adjustment and help the engine stay in perfect tune. Less service time and they help your company cars keep excellent fuel economy. And the engine is proven. There are already over a quarter of a million of them around today.



Do you know that Astra's clutch or gearbox can be changed without removing the engine?

This factor eliminates one of the big worries fleet operators had about front wheel drive cars. In fact, Astra can be cheaper to run and maintain than many rear wheel drive cars. It's easy to see why 'What Car?' magazine voted Astra 'Car of the Year.'

Do you know that Chevette has been in the top ten since its introduction?

The ever economical, reliable Chevette has consistently beaten many of its more immediately glamorous rivals. Simple, inexpensive, eminently practical and very nice to drive.

Do you know Vauxhall are getting more and more fleet customers?

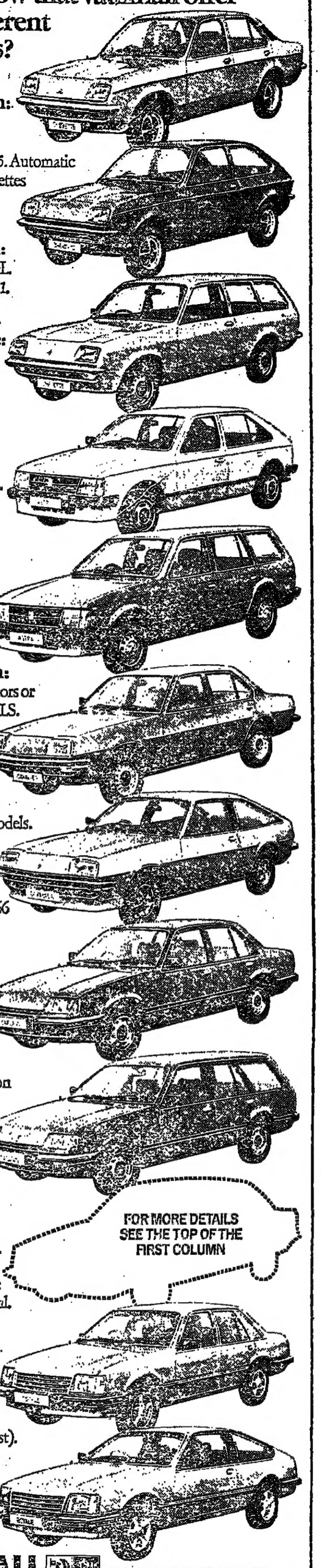
Vauxhall's penetration into the fleet market has been steadily increasing. More and more fleet managers are working out costs and finding that Vauxhall's make a lot of sense.

Do you know the number to ring for more information?

VAUXHALL H.Q.	LUTON	(0582) 426295
FLEET REGIONAL INFORMATION CENTRES	SHEFFIELD	(0742) 28786
	EDINBURGH	(031) 3373261
	BRISTOL	(0272) 299835
	ANTRIM	(023841) 2291

YOU COULD ALSO RING YOUR LOCAL VAUXHALL DEALER'S 'FLEET LINE' OR WRITE TO: VAUXHALL MOTORS LTD., ROUTE 7586, PO BOX 3, KIMPTON ROAD, LUTON, BEDS.

Do you know that Vauxhall offer you 12 different body styles?



Chevette Saloon: 1300. 2 doors or 4 doors. E, L, GL. From £3166 to £4015. Automatic optional on all Chevettes except E models.

Chevette Hatch: 1300. 3 doors. E, L, GL. From £3218 to £3931.

Chevette Estate: 1300. 3 doors. E, L. From £3648 to £3951.

Astra Hatch: 1300S. 5 doors. L, GL. From £4367 to £4795.

Astra Estate: 1300S. 5 doors. L. £4556.

Cavalier Saloon: 1300, 1600, 2000. 2 doors or 4 doors. L, LS, GL, GLS. From £4017 to £5589. Radios standard on all Cavaliers. Automatic optional on all except 1300 models.

Cavalier Sportshatch: 1600, 2000. 3 doors. GL, GLS. From £5166 to £5931.

Carlton Saloon: 2000. 4 doors. £6098. Power steering and automatic optional on both models.

Carlton Estate: 2000. 5 doors. £6715.

Viceroy: 2500. 4 doors. £7864. Power steering standard. Automatic transmission optional.

FOR MORE DETAILS SEE THE TOP OF THE FIRST COLUMN

Royale Saloon: 2800. 4 dr. £10,524. Power steering and automatic standard. 5 speed manual gearbox (no extra cost). Air conditioning optional extra.

Royale Coupé: 2800. 3 doors. £11,094.

VAUXHALL

ALL PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. EXCLUDE CARRIAGE AND NOT BUT NOT DELIVERY OF NUMBER PLATES. "SOURCE: MANUFACTURER." "SOURCE: WHAT CAR?" DUE TO FUEL CONSUMPTION FIGURES FOR ASTRA MANUAL METRIC EQUIVALENTS IN BRACKETS. CONSTANT 75 MPH (120 KPH). CONSTANT 56 MPH (90 KPH). URBAN CYCLE 23.9 MPG (10.0 L/100 KM). FOR DETAILS OF YOUR NEAREST DEALER SEE YOUR YELLOW PAGES OR RING EXTN. 8332 ABOVE. VAUXHALL FLEET TRAINING CENTRE. EXPORT ENQUIRIES (0582) 426295. NOT ALL COMBINATIONS OF TRIM, BODY STYLE AND ENGINE SIZE ARE NECESSARILY AVAILABLE.

If it's your job to know about cars, do you really know enough about Vauxhall?

CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE/BRIGHTON

Transport policy legislation to include reform of drink-driving law and lorry excise duty

Legislation is to be introduced to change five areas of transport policy, Mr Norman Fowler (Minister of Transport) announced when winding up the transport debate.

Those changes will be: Improved training for motor cyclists; reform of the drink and driving law without the introduction of random breath tests; reform of the totting-up procedure for traffic offences and its replacement by a fairer points system; reform of the vehicle excise duty for heavy lorries so that they pay their full track costs; and a Bill to allow for private investment in the British Transport Docks Board and subsidiary companies of British Rail. *Mr Roger Moate (MP for Faversham)* opened the debate by moving a motion congratulating the Government on the steps it had taken to increase the freedom and enterprise of the transport system and urging the Government to continue with a programme that encouraged private investment in public transport and which freed the motorist from unnecessary restrictions.

He said he made no apology for moving a congratulatory motion

Reports by Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, Gordon Wellman, Stephen Goodwin and Richard Evans of our Parliamentary Staff.

because transport had been a major area of Conservative Government achievement. Yesterday had seen the only significant reform of road passenger transport since the 1930s. The Transport Act had opened up a new era of competition on road and rail. "When did we last see passengers fares actually coming down", he asked.

Sir Freddie Laker had introduced a breath of fresh air into air travel and gave the consumer a fair deal. They wanted more Freddie Lakers and fewer Albert Booths, the shadow Minister of Transport, who last week said *Labour would renationalize* private road hauliers.

No one would claim that the measures so far taken would solve the transport problems in the rural areas, but then no one had a miracle cure for all the problems of public transport in the age of the car and heavy lorry.

Mr John Moorhouse (MEP for London, South) said that in the European Parliament's transport committee they were trying to develop a policy in parallel to that being developed by the British Government. Air transport was a vital element and air fares in Europe were kept artificially high. British MEPs had been telling their continental partners that they could not accept that. *The time had come to bring down* air fares significantly. People like Sir Freddie should be given the opportunity to expand in Europe but they were up against the cartel of the national carriers. Their colleagues on the continent were not keen to alter that situation, but under the Treaty of Rome the monopoly would have to be eased and he and other Conservative MEPs were working to that end.

Mr John Walker (West Derbyshire) said that not long ago people were being urged to save oil. One form of transport could be powered by home-produced fuels—coal or nuclear—and that was the electric train. Far too little was being spent on new equipment for the railways. He *favoured competition* but it had to be fair. The road tax system penalized the private motorist, but the heavy lorry operator did not pay a fair proportion for road maintenance.

Mrs Angela Clarke (Isle of Wight) was worried that with the proposed sale of Sealink the service to the Isle of Wight from the mainland would deteriorate. Any would-be buyer should be required to undertake to maintain the *present service.*

Mr Tony Bays (Upminster) said the basic problem to be faced was to decide fare levels and the amount of capital investment that could be afforded in public transport systems.

It was clear that the level of capital investment to London Transport had not been sufficient and yet fares seemed to have increased dramatically.

"What really matters in relation to motorists and to motoring transport is the level of capital investment in our roads. We spend too much time getting snarled in in traffic jams and the general road system we have is insufficient."

Mr Fowler promises action to cut road deaths

Mr Fowler said the debate had been very realistic, which was in stark contrast to the other two party conferences.

The Liberal Party had adopted a transport policy that so captured the enthusiasm of Mr David Penhaligon, the party's spokesman, that he had said he would resign if every called upon to support it. The Labour Party adopted such a wide range of policies that half the party was threatening to resign rather than support them.

The challenge for the Government was to set out to the public the new course of action it was taking.

"Central to our approach is that it is the customer who comes *first and not the* interest group pleading a special case. Central to our approach is our belief that the public interest is best served by a minimum of interference by the state and a maximum amount of free competition. Central to *our approach is a determination* to cut out unnecessary restrictions and controls.

"We are determined to increase competition to its maximum and to introduce private investment and control wherever possible." *That would benefit customers and* those working in the industries themselves.

In its first 18 months the Government had removed restrictions, introduced private investment and cut back the public sector.

Under the Transport Act, 1980, they had carried out the most comprehensive reform of the bus licensing laws for half a century. There was competition, new services and prices had come down. When did that last happen in public transport? Good luck to those coach operators emulating Sir Freddie Laker on the ground.

In the 1980 Act all the measures necessary to denationalize the National Freight Corporation had been taken. He would keep in the department of transport only those functions that it was essential for government to carry out. Consequently the number of staff working for the department would be reduced by more than 30 per cent.

The biggest cuts in road investment took place under the Labour Government, while the Conservative Government had maintained rail investment at the level in real terms that they had inherited. Investment had not been cut.

The Government was spending 6.650m on rail passenger grants and it had given the railways board the flexibility in financing that it had asked for.

In return, the industry was responsible for achieving the maximum in efficiency and productivity. All passenger transport *operators should remember* that putting the customer first meant many things in terms of efficiency and service. It also meant the passengers should not be required to pick up the Bill for excessive wage settlements.

"This government is not prepared to finance such settlements," he declared.

The Government also intended to act to deal with the tragic toll of road accident victims and environmental issues like the impact of the heavy lorry.

On road casualties, he was most concerned about the number of deaths and injuries among the young. Nowhere were they more evident than among motor cycle riders. Last year more than 1,000 motor cyclists were killed and a further 60,000 injured. Of those, half were under the age of 20. That was unacceptable, particularly when more than 80 per cent went onto the roads for the first time without any training.

New restrictions were necessary but in particular, the Government intended to tackle the question of training. It intended to take the earliest opportunity to legislate upon it.

At the same time it intended to take action to tackle the increasing toll from drunken driving—the largest single cause of road accidents. The Government had consulted the police and many organizations on the way the law should be reformed.

"We do not believe", he said, "that it is necessary to introduce *random tests. We do, how*ever, believe it is necessary and right to eliminate the technical defences which have allowed the undoubtedly guilty to escape and to introduce other measures to enable the police to enforce the law more *surely." The* Government intended to take the earliest opportunity to legislate on that.

One element in maintaining good relations between the police and the public was by keeping the law up to date and fair, and that included traffic law. The Home Secretary (Mr William Whitelaw) and himself were conducting a wide-ranging review of traffic offences but it was already clear that the totting-up system was a blunt instrument that should be replaced.

As a result, the Government intended by legislation to replace totting-up by the much fairer *points system.*

They also saw no justification for the heaviest lorries using roads in Britain not paying their full track cost. Accordingly, the Government *intended by legis*lation at the earliest opportunity, to reform the vehicle excise duty system for heavy lorries.

Among other measures it was intended to take was the abolition of the National Ports Council and the switching of the heavy goods vehicle testing system to the private sector. Safety standards would be maintained.

The Government had already legislated to bring private investment into the National Freight Corporation and it intended to introduce legislation to enable private investment in the British Transport Docks Board and in the subsidiary companies of British Rail. Nationalization had not benefited those companies.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Photographs by Harry Kerr

Opening day speakers: Lord Thorneycroft (top), Mr *Michael Heseltine (centre) and Mr Norman Fowler.*

'Breath machine' wil replace blood or urine tests for driver

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Outlining the Government's plan for legislation on drinken driving, Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, *said he* had rejected the advice of the police and other organizations that there should be random tests.

One of the technical defences some motorists had used to escape penalties had been that the breathalyser test bag had not been fully inflated.

On the advice of medical experts, Mr Fowler is going to adopt the "breath machine". People suspected of driving under the influence of drink will undergo the present quick roadside test and if that proves positive they will be taken to a police station where they will be tested by the machine.

The machine will enable the police to read the alcohol content of the blood within minutes and will remove the need to send, sometimes, for doctors to make blood tests.

In a consultation paper published last December, Mr Fowler said it was proposed that the breath analysis machine should replace the blood or urine tests.

The machine has been evaluated by Home Office experts who have reported that it would be simpler, quicker, cheaper and less irksome than the present system.

On the replacement of the system of "totting up" offences which can lead to disqualification from driving by a points system, it was explained later that the main criticism against the present system was that three comparatively minor motoring offences could lead to automatic disqualification.

Under the new system, three minor offences would probably not lead to disqualification; there would have to be one or two serious offences for a motorist to be disqualified after being found guilty on three counts.

The decision to increase the excise duty on heavy lorries is in linewith the policy announced at the time of the last budget when the duty on vehicles weighing more than nine tons went up 30 per cent while the car duty was increased by *only 20 per*

Training of motor cyclists be included in the Transp which is now being prep understand that there wil new test for learner dri *two parts:* one dealing spe with the handling of the m the other with the prese use regulations where the he knows and obeys the H has to satisfy the inspect Code.

Mr Fowler *said the* ment's plans for private ment in nationalized tr were a way of seeking so tions to old problems.

"The subsidiary compa British Rail have been st investments over the ye until very recently have low, if not last, in terms agement priority. Nation has not benefited thes panies or the people wh for them; it has not b the taxpayer or the cus Our Motoring Corres writes: Mr Fowler's p were broadly welcomed motoring organizations.

On drinking and drivi Automobile Association "Our main concern is increasing drink factor dents, especially those and among young peo welcome the intention to up the law."

On the decision not duce random breath tests "We believe the time h for the police to be giv discretionary powers and every confidence that exercise them sensibly an sibly. We do not see th powers need be any more than the random elem tests already."

The Royal Automobi however, said it was pla Mr Fowler did not intend duce random tests whi lead to a lot of innocen being stopped unnecessari supported any tightening law that would ensur drivers did not escape c

Both organizations supp replacement of totting-u points system.

Dissidents do not last lo on the breakfast menu

By Hugh Noyes

If there is one thing to make Conservative Party managers choke on their cornflakes, it is the discovery that they have been outmanoeuvred at an hour when most civilized men and women are still in their pyjamas and/or nightdresses.

Tory managers are a steely breed, not given to political nightmares, even of Mr Wedgwood Benn. Yet the sight that met them as they left the Grand Hotel yesterday morning must have left them quivering.

Firmly attached to the crowd barriers forming the channel down which the party faithful and their leaders were to file to the conference were dozens of placards announcing to the world that Conservatives were against the Common Market. "Tories demand Quit the Market" and "To Hell with the Common Market" were just a few of the edifying sentiments that must have sent a chill down official spines.

Mr William Whitelaw, busy shaking policemen by the hand, appeared not to notice, but Mr Norman St John-Stevas looked to *be paling beneath his tan as he* moved to the safety of the hall.

In the excitement, no one noticed the appeals for an end to live animal experiments, or the lovely young woman urging representatives to save the House of Lords. Indeed, from the banners, placards and loudspeaker vans it might have been a Britain-Out rally rather than the annual conference of the party of Mr Edward Heath and Sir Alec Douglas-Home, let alone of Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

"Where is the Conservative Party. On its head" declared one anti-EEC document being shoved into unreceptive hands by The League of Concerned Conservatives.

It was all very jolly, so, indeed, than inside where ministers, such a man Fowler, were using frightful language an about the "privatizat something or other, would never have used was the distinguishe Affairs Correspondent *Times.* Representatives, insist on being called, drugged into a soporific soft music, soothing pr *the National Anthem,* clergyman loosed a pl bonest press, which reminded some of Wolfe's little dirty:

You cannot hope to brit Thank God, the British But seeing what that m Unbribed, there's no ox

Anyway, it was a change from Mr Benn. J judging from later eve ever was happening w hall, there was consider city behind the scres hoarding that made the figures look like a col Punch and Judy pupp Moscow May Day parad

While everyone was Mr St John-Stevas res House of Lords, terrif were happening to Marketeers in the street. coup, according to the c and outraged pockets of stewards descended up when no one was looking lag the instant remov imedifying literature EEC. Certainly, the ma disappeared as swiftly South American purge.

"It couldn't have be wouldn't do a thing would we?" said a lar with a guilty smile. F moment, the conferen "Forward Together" be shaking.

Proposals for entrenching House of Lords to be considered urgently with peers

Warning that the nostrum of instant abolition of the House of Lords was not to be answered by the nostrum of instant reform, Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House of Commons, indicated that they must look urgently at the various proposals for entrenching the position of the second chamber.

This was so that it could not be swept away by an unrepresentative House of Commons with a tiny majority but could be secure so long as it rested on the approval and esteem of the nation.

He said the Government would have to examine, in consultation with Conservative peers, the various alternatives for reform. He *expressed a personal preference* that in any scheme for the reform of the House of Lords a place would be found for an hereditary element.

As to powers, the retention or extension of the delaying powers of the House of Lords was crucial.

The conference carried a resolution moved by Major David Hall (Ilkeston) which stated that in the light of the Socialist commitment to abolish the House of Lords and the likelihood that a left wing government intent on perpetuating itself would establish a single chamber parliament as a step towards the creation of a Marxist state, the conference urged that the powers and composition of the Upper *Chamber be strengthened* and firmly established as a safeguard against arbitrary government.

Major Hall said they would be deluding themselves if they thought that the danger of the abolition of the House of Lords would go away.

There were a number of options for reform. The Lords could reflect the composition of the Commons but then it could become merely a rubber stamp. There could be an element in the membership elected by the county councillors from among their col*leagues, not on a party ticket.*

Hereditary peers would have a role because they were independent from the party whip. There could be a limited number of hereditary voting peers.

Even the most perfect second chamber could never be a guardian of democracy unless it was free from the threat of abolition.

Sir Max Beloff, the former professor of politics, said the first duty of the Government was to *protect the country against* totalitarian threats from within and without. To achieve this it was necessary to have reforms.

The Lords had to be made more acceptable and there had to be a Bill of Rights.

Opposing any change, Miss Ann Widdecombe (Islington South) said this was not the time for a constitutional experiment. They should not try to appease the left, but fight it.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter said Mr Benn wanted to abolish the House of Lords because he saw it as a barrier to his determination to inflict irreversible changes on society. If it was abolished there was no barrier to a House of *Commons with a temporary* majority passing legislation to continue its life indefinitely.

The way to stop Mr Benn was to pass a Bill limiting the power of the Commons to create more than a certain number of peers—perhaps a dozen—*in any one year.*

That Bill should be entrenched with a provision in the same way as the five-year Parliament rule was entrenched so that it could not be altered without the consent of the House of Lords.

Mr Douglas Hogg, MP for Grantham and son of Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, said the motion *before the conference was* the most important in the week's agenda.

"If this conference persuaded our colleagues in government of the need for an elected second chamber we will have made a real contribution to the survival of democracy in Britain."

The Conservatives had no monopoly of power and there would always be a risk that in a brief, bitterly regretted moment the British electorate would decide to entrust power to the fanatic left.

"Let us therefore so improve our constitution as to mitigate the evil that would flow from such an event.

"We can ensure the continued survival of a second chamber only by one measure and that is to provide that its membership is elected."

Mrs Catherine Clough (South London) said that what was needed was the election before the *next General Election of a directly* elected, fixed term second chamber with the right to veto legislation.

She opposed the motion and begged the Government to bring forward a proper system for directly electing a second chamber.

Mr St John-Stevas said the principle informing the motion was an excellent one but they would need to think long and carefully as to how to put it into practice.

Leading article, page 15

Chairman's obituary 'premature'

Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the party, told the conference that the problems of the nation had been substantially increased by what happened at Blackpool last week.

"As the Conservative Party has shown, a strong patriotic clear-headed Opposition is an essential factor in the conduct of the government of a country", he said. "If you remove it, if it falls apart, it is no help even to the governments of the day. It merely increases the strength of the disorderly elements, the rent-a-mob section."

The Labour Party wanted to *discard the country's principal* export market. Forty per cent of exports went to the EEC. Discarding it would be a shattering blow to jobs in this country.

Earlier Lord Thorneycroft commented that he had read with interest *his obituary notices.* "I will seek to live up to them. I would like to stay with you for a little time and I will do so."

He had seen suggestions that he or his successor should be elected — "a sort of mild infection from Blackpool". He would advise against that. The chairman of the party should be elected by the leader of the party: he was the head of her office.

"I believe that respect and affection between the various branches of the party are a damn sight better than constitutional reforms."

In broad measure, conference representatives would support the Government; many would press *the Government to go further and* faster.

Next rate support grant will assume pay curbs

In the next rate support grant allocated to local government, the Government would be assuming single figure wage settlements by local government employees, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, declared when he replied to a debate on local government in which the conference called for reform of the rating system.

Mr Heseltine, who received a standing ovation, made clear that if local government negotiated outside cash limits the taxpayers would pay no more money.

"Men and women in private industry faced redundancies, he said, and had no index-linked pensions. Their companies had gone bankrupt. They had had enough.

"They cannot be expected to pay for inflationary wage claims out of their unemployment pay."

Shifting the funding of local government to central government would shift power to central government. There were other alternatives for reforming the rates system and reforms within the alternatives. The government would press on with reforms in the context of its electoral promises.

Mr Heseltine said it was his wish to maintain a system of local government *where genuine* choice and freedom rested in the hands of local people.

"It is not an attack on local government we want but an attack on waste and inefficiency wherever it is to be found—on restrictive practices, top heavy administration or petty empire building."

Local government carried out some of the most essential tasks facing civilized society.

"But we want value for the money that these services cost. The empires must be run down when the task is done as enthusiastically as they were run up."

A motion was carried welcoming the *Government's efforts* to control public expenditure, particularly by fixing cash limits on local authority spending. It called upon the Government to introduce measures, as soon as was practicable, to abolish the present rating system.

In addition, with the acceptance of an addendum, the motion stated that the conference, viewing with concern the escalating costs and decline in quality of local government services, urged councils to contract out to the private sector activities undertaken by direct labour.

Mr Frank Espley, a member of Doncaster Council who described himself as a voice from the people's republic of south Yorkshire, moving the motion, said they could not continue to support a system that allowed a widow living alone to pay the same rates as a family in a similar house where there might be four or five wage earners.

A local citizen's tax was the only feasible answer

Mr Michael Forsyth (Cities of London and Westminster) said the addendum offered a free enterprise alternative. Putting local council activities and functions out to private enterprise had been staggering successful wherever it had been introduced.

Sir Geoffrey Taylor, leader of the *Association of Metropolitan Coun*cils, said that since 1974 local government expenditure had gone down by 16 per cent and central government expenditure had gone up by 7 per cent. Those in local government had to make sure that they were efficient, but they had to decide he level of services they wanted.

The Government had not come down hard enough Mr Cecil Franks (Manchester, Moss Side) said. More could be saved.

Sir Horace Cutler (leader of the Greater London Council) said the GLC had cut its staff by 3,900 net, or 12½ per cent in the last three years at a gross saving of £40m. Repeated over the country that would save £3,000m a year.

Parent's right to pay for education defended

The Conservative Government would defend the right of any parent to pay for his own child's *education if that was his or her* wish, Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science, declared in a bitter attack on the Labour Party conference decision to end private education.

The resolution at Blackpool was an attack on individual freedom, individual responsibility, parental responsibility and family responsibility. It would be, if implemented, a significant step towards a totalitarian state.

The Government wanted to see the maintenance of a flourishing independent sector of education alongside a flourishing state system of education.

The debate was opened by Mrs Joyce Foster (Hendon, South), who successfully moved a motion urging the Government to ensure that the money available for education was spent on improving standards in reading, writing and arithmetic and improving the qualifications of teachers and not spent on services for which *parents should be responsible.*

Mr Michael Stern (Derby, South) successfully moved an addendum that money should not be spent on unnecessary administrative structures.

Mr I. Lawrence (vice-chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Education) said there had to be a return to streaming and mixed ability proposals must be confined to the dustbin.

Mr Peter Davies (Goole) said that there had to be discipline from the infant school upwards

Mr Michael Powell, aged 16, a schoolboy and member of the Anglo-West Indian Conservative Society, said there was growing discontent among young black people.

If teaching of English and mathematics could be improved West Indian children would be better able to compete for jobs.

Nuclear advice rethought

An effective civil defence programme did not increase the chances of war, Mr Leon Brittan, Minister of State, Home Office declared in a debate on civil defence. The Government believed that at least 1,300,000 people could be saved from death by radiation by the single emergency precaution of building an inner refuge *in the home.*

The booklet *Protect and Survive*, which describes the simplest measures for households to take in the event of a nuclear attack, would be revised and updated.

He had instructed officials that the Home Office should operate on the assumption that all information on civil defence should be made publicly available, except in the rare cases where the release of the technical details might harm the security of the nation.

Mr Richard Bamford (Isle of Ely) moved a resolution which was carried by a large majority calling on the Government speedily to introduce an education programme to encourage members of the public to protect themselves from nuclear attack and urging reintroduction of a civil defence programme.

Mr Brittan, who is MP for Cleveland and Whitby said that the Government would be arranging for a survey of all building and other structures which could, if necessary after modification, be *used as public shelters.*

It was also giving fresh resources to the United Kingdom warning and monitoring organization and would spend more money on sub-regional headquarters for decentralized government in time of war.

Fringe meetings

Union official tries to check the tide

By Our Political Editor

At what Conservative Trade Unionists believed to be the first time a leading union official has addressed a Conservative conference fringe meeting, Mr George Janeway, assistant secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, yesterday attempted to check the Tory tide demanding dismantling of indexed public service pensions.

At a meeting arranged by the increasingly ebullient CTU organization he complained that the Civil Service was the traditional whipping boy. He gave warning that pensions must not be tampered with.

Given that ministers and Conservative leaders like Lord Thorneycroft are promising this conference that the Government will hold down Civil Service pay as a way of cutting public expenditure, there was surprisingly little protest from the hundred or so Tories, many of them civil servants, at the meeting.

Perhaps they had been stunned by suggestions that their own contributions to pensions be raised to 10 per cent and that their pensions be indexed to the presently negative growth of gross national product rather than to prices, which was put to them by Sir Brandon Rhys Williams, MP for Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington.

Another of his novel suggestions was that the Government should give 40,000 to 50,000 civil servants early retirement from age 45 in order to "clear the lanes for promotion".

However, on holding down pay increases in both the civil and local government services to single figures in the coming pay round it is clear that even Tory civil servants are not going to take it lying down.

Mr Andrew Gravells, chairman of the CTU civil service group and chairman of yesterday's meeting, said: "we are absolutely determined not to be made the whipping boy again".

He insisted that the Civil Service had recently only been catching up on private sector pay and was determined not to fall behind again.

MP presses for repatriation of immigrants

By Michael Hatfield
Political Reporter

A call for the Conservative Party to reactivate its repatriation programme and for the need for an almost total end to immigration was made by Sir Ronald Bell, Tory MP for Beaconsfield.

Sir Ronald was speaking at a Monday Club meeting at the Conference in Brighton and on the eve of a conference debate tomorrow on immigration and race relations.

The time had long passed when merely stopping the inflow of immigrants could effect a cure, he said. The natural increase of those in Britain was the big difficulty.

"Repatriation has been in the Conservative Party programme since 1964. We put it into the Immigration Act, 1971. And there it stayed, in a form so restrictive that nothing happened."

The rate of change inflicted on Britain, without the consent and often without the knowledge of the population, was not compatible with the survival of a sense of national identity.

Some movement across the boundaries of geography, culture and history was desirable, but what had happened and was happening in England was beyond all reason.

Call to increase competition in Government

By Our Parliamentary Staff

A whole range of local and central government services should be transferred to the market place, Lord Harris of High Cross said.

Lord Harris, who is general director of the Institute of Economic Affairs, told a meeting of the right-wing Freedom Association: "There is a whole world out there of experimentation and development at the moment prevented by governments collaring half the national income and freezing out all sorts of alternative services".

Since 1900 the amount of national income controlled and spent by the government had risen from 15 per cent to more than 50 per cent.

"This mixed economy, which some people believe is some ideal way, has been a movement progressively towards an increasingly socialist collectivist economy".

"For me the overwhelming importance of this is a moral issue. The present system treats individuals as unworthy and incapable of arranging their own affairs.

"A move towards the competitive market would go towards putting the reign of destiny in the hands of individuals which is where it belongs."

Power of whip system 'has been eroded'

By Ian Bradley

The power of the whip system in Parliament has diminished enormously, according to a senior Conservative backbencher.

Mr Edward du Cann, MP for Taunton and chairman of the 1922 Committee of Conservative backbenchers, says on a BBC Radio 4 programme, *The Usual Channels*, to be broadcast on Sunday evening, that the whips have lost power because an alternative career to government has been created through the select committees. His text was released at the conference yesterday.

Mr du Cann says: "Members of Parliament who wish to put a point of view are not in thrall any more. They can go out and do other things and still progress on the backs of the goodwill of their colleagues, rather than exclusively on the back of the good will of the whips' office. That is a beginning only. We are now trying from the back benches to catch up with our responsibilities.

"In this process the role of the whips' office is going to change. The whips will always have a close control of what happens on the floor of the House of Commons. They control not at all what happens in the select committees."

Paisley d for Ulste move de

By Our Political Corre

No "secret deal" b British Government and Republic has been rea constitutional plan wh result in the Rev Ia Democratic Unionist MP Antrim, being made Pri ter for Northern Ireland Rossi, Minister of State ern Ireland, told a meet Tory Reform Group in yesterday.

Mr Rossi said that advanced by some of th parties in Northern Ir that Mr Paisley would Prime Minister "on standing that he will Northern Ireland into dence or into some so tation with the Irish Re Mr Haughey.

"There is no such p are no secret deals."

Mr Rossi reaffirmed ernment's policy of ca the wishes of the m Northern Ireland.

"The truth is that does not have the dra colour of conspiracy which make headlines i lar press," he said. " the much more lasting realism, consistency a rity.

Balloted mo on the EEC

The balloted mot debated on Thursday relates to the EEC. I mitted by the Conser tical Centre national co mittee and states:

"This conference ap activities of the Gover MEPs in the European Group in seeking a n able balance of pay expenditure within the Community Budget and ing a more united Eu pouse to world events, them both in the com launch a neducation c explain the benefits c membership of the com

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HOME NEWS

Rampton inquiry is not likely to urge closure of hospital

By Lucy Hodges

The inquiry into the running of Rampton special hospital in Nottinghamshire, set up last year after Yorkshire Television's reports of brutality against patients, is expected to recommend the appointment of a medical director.

The inquiry's report is with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, and is believed not to recommend the closure of the hospital for mentally abnormal offenders.

However, many observers support its closure, saying the institution has remained resistant to change for many years.

The report of the committee of inquiry, whose chairman was Mr John Boynton, the former Chief Executive of Cheshire County Council, is expected to be published shortly. It is likely to insist on the medical director having full executive authority over all staff at the hospital, as Dr Patrick McGrath has at Broadmoor.

Rampton is run by the Department of Health and Social Security. No one at the hospital has the necessary authority to take total charge, so staff refer matters to the DHSS offices at the Elephant and Castle, London.

The strongest voice in management is the nursing staff, according to evidence to the inquiry from MIND, the National Association for Mental Health. The nurses, often through the Prison Officers' Association, are able to veto innovation, Mr Oliver Thorold, MIND's assistant legal director, says.

The Boynton report is believed to recommend the abolition of one of the controversial nursing arrangements, the "long-day system".

That practice, by which nurses work a 12-hour day every alternate day and can take second jobs, was criticized by Mr James Elliott in his report in 1973 and by the Hospital Advisory Service in its report on Rampton. Rampton is the only special hospital where the practice has been allowed to continue.

The Boynton inquiry is expected to find it harder to deal with criticisms of Rampton's doctors. MIND told the inquiry that one responsible medical officer at the hospital had no psychiatric qualifications, and in general those officers had little direct contact with their patients.

"Generally accepted routines in other hospitals like ward rounds, and regular patient reviews may have to be made mandatory at Rampton", Mr Thorold told the inquiry. That is unlikely to happen but the inquiry may be more sympathetic to the idea that the Royal College of Psychiatrists approves all future appointments.

BL unveils 'make or break' Metro

By Peter Waymark
Morning Correspondent

The Austin mini Metro, the car that could decide the future of British Leyland, is officially unveiled today after months of speculation. It goes on sale next Tuesday.

BL has invested £275m in the Metro project, making it clear that the success of the car is vital to the company's survival. If the Metro fails, it could mean the end of Austin Morris, which employs most of the workforce.

The Metro, a name chosen by the workforce, will compete in the tough small hatchback sector against established European and Japanese models like the Ford Fiesta, Volkswagen Polo, Fiat 127, Renault 5, Honda Civic and Toyota Starlet.

BL expects to sell 75,000 Metros a year in Britain at first, taking about 5 per cent of the new car market, and exports to the Continent will start in the spring. The car does not replace the Mini, which remains in production after 21 years.

The company is claiming three clear advantages for the Metro over its main rivals; outstanding fuel consumption, the most effective use of interior space, and the lowest servicing costs in its class.

There are five models, with a choice of 998 cc and 1275 cc engines. The cheapest car is the one-litre at £3,095; the HLE high compression economy version costs £3,695 and the top model is the 1.3 litre HLS at £4,295.

The Metro: In its favour, lowest fuel and servicing costs in its class and most effective use of interior space.

Government figures indicate the HLE Metro is the most economical car available in Britain, returning 41.5 miles per gallon in town driving, 58.3 mpg at 56 mph and 41.7 mpg at 75 mph. Driving the car at a steady 30 mph, the Automobile Association has obtained 83 mpg.

The Metro is the first popular car with 12-month, or 12,000 mile, service intervals and according to BL figures, routine servicing in the first four years, at present charges, costs only £191, compared with £235 on the Fiesta, £329 on the Polo and £375 on the Starlet.

A three-door car, the Metro is, at 11ft 2in, up to 7in shorter than other cars in its class. But it is said to have as much, and in some cases more, passenger and luggage space.

The rear seat is split into two unequal portions which fold down separately. The longer portion can take two children, while the shorter section can be folded to make way for a suitcase or other large object.

The Metro engines, mounted transversely and driving the front wheels, are derived from the overhead valve A series unit which has been substantially developed, at a cost of £30m, to give smoother running, lower maintenance and better economy.

The all-independent suspension is based on the Hydragas system used on other BL models.

The Metro is being built in a new highly automated factory at Longbridge, near Birmingham, claimed to be the most modern in Europe. BL hopes to reach full capacity of 6,500 cars a week by the middle of next year.

Can Metro save BL? page 19

Councils are warned over cash control

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Local government faces a bleak future and is in danger of declining into a system of local agencies for central government, the Rating and Valuation Association conference, meeting at Llandudno, was told yesterday.

Mr Terry Cheetham, a former director of finance for Sutton Borough Council and now a director of the brokers, Buxton's and MMB Ltd, emphasized that the shape of local government was changing.

With proper consultation and cooperation a new and sleeker local government could emerge, he said. Without goodwill, or a general desire for local government to fulfil its historic role, it would change into a system of local agencies.

Mr Cheetham said that to be effective local government needed control over finance. "For that, local government must maintain its financial independence and not least must continue its own taxation system. Without that, local self-government must become a myth."

He deplored the widespread belief that anything undertaken by local government was bad by definition, probably unnecessary and certainly expensive. The outcry against local government expenditure was part of the outcry against public expenditure generally and it could be that local government was over-sensitive.

"On occasions, however, it is difficult to avoid the impression that the criticism of public expenditure overall is being cleverly diverted to a criticism of local government."

Mr Cheetham argued that the greater freedom promised for local authorities by the Government in its legislation was illusory, and would effectively be the freedom to spend a very small amount of money.

"The most significant development in local government finance is the increasing intrusion of central government control."

A devout Protestant refuses to be intimidated

Stir over houses sold to Catholics

From Christopher Thomas
Portadown

October is a busy month down at the Portadown farm of Mr Henry Stothers, and he would do without being at the centre of a fierce controversy which has arisen because he sold Roman Catholics two old terrace houses that had stood empty for the best part of 10 years.

Mr Stothers is a member of the most fervent of the Protestant churches in Northern Ireland, the Free Presbyterians, and he belongs to the Democratic Unionist party, whose "loyalist" credentials have been widely demonstrated during its short and eventful history.

He is so busy at present that he has not had time to take down the Union Jack that has fluttered from the 40-ft pinnacle of a conifer tree in the front garden of his imposing house since the Protestant celebrations in the summer.

Nevertheless he makes time to remain a devout and devoted servant to church and party, both of which have the Rev Ian Paisley as their leader.

One can only imagine his chagrin, therefore, when three top officials of the local branch of his party sent him a brief letter, beginning obliquely and ominously thus:

"Further to the matter discussed by yourself and the branch secretary at your home on Tuesday, and acting on information received from this and other sources, it has been decided by branch officers to ask for your resignation."

Mr Stothers was outraged. He had gone to great lengths to tell his branch officials how the "matter" came about.

He said yesterday: "I explained that over the past 10 years I had left the houses empty except for two short spells when there were Protestant tenants. I did not charge rent to one of them, but he would not stay because the house was too close to a Catholic ghetto."

He insisted that no Protestant had ever offered to buy, despite repeated advertising: "There was no alternative. I sold one house last March and the other in May."

Mr Stothers is known by everybody in the Portadown area. His ancestors, Scottish Presbyterians, arrived on the site 400 years ago.

He is a controversial figure. He was suspended from the Orange Order for two years after an incident during the "Glorious Twelfth" celebrations in August 1971. It was a life ban originally, but Mr Stothers is not one who submits easily.

In 1973 he was prominent among demonstrators who could not stomach the creeping ecumenism that he felt was threatening the Protestant St Mark's, the Church of Ireland parish church.

The minister was finally compelled to leave, and a more enlightened incumbent was welcomed: "It created havoc", Mr Stothers recalled with a smile.

"The Church of Ireland, the Methodists and the Presbyterians are all adopting a Romeward trend", he said. "Only the Free Presbyterians adopt a strong stand on the Reformation principles. By the way, I believe in asking a man straight: are you a Protestant or a Roman Catholic?"

Meanwhile the "matter" has prompted Mr Stothers to seek legal advice: "There is nothing in our constitution that says I cannot sell houses or apples to Roman Catholics. These left-wing Johnny-cum-latelies are not going to intimidate me."

For the moment the "matter" has slipped into the inner sanctums of the branch bureaucracy, and the deadline by which Mr Stothers was to present his resignation has passed without incident.

"They know they have not got a leg to stand on", he observed.

'Moonies' role misunderstood, counsel says

By David Nicholson-Lord

Widespread misunderstanding by outsiders of the Unification Church had prompted attempts to kidnap and "deprogramme" converts, Mr Geoffrey Shaw said in a libel action against Associated Newspapers in the High Court yesterday.

Converts sometimes resented being labelled "brainwashed zombies" by their friends and relatives, and decided to break off contact with them, he said. The result was that the church was wrongly accused of breaking up families.

Mr Shaw was concluding his opening speech on behalf of Mr Dennis Orme, British leader of the Unification Church, in an action over a *Daily Mail* article of May, 1978.

Mr Justice Comyn yesterday gave Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, QC, for Associated Newspapers, permission to cite 20 people in addition to 26 already named as alleged victims of the church.

The judge said the allegations against the church, whose members are known as "Moonies" because of their adherence to the teachings of Sun Myung Moon, a South Korean, characterized it as a vast commercial hoax and as bogus, sinister and dangerous. He also expressed alarm at the "apparently endless scope" of the action.

The change in a convert's lifestyle might be very marked, Mr Shaw said. He might spend much of his time witnessing or fund-raising in the streets, leave home and go to live in a church community and turn to a life of apparent chastity and selflessness.

The case was adjourned until today.

Drug used by dentist was contaminated, inquest told

From Our Correspondent
Whitehaven

A man who fell ill and died after visiting a dentist for fillings was given a general anaesthetic which had become contaminated, an inquest in Whitehaven, West Cumbria, was told yesterday.

The inquiry heard that Mr Paul Pickering, aged 25, of Egremont, developed agonizing pains after leaving the surgery of Mr Neil Forker in Egremont. Later he fell into a coma and died in hospital last Saturday, 7 days later.

Another man, Mr David McAllister, aged 20, also of Egremont, became seriously ill after receiving treatment at the same surgery on the same day, but has since fully recovered.

Both had been injected with a general anaesthetic which tests later showed to have been contaminated.

Mr Pickering's parents told how their son was brought home from the surgery on September 18 by the dentist and a doctor.

Mr William Pickering said: "Paul was put to bed because he was in agony from pain in his back. His wife became frightened when he started bleeding from the mouth and after he was given two injections by the doctor he was taken into hospital by ambulance."

Before adjourning the inquest to a date to be fixed, Mr Adrian Walker, the West Cumbria coroner, said he had not yet been given the cause of death. Dr Bryan Beeson, a Home Office pathologist, had carried out the post mortem examination, but other tests had still to be made.

The Medical Protection Society, who are representing Mr Forker, say the anaesthetic Methohexitone, which is commonly used, somehow became contaminated "prior to use".

£6m scheme for Brighton pier approved

From Our Correspondent
Brighton

A £6m scheme to revive Brighton's derelict West Pier was approved by councillors yesterday. A fun-fair with a 140-ft wheel is proposed at the shore end.

The project of Mr Alan Hawes, a North Wales businessman, is backed by the West Pier Society. Mr Hawes plans to spend £3m on the fun-fair and £3m on restoration.

Councillors voted by more than two to one for the scheme, but full consent will not be given until Mr Hawes signs a contract to restore the pier and scrap his fun-fair if renovations are not completed.

Newspaper pays libel damages to Sir Stanley

Sir Stanley Matthews, the former England footballer, yesterday accepted undisclosed damages in settlement of a High Court libel action over a false newspaper report.

Sir Stanley, aged 65, now lives in Malta. He sued Express Newspapers over an article in the *Daily Star* last April which suggested that he had refused to pose for a photograph with a visiting amateur football team from Blackpool unless he was paid a fee.

Yesterday, Sir Stanley's counsel said he and Lady Matthews were in Australia at the time.

Express Newspapers admitted there was no truth in the suggestion.

Company fined over brooch

Franklin Mint Ltd of London was fined £500 yesterday for selling teddy bear brooches wrongly described as "gold plate". The company pleaded guilty before Woking magistrates to two offences.

They were: supplying a base metal brooch to which the description "in 24 carat gold plate" was applied; and supplying such a brooch described as "crafted in gold metal plate".

Mr Peter Harris, for Surrey County Council, said a brooch advertised in a newspaper was purchased for £9.50 and sent for assay. It was found to be a tin-based alloy thinly plated with gold.

It was well known that gold plate did not mean gold-plated, Mr Harris said.

Mr Murdoch Gair, for the company, said it was a multinational concern with a sales turnover last year of £150m.

"The company had no intention of deceiving anybody", Mr Gair said. Advertisements in other newspapers were correct.

The fine was £250 for each offence, plus legal costs of £75 and £9.50 for the brooch.

How to cut hospital energy cost by 60%

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Energy costs in Britain's hospitals could be reduced by 60 per cent if more use was made of reclaimed heat and conventional good housekeeping techniques, a conference at the Department of Health and Social Security was told yesterday.

The department had commissioned a team of engineers and architects to look at hospital energy costs, which have recently risen to a record £200m a year in England and Wales. New hospitals, such as St Thomas's, south London, have proved far more expensive to heat and cool than those they replaced.

The department's team presented its conclusions to a conference of engineering and architectural specialists. Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, congratulated the team, which was made up of experts from the department and from a private consortium, on their plans for the world's first low-energy hospital.

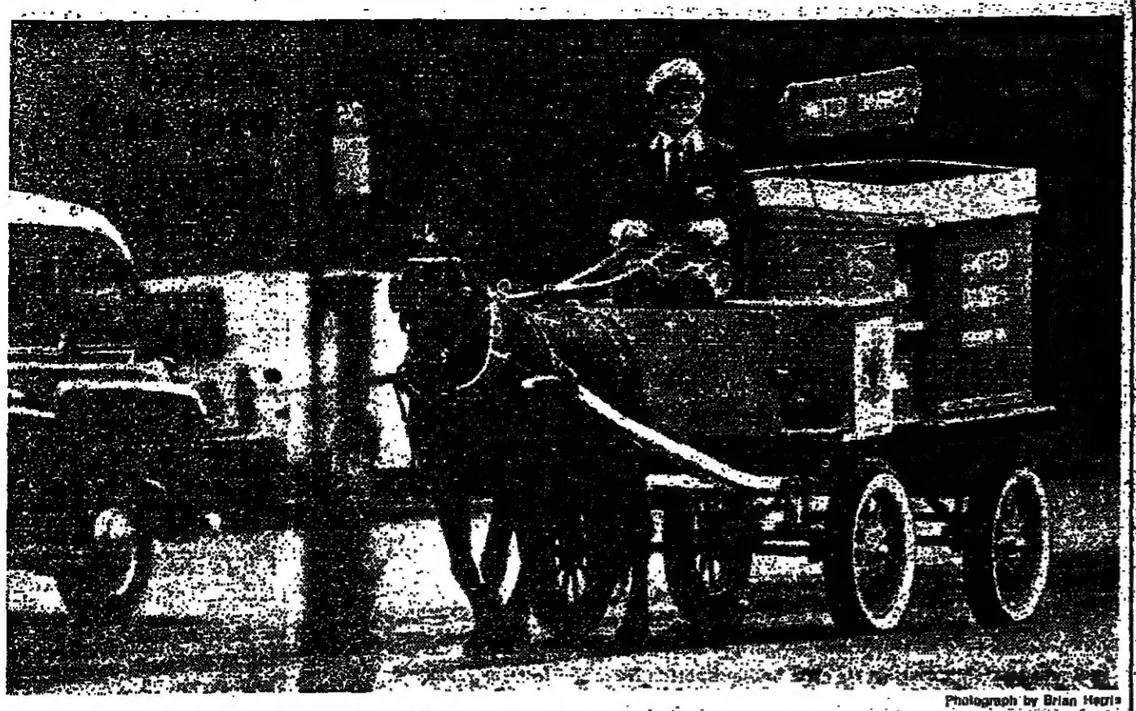
"We are looking carefully at the proposals and we should be building the first low-energy hospital from the specifications in the near future.

"The European Economic Community has given nearly £750,000 towards the cost of designs."

Mr John Ellis, the team leader from Building Design Partnership, said that energy costs could be reduced by 34 per cent by simple good housekeeping techniques. Those included improved insulation, multiple glazing and insulated shutters; more use of daylight; and equipment modifications, such as simmering devices.

A total reduction of 60 per cent could be achieved if those methods were combined with energy reclamation. If the temperature of a hospital is reduced from 22°C to 18°C, energy requirements are halved.

HOME NEWS



Photograph by Brian Harris

A United Dairies milk float, built about 1935, on its final journey yesterday to the Science Museum where it will form part of the commercial vehicles collection.

Priest challenges international giants in moral fitness test

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Ten British companies with interest overseas have been named today in a statement as failing a moral fitness test formulated by a Roman Catholic parish priest in Birmingham, and will be one corporate shareholder less.

The David who challenged the international Goliaths is Father Patrick O'Mahony, of Our Lady of the Wayside, Solihull, who has a formidable reputation for human rights campaigning and fund-raising.

Based on his own research into more than a hundred companies, his recommendation to withdraw investments from 10 of them has been accepted by the trustees of the Archdiocese of Birmingham's £2.5m investment fund.

Armed with a typewriter and *a sharp eye for newspaper* reports about British companies abroad, Father O'Mahony has pursued senior managements of companies concerned with his litany of difficult questions.

Five companies, Beechams, Courtaulds, Allied Breweries, P and O, and John Brown, brushed aside Father O'Mahony's letters.

The chairman and chief executive of Allied Breweries, Mr Keith Showering, wrote back: "With reference to your letter of January 7, we do not propose to answer your questionnaire."

Companies like Shell Transport and Trading and Burmah Oil replied with great courtesy and detail, sometimes seeking additional information from the heads of overseas branches.

In some cases it seems obvi*ous that a particular situation* has received board-room attention it would not have had if Father O'Mahony had not prompted an inquiry.

One senior executive wrote him a scribbled note assuring him that his conscience was clear, and he would have had nothing to do with a company that traded in an ethically questionable way.

Father O'Mahony said yesterday that some companies were *obviously delighted to explain* themselves and showed a high degree of responsibility.

The other five companies on Father O'Mahony's black list were judged by him to have failed to supply adequate information, or had subsidiaries in South Africa which paid wages which he judged were unacceptably low.

Some of those companies, named as BICC, British Electric Traction, BTR, Glynwed, and Croda International, had gone to considerable lengths to persuade Father O'Mahony that they were doing all they should do.

Coinciding with the announcement by the Roman Catholic Trustees, Father O'Mahony has published a large collection of his correspondence with big business.

It shows how he interrogated *high company officials on sub*jects ranging from the sale of drugs in the Third World to oil pollution in Canada and mining in Aboriginal territory in Australia.

He gently urges Tarmac to set an example to others less well known; defends himself against the charge from British Electric Traction, that he is being uncharitable; and pins Mr Wedgwood Benn to the admission that the Labour Gov*ernment failed to prevent* British uranium mining in Namibia.

Father O'Mahnoy and his parish have been nominated for the Human Rights Prize of the Council of Europe by the British Council of Churches, of which the Roman atholic hurch is not a member.

Multi-nationals and Human Rights, Patrick J. O'Mahony (Mayhew McCrimmon Ltd, £5).

Landing fees to rise again, airlines told

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

Airlines which are taking the British Airports Authority to the High Court alleging that a 35 per cent increase in landing fees at Heathrow is "illegal", were warned yesterday of a further increase of 20 per cent from next spring.

The authority has told the airlines that it will need to raise charges by 5 per cent above the general level of inflation of 15 per cent.

All the increases will be passed on to the passengers bringing about the end, from early next year, of the bargain fare offers which apply, particularly on the North Atlantic routes, this winter.

According to the authority's annual report, the London airports are expensive compared with their European counterparts, largely because of the British policy of collecting the costs of security and navigation services from users. In other countries those costs are usually met from general tax revenue.

It is accepted in the aviation industry that Heathrow is one of the most expensive airports in the world at which to land a jumbo jet. At peak periods the charge for such an aircraft, loaded with 300 passengers, is £4,000, and the 20 per cent increase planned by the airports authority, will increase the bill to £5,000.

Pan American and a group of 20 foreign airlines, handed together in the British Airport Users' Action Group, are alleging that the 35 per cent increase in landing charges levied by the authority since April 1 are, excessive and illegal.

The authority needs to raise large sums of capital to meet costs totalling £700m over the next five years. Big projects under development include a second terminal at Garwick, a fourth terminal at Heathrow, and the early stages of developing Stansted as the third London airport.

GP's drinking study urged

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Doctors' drinking habits should be investigated to increase the profession's under*standing of* alcoholism and excessive drinking, Professor Philip Rhodes, Postgraduate Dean of Southampton University said yesterday.

The rate of alcohol-related disorders among doctors is 2.4 times higher than among other members of social class one. Doctors should be asked to cooperate in an investigation into their drinking practices just as they cooperated in research into their smoking habits, he said.

Professor Rhodes, who was speaking at the annual meeting of the Medical Council on Alcoholism in London, said *that the research into doctors'* smoking habits had helped to increase understanding of disorders related to smoking and that cooperation from doctors on alcohol research could similarly raise levels of understanding.

Attitudes were hard to *change but could be changed* over time, as they had been with regard to smoking.

There was a need to foster social disapproval of drunkenness, Professor Rhodes said. It was harder to get the message about the dangers of alcoholism across to consultants than to family doctors, and yet consultants were important as setters of trends and changers of attitudes.

In brief

Rock star choked after 40 vodkas

John Bonham, aged 32, drummer with the rock group, Led Zeppelin, died on September 25 through inhaling vomit after drinking about 40 measures of *vodka in 12 hours, an inquest* at Windsor, Berkshire, was told yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Mr Rex King, the drummer's personal assistant, said he had helped put him to bed after he had "dozed off" on a sofa at the home of Jimmy Page, the group's guitarist. He was found dead next morning.

£260,000 damages for car crash victim

Agreed damages for road crash injuries of £260,000 were awarded to Mr Eric Hall, aged 23, an electrician, of Vallance Avenue, Chingford, Essex, in the High Court in London yesterday. Mr Hall, who is paralysed from the neck down apart from his right arm, was a back seat passenger in a car which went out of control in September, 1976.

No inquest on actress

Hattie Jacques, the actress who was found dead at her *home in Earls Court, London,* on Monday died from a heart attack, a post-mortem examination confirmed yesterday. There will not be an inquest.

Ulster ambush fails

Armed men ambushed a part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment near his home outside Brookeborough, co Fermanagh, yesterday morning. He was not hit and returned fire. *The men fled* across the border into the Irish Republic.

Actor grew cannabis

Gerald Sundquist, aged 25, a television actor, was fined £100 by Cirencester magistrates yesterday for growing cannabis. He admitted growing 21 plants for his own use, in the garden of his home at Barnsley, near Cirencester.

Dutch challenge Britain's art export laws

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, has challenged the legality of Britain's art export laws under the Treaty of Rome. That emerges from the annual report of the Reviewing Committee of the Export of Works of Art, 1978-79, published yesterday.

The challenge arose over a silver plaque of the "Adoration of the Shepherds" dated 1617 by Paul van Vianen, which the Rijksmuseum had bought at Christie's for £82,500. Van *Vianen is considered one of the* greatest Dutch silversmiths.

The Victoria and Albert Museum objected to its export and a hearing of the committee *was called to consider withhold*ing a licence.

A representative of the Rijksmuseum attended the hearing and said that two of the criteria used to judge what are national treasures lay outside the treaty's terms, namely: "Is it of outstanding aesthetic importance?" and "Is it of outstanding significance for the study of some particular branch of art, learning or history?"

Only a direct connexion with Britain's history and national life was a permitted ground for preventing export, he said.

The Government, after consultations, appears to have decided that it could be both a Dutch and a British national treasure. The export licence was withheld and the plaque was acquired by the Royal Scottish Museum.

Murder verdict appeal

Four men jailed for the killing of Carl Bridgewater, aged 13, are appealing against their conviction after claims that new evidence has come to light.

There was a strong possibility that the four men, James Robinson, Patrick Molloy, Michael Hickey and Vincent Hickey were wrongly convicted, according to Justice, the all-party lawyers' organization.

Mr Tony Fryer, a solicitor for the defence at their trial, *has submitted to Justice docu*ments recently released to him by the Director of Public Prosecutions, which disclose details *of police investigations* at the time of Carl's murder in September, 1978.

He was shot in the head after interrupting a burglary at Yew Tree Farm, near Wombourne, Staffordshire, where he had called to deliver an evening newspaper.

The documents detailed police questioning of a man named Hubert Spencer.

Mr Spencer, aged 40, has since been convicted of the *murder of Mr Hubert Wilkes,* aged 70, at a farm less than a mile from the scene of Carl's murder.

WEST EUROPE

France surprises Community by accepting agreement on budget repayments to Britain

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, Oct 7

EEC foreign ministers *reached agreement here today* on the method and timing of the repayment to Britain of part of its EEC budget contributions in line with the compromise accepted by member states in May.

The agreement, described by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, as "very satisfactory", effectively removes the threat of a French veto on the payments which had seemed a possibility a few weeks ago.

Under the arrangements agreed today, which are due to go into effect from November 1, Britain can expect to get nearly 80 per cent off the refunds it is due for calendar 1980 and 1981 by March 31 of the following year in each case.

This means that Britain should receive by the end of next March about £570m of the £930m to which it is entitled as reimbursement of this year's budget contributions. The rest would follow later in the year.

A timetable of this order would be roughly in line with Mrs Thatcher's insistence that Britain should get "the bulk" of the annual refund due within the British financial year, which runs from April to April.

About two-thirds of the refund will take the form of EEC aid for public-sector spending programmes in Britain. The types of programmes qualifying for this aid, which had been another point of contention, were also agreed today.

They include investment in the promotion of energy resources, the modernization of road and rail infrastructure, urban renewal, sewage facilities and other regional development projects.

The French had initially wanted each group of aid projects to be subject to the unanimous approval of the Council of Ministers, which would have put them in a position to hold up payment of the budget rebates.

It was assumed that the French wanted to retain some means of exerting pressure on Britain during next Spring's EEC farm-price review when President Giscard d'Estaing, who faces reelection next April, will be looking for a price rise for his farmers.

In the event, the French settled today for a much looser approval procedure whereby the EEC investment projects in Britain proposed by the European Commission could be vetoed only by a weighted majority of all member states.

It is almost inconceivable that such a majority could be mustered. The sudden change in the French attitude, coming after the recent climbdown by Paris on sheepmeat and arrangements for New Zealand butter imports this year, is somewhat mysterious.

There was speculation here that Mrs Thatcher might have given President Giscard some private understanding about next year's farm-price fixing during her recent visit to France. But Lord Carrington insisted that there was absolutely no link between today's agreement and the *farm-price settlement.*

The only commitment Britain had given, Lord Carrington said, was a reaffirmation of its intention, along with other member states, to get a new EEC fisheries policy established by the end of this year.

Steel plan, page 17

Mr Marte plans for four-party coalition

Brussels, Oct 7.—Mr Wi Martens, Belgium's car Prime Minister, tonigh nounced plans for a four *coalition grouping* Social tians and Socialists and would open formal negot for a new government row.

It would have the ta drawing up a wide-ranging to restabilize and stimula economy, he told a conference.

King Baudouin accepte resignation of the Govern today after intensive failed to hold the six coalition together.

Mr Martens offered resignation on Saturday, the King asked for a last to end a *slir over the cau* mounting economic prob

The Government col when the Liberals, urging rigorous financial policie fused to ratify what they "cosmetic" measures. In cular, they insisted on unemployment benefits both husband and wife r them.

The Socialists resisted Liberals.

A statement today said Baudoin had asked Mr tens, of the Flemish Christians, to try to form government while the out Cabinet stayed on in a taker capacity.

Party leaders had been ing Mr Martens since Sat to discuss a new formul much-needed cuts in spending.

But political sources sai right-wing Liberals in coalition called for greate in social spending that Martens proposed. After going on into the early of today, the Liberals rem split. They made up *coalition* with the Christians and Socialists. party is divided into Dutch French-speaking wings.

Mr Martens had brough Liberals into the Governm his third since becoming P Minister early last year—t a two-thirds majority in P ment for constitutional ch giving limited autonom Dutch and French-spea regions.

Mr Martens narrowly av another crisis two weeks when, to retain Socialist port, he shelved a decisio basing new Nato nu weapons in Belgium.—Re

Protest over synagogue bombing brings rare display of solidarity

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 7

In a rare display of solidarity representatives of all four main political groupings as well as *members of the* two main trade union organizations were called to march through Paris this evening in protest at Fridays synagogue bombing.

The march had originally been called by Mouvement contre le Racisme et pour l'Amitié entre les Peuples (MRAP), the French anti-racial organization, to demonstrate the public's anger at the bomb which exploded outside a synagogue in the west of Paris, killing four people and injuring nine others. Since the MRAP made the call more and more organizations have been asking their membrs to join the march.

Among those *taking part* were the two police unions which between them represent 80 per cent of the force. Their leaders said at the weekend that 30 serving officers were on a list of names of members of the outlawed extreme right-wing Fédération d'Action Nationale Européenne (FANE). That list, the union leaders claimed, had been given to M Christian Bonnet, the Interior Minister, but no action had been taken.

The union leaders, who have since been interrogated by the police force's own internal inquiry department, have since received anonymous threatening calls. One of them was told: "If anything happens to any of our 30 colleagues your boss won't get much further." There have also been strong denials of the unions' claim by organizations representing senior officers.

Allegations about neo-Nazis *serving in the French Army* were also made today by two organizations. One said that some officers put up Fascist posters and carried out torture, the other called on M Joel le Theule, the new Minister of Defence, to take steps to stop existing racialist propaganda inside the Army.

The synagogue bombing appears to have inspired a rash of attacks against Jewish property all round France. They have occurred in Troyes, Montpellier, Grenoble, Marseilles and in Nice.

Apart from in Nice there have also been large demonstrations protesting at the bombings in Strasbourg, Metz, Lyons, Rouen and Belfort.

Rome march: More than 5,000 Italian Jews marched through central Rome to the French Embassy today to protest at the Paris bombing. The marchers shouted "Fascist assassins" and slogans against the French Government and carried placards bearing the names of Second World War concentration camps.—UPI.

Israeli reaction, page 8

General urges Portuguese to follow through poll win

General Antonio Soares Carneiro todays *urged the Portu*guese people to follow up the victory of the right-of-centre Democratic Alliance in the parliamentary elections last Sunday by electing him in preference to President Eanes in the presidential contest in December.

The general, who had Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Prime Minister, on his right at a packed press conference, made clear his belief that the President should not act in a way which prevented the executive from carrying out its functions.

This was the most substantive difference he revealed with President Eanes who is running for a second term and is now in growing conflict *with the victorious Democratic* Alliance.

Portugal, he said, must have a reformed constitution wholly in conformity with that of a West European democracy and with a referendum.

The general, who is no relation of the Prime Minister, *challenged President Eanes to* drop his "habitual ambiguity" and not seek to be all things to all men.

The Government has told President Eanes that it intends to dispense with the formal process of tendering resignations and renomination.

Instead, the Cabinet decided last night to put down a confidence motion when the new Assembly of the Republic meets towards the end of this *month. The official results give* the Democratic Alliance a majority of 15 seats over the combined left-wing opposition parties.

The debate on formal resignation is overshadowed as the presidential contest now moves into top gear.

The Cabinet last night told President Eanes that the 1976 constitution omitted to lay down any specific procedure for a government whose power is confirmed at the polls, as is the present case.

But the procedure chosen, it told him in a statement, would serve "to enhance the pres*tige of Portugal's Parliament.*

Dr Francisco Sá Carneiro has already let his wish be known before Sunday's poll that Cabinet ministers should be able, uninterrupted, to concentrate on important business, including the budget preparations and not sit idle while President Eanes went through formal consultations.

The Prime Minister in his victory press conference yesterday had described Sunday's *poll as virtually the first round* of December's presidential contest and a defeat for President Eanes, and this procedural dispute now ties wel into the battle between the two leaders.

The Government is committed anyway to abolish the Council of the Revolution, the armed forces watchdog, and with that President Eanes is in agreement.

Bonn coalition promises continuation of policy

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 7

Leaders of West Germany's victorious Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition, meeting for the first time since the elections, today pledged to continue with their detente and security policy.

During a two-hour meeting Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democrat leader, and party representatives agreed on the principles to guide the coalition during the next four years.

Detailed negotiations on a coalition agreement, due to start on October 27, will be more difficult. The parties differ on many important issues. And the Free Democrats' election gains have increased their weight in the coalition, entitling them to demand more influence on policy.

Today the coalition leaders agreed to continue the foreign and security policy which had won "solid confidence over the past 11 years", a statement said.

The coalition would do everything in its power to hold the nation together and continue to seek better conditions for those living in East Germany.

Terrorism and violence would be fought and security ensured without limiting personal freedom—a declaration of intent to resist pressure, particularly from the Opposition, to take repressive measures for the sake of law and order.

Economic, monetary and ial policies would be contin

The coalition leaders said they hoped "serious tortions" made during the tion campaign would be tied. This referred to cha by the Opposition of a "Mo faction" of left-wingers w the Social Democratic Part

A few hundred yards a Herr Helmut Kohl, the Chri Democrat leader, sought to vent the two defeated oppos parties from lapsing into da ing internal strife. The and the Christian Social U could not afford personal rels, intriques and stra games, he told the comb parliamentary parties.

The opposition leaders so far avoided the Night of Long Knives which opponents and many mem expected, but the next years are expected to see st gles among leaders trying become the candidate for chancellorship in the 1984 tions.

The parliamentary ar almost unanimously ele Herr Kohl as their floor le for the next legislature.

Looking forward to the sibility that the ruling coali could break up, Herr urged the CDU and CSU to themselves "capable of a sensus" with either of the ponent parties.

Herr Kohl was cle attempting to pave the way a future change of governm

Cardinal seeks annulment trend

From Peter Nichols
Rome, Oct 7

The movement for more straightforward and quick annulments of marriage—particularly strong among Ameri*can Catholics—is under attack* at the internaational synod of RomanCatholic bishops here.

The main attack was launched yesterday by Cardinal Felici, *prefect of the Vatican's supreme* tribunal of the Apostolic Signatura and a formidable pillar of traditionalist thinking.

Hhe strongly criticized the *practice of giving annulments,* allegedly without regard to the law of the church, making them "divorce if under another name".

He said the number of declarations of nullity had increased significantly during the past 10 years—in certain tribunals there was "the astronomical increase of 5,000 per cent".

Not only the number bothered him but also what he *dismissed as "the enormous* superficiality" with which cases were put forward and settled.

The consequences of his speech will be closely watched. The Pope, who was at the opening of the synod, insisted afresh on the indissolubility of marriage, meaning that divorce could not be permitted.

American Catholics divorce as much as other Christian nominations and rather less than *Jews. This leaves a large field* of pastoral uncertainty because technically a divorced Roman Catholic who remarries is barred from the sacraments.

There are similar difficulties in Britain and in Ireland—annulment may be had, but not divorce. Italian catholics are meeting the problem on a large scale for the first time since it is now a decade since civil divorce was introduced.

Spanish accept delay in entry to EEC

From Our Own Correspond
Paris, Oct 7

Spain seems to have accep that some delay is now ine able before it can be accep as a member of the EEC.

The date for Spanish en provisionally fixed for Janu 1, 1983, would probably have be put off for a few mon Señor Eduardo Punset, the S Spanish Minister for Relati with the Community, said h today after meeting Fre leaders.

Consumer attack switches from veal to tyres

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 7

After veal, tyres have become the target for the largest consumer organization in France, the Union Fédérale des Consommateurs (UFC). The organization has called for a total boycott of V10 and V12 tyres made by Kléber-*Colombes, France's second* largest tyre manufacturer, on safety grounds.

The company, which is already claiming 20m francs (£2m) in damages from the UFC in a court case starting tomorrow, has repeated its denial that there is anything *wrong with its tyres. The UFC* first denounced the tyres last autumn which is when the legal proceedings began.

The boycott call is based on the strength of a report by the Belgian consumer association Test Achat. In an inquiry embracing 7,000 car owners it claimed that the Kléber tyres *suffered more blowouts than* other makes.

The UFC has decided the Test Achat findings are sufficient to call the boycott, similar to the one which was so successful in bringing about a change in EEC regulations for the use of hormones in veal.

Kléber-Colombes, not surprisingly, immediately issued a statement doubting the seriousness of the inquiry, which, it says, was based on a population sample that had not been scientifically determined. The company complains that no attempt was made to verify the findings through specialized controls.

The company also points out that it has not made the V10 tyre at all for five years and that the different products compared had in fact got different uses. The Test Achat report gave Kléber tyres an overall blowout average of 7.7 per cent—significantly better than the 8.6 per cent for Goodrich tyres. The French company is concerned that the boycott will give all its products a bad name.

Kléber-Colombes makes nearly 10 million tyres a year, but despite a turnover of 2,600m francs last year the company lost 400m francs. This resulted in a restructure of the company involving 600 redundancies. If the boycott were to bite hard the other 12,000 e ployees of Kléber-Colombes Europe could find their jo in peril.

The UFC is full of confider after the success of the V boycott and convinced that t Belgian survey does no mo than prove its original findi which were published last ye

During *tomorrow's hearin* the organization does not inte to advance a detailed defen It is waiting instead for a ru from the State Council on t legality of the decision by t Governmene to refuse to ord the tyres to be withdrawn

UFC is one of 11 consum organizations in France, wi 50,000 enrolled members. magazine *Que Choisir* se about 300,000 copies a mon and has a million readers.

هكذا من الاصل

OVERSEAS

Turkish junta ratifies death sentences for terrorist murders

From Sinan Fisek
Ankara, Oct 7

The ruling National Security Council, chaired by General Kenan Evren, has approved the death sentences passed on four terrorists—two from the right wing and two from the left—found guilty of murder.

The penalties pronounced by the Ankara martial law tribunal against Isa Armagan and Mustafa Pehlivanoglu, both rightists, and Necdet Adali and Kemal Ergin, both leftists, had been submitted to the Turkish parliament by the Court of Appeals before the coup in September.

The five-man National Security Council, which is assuming the powers of Parliament until the creation of a new assembly, approved the special law which must be enacted for the death sentences to be carried out.

Mr Armagan, aged 24, and Mr Pehlivanoglu, aged 22, were found guilty of the "Balgat massacre", named after the Ankara district where the two killed five people and wounded a dozen others during attacks on cafes patronized by left-wing sympathizers.

The day that their files were sent to Parliament for final approval, they managed to escape from the maximum security prison at Mamak, near Ankara. A number of personnel in the military prison were arrested in connection with the escape and although Mr Pehlivanoglu was later rearrested, Mr Armagan is still free.

Mr Ergin and Mr Adali, also in their twenties, were condemned to death for a similar offence, having killed two people in a machine-gun attack in Ankara's Tekstiler area against a cafe frequented by leftists.

If the sentences are carried out, the men will be the first people to be executed in Turkey since May 1972, when three leaders of the leftist Turkish People's Liberation Army were hanged.

Several other death sentences have been passed by military tribunals, including those against 22 people accused of armed revolt and mass murder during the Kahramanmaras incidents which left more than a hundred people dead in December, 1978.

Another sentence now before the Military Court of Appeals is that against Seyhan Soyergin, a leftist militant convicted of participating in the murder of Captain Bulent Angin who was killed in Adana just two days after the military takeover.

Yet another file which is reported to have been sent to the National Security Council for approval is that of Mehmet Ali Agca, the right-wing extremist sentenced to die for the murder last year of Abdi Ipekci, the editor-in-chief of the independent daily *Milliyet*. Mr Agca, too, is a fugitive, having escaped from the military prison at Kartal, in Istanbul, about 10 months ago.

The death sentences against Mr Pehlivanoglu, Mr Ergin and Mr Adali will be carried out by the civilian authorities, at the Ankara penitentiary.

Meanwhile, the Ankara prosecutor said today that the investigations of more than 70 former MPs under arrest since September 12 had been completed, and that their files had been sent to the competent tribunals.

The arrested MPs are accused of a number of offences committed while they enjoyed parliamentary immunity, and could therefore be neither investigated, nor tried.

Korea's 'hot line' is cut off by the North

From Jacqueline Reditt
Seoul, Oct 7

The "hot line" telephone link between Seoul and Pyongyang has been cut off by the North Koreans, according to an official statement issued here today.

Although the South Koreans had already said that their last call to North Korea on September 25 had not been answered, today's statement was the first official indication that the line had been intentionally disconnected.

The hot line was reopened in February this year when a series of talks began to find ways of setting up a meeting between the Prime Ministers of the two states. But North Korea decided to boycott the eleventh session of the talks scheduled for September 26, saying it could not discuss reunification with "the military fascist regime in the South".

Today's statement accused North Korea of ignoring proposals put forward by the South and of conniving to overthrow the South Korean Government.

It said that the North's decision to suspend the talks proved that it had used them only as a means to probe the political situation and stir up unrest in South Korea after the assination of President Park Chung Hee last year and the ensuing temporary confusion.

The Seoul government yesterday accused the communist North of falsely reporting that South Korea was supplying military spare parts to Iran.

Emperor Hirohito, who is 79, harvesting rice at a small paddy in the Imperial Palace. It will be offered to a shrine as the year's first crop.

Mr Fraser reserves right to block funds

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, Oct 7

Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, indicated today that he would ask his supporters in the Senate to block supply of funds to a Labour government again if he found it necessary.

It was his action in doing this in 1975 that led to the dismissal of the Whitlam Government and the greatest constitutional crisis in Australia's history.

At that time, although Labour was in power, the Liberal-Country Party coalition controlled the Senate. The blocking of supply, initiated by Mr Fraser who was then opposition leader led to Sir John Kerr, the Governor-General, dismissing Mr Gough Whitlam (who had refused to call an election), installing Mr Fraser as caretaker Prime Minister and calling an election.

Mr Fraser was asked at a journalists' luncheon in Sydney today if he would again block supply and replied: "If the circumstances exist that existed in 1975, and I ask you to remember what was happening in 1975, I would do everything I could to get rid of the government of the day."

Mr Fraser's potentially inflammatory remark comes at a time when it has become likely that this election, to be held on October 18, could be much closer than expected.

Although scepticism about opinion polls is strong, the fact that the Liberals are behind in all the main polls is starting to cause excitement.

It is quite clear that the Government is shaken by the polls' predictions and that they expected that by now the pendulum would be swinging back their way. But yet another poll to be published tomorrow in the weekly magazine *The Bulletin*, puts Labour at 53 per cent and the Government at 47 per cent.

Mr Fraser's campaign has accordingly been changed into a far more hard-hitting effort, with him berating the Opposition, both professionally and personally.

In a short speech at the weekend, Mr Fraser used the word "socialist" 19 times. It is a word that does not often surface about the Australian Labour Party, which although socialist in some areas of policy, is nevertheless distinctly a supporter of private enterprise.

Mr Fraser's use of the word, and his constant reminders about the performance of the Whitlam Government, seem designed to scare the people away from voting Labour.

Further doubt about a government victory was displayed today by the stock exchanges in Sydney and Melbourne, both of which plunged.

Mr William Hayden, the Labour leader, who has been taking the prospects of success philosophically and calmly, today challenged Mr Fraser to make available for public scrutiny his tax returns.

While insisting he was not accusing Mr Fraser of tax avoidance, Mr Hayden said both the Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition should be subjected to such public scrutiny.

Sunken fortune starts political dispute

From Peter Hazelhurst
Tokyo, Oct 7

A fortune in sunken treasure, reported to be lying in the wreck of a Russian battle cruiser which was sunk in 310 ft of water during the Russo-Japanese war 75 years ago, has caused a new dispute between Tokyo and Moscow.

Today, as a group of British and Japanese divers continued their attempts to retrieve the treasure, of gold ingots, coins and platinum bars, the Soviet Embassy repeated Moscow's claim to the fortune if it is recovered.

Japanese officials and the sponsors of the operation have declared that in return for the treasure the Soviet Union would have to hand back its spoils from the Second World War—four Japanese islands which have been occupied by Russian troops for 35 years.

The latest attempts by a controversial Japanese businessman to recover what has been described as the richest of all sunken treasures began last month when a diving bell and tender barge were anchored five miles off the Japanese coast near Tsushima island. It was here that the 8,500-ton battle cruiser the Admiral Nakhimov sank on May 28, 1905, a turning point in the Russo-Japanese war.

The divers, who were hired by a ship salvaging contractor, Nippon Marine Development Corporation, have apparently located the wreck of the cruiser, retrieving a platinum bar weighing 22 lb last month.

Historical notes indicate that the Admiral Nakhimov was carrying a fortune in gold ingots, British gold coins and platinum bars when she left European waters in 1904 to reinforce the Russian fleet in the Pacific.

Mr Katsumi Tamanai, president of the Nippon Marine Development Corporation, is convinced that the operation will pay off. "It's my personal view that there is nearly £1,800m worth there in gold and platinum. Under international law the Soviet Union has no basis to its claim", he said.

The cruiser and 23 other Russian ships were sunk or captured during a decisive sea battle which led to a Japanese victory in the war.

Since then Japanese and other treasure hunters have made 2,484 unsuccessful attempts to prise the fortune from the hold of The Admiral Nakhimov. The latest attempt has been sponsored by Mr Ryoichi Sasagawa, a well known businessman and former war criminal. He is 81, a multi millionaire in his own right and the owner of a controversial motorboat gambling syndicate.

His spokesman says that Mr Sasagawa has invested considerable sums in the treasure hunt. "Mr Sasagawa says that if the Soviet Union wants to retrieve the treasure then it will have to return Japanese territory which was occupied at the end of the Second World War", the spokesman said.

British and Japanese divers on the project say they have so far located 30 ingots, but they are still not certain whether the reported fortune is actually within the hold of the wreck.

The Treasure Divers Guide says the task of salvaging the gold and platinum from The Admiral Nakhimov is daunting. "In addition to problems of bad weather during most parts of the year, strong currents and great depths, there is another wicked factor: the cruiser's ammunition, which could be exploded."

Bad weather has disrupted diving for several weeks but operations were resumed yesterday from the tender barge, the Ten Oh (Heavenly Response), which was built in secret in Singapore at a cost of £5m.

Most of the underwater work is being done by British divers.

At present the barge is servicing a diving bell which can operate at a depth of 600 feet. The divers say they are able to enter the ship with ease because previous expeditions have made large holes in the upper decks with high explosives.

Hongkong dogs killed after boy dies from rabies

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Oct 7

Stray dogs in Hongkong are being exterminated because of fears of a rabies outbreak.

On Saturday an eight-year-old boy died two months after being bitten by a stray, the first rabies death in Hongkong for 25 years.

Nearly 300 dogs have been destroyed since Saturday and 2 people have been treated for bites.

The authorities' action was hastened by recent reports of many rabies deaths around Canton and in Chinese villages, farms and ports near Hongkong.

Burnham power strengthened by new constitution

Georgetown, Oct 7 — Mr Forbes Burnham, Guyana's Prime Minister for the past 16 years, has become its first executive President, with strong powers under a controversial new constitution.

Mr Burnham, whose opponents have accused him of trying to entrench himself for life, said after taking the oath of office yesterday that the nation's new basic law protected the people's rights.

The new constitution turns the presidency from a largely ceremonial post into one where a powerful chief executive can both appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and his Cabinet.

Britain keen to clear way for Belize independence

By Our Diplomatic Correspondent

Talks on the future of Belize resume in New York on October 13-14 between Britain and Guatemala, with Belizean representatives, as usual, accompanying the British delegation.

Mr Nicholas Ridley, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, last had formal discussions on Belize with Señor Castillo Valdez, the Guatemalan Foreign Minister, in May, when it was understood that the talks made some progress.

Britain is keen to press forward in granting Belize its independence, but has made it clear that there can be no ceding of Belizean territory to Guatemala, or any settlement of the territorial problem which does not command the support of the Belizean people.

The fact that opinion at the United Nations is almost unanimously in favour of the British policy of self-determination for Belize is a strong point in Britain's favour, in pushing for a speedy solution.

OVERSEAS

McGovern fight to hold the prairies

From Patrick Brogan
Sioux Falls, Oct 7

Mr George McGovern, the Senate's best known liberal, is fighting for his political life here this year. South Dakota is a deeply conservative state and the winds of conservatism are blowing strongly across the prairies and may carry Mr McGovern away with them.

He is running for reelection again, spending $1.2m on the campaign and assiduously showing himself at every meeting in every village in South Dakota. His challenger is Mr James Abdnor, who has been one of the state's two congressmen for the past eight years and has therefore managed to build up his own organization and his own popularity in that time. He also will spend over $1m.

In 1974, which was a Democratic year anyway, Mr McGovern was reelected without much difficulty against an unknown former prisoner of war in North Vietnam. This is likely to be a Republican year and Mr Abdnor is a more formidable opponent. Furthermore, Senator McGovern is at the top of the conservative "hit" list senators whom the Model Majority and other such organizations hope to defeat this year.

The National Conservative Political Action Committee (NCPAC) spent $160,000 on attacking Senator McGovern here in television and newspaper advertisements, but abruptly ended their campaign early last summer when it became counterproductive. They are decent people up here and perhaps felt that the strident rhetoric of the ultra-right was inappropriate and unfair.

Mr Abdnor is not strident. Indeed, he has a stutter, and this is one reason that so far he has refused to join debates against Senator McGovern. Rather naively, he never names Mr McGovern in his speeches, referring to him as "my opponent". When they attend the same public events, the senator makes a point of being nice to his rival, chatting to him, patronizing him, embarrassing him. Mr Abdnor finds it rather difficult to cope with Senator McGovern.

One of the issues that the conservatives are using against Senator McGovern is abortion. The senator is firmly against a constitutional amendment prohibiting abortion, and he supports spending government money on abortions for poor women who need them for social or medical reasons, and who could not pay for abortions themselves. Mr Abdnor thinks this is sinful. So does NCPAC, and so do many people in South Dakota.

A large majority of Americans (61 to 34 per cent in a Harris poll released this weekend) support Mr McGovern's views on the proposed amendment, but it is a matter of such concern to some people that it colours their decisions on other matters, and can change the result of a close election. South Dakota is one of the most devoutly Christian states in the union.

US Elections

The senator opposed President Carter's embargo on the sale of grain to the Soviet Union. This is a farm state and his constituents are firmly against the embargo. It is also a Republican state and will vote solidly for Mr Reagan in November. One of Mr McGovern's strongest arguments to persuade electors to "split the ticket"—to vote for a Republican President and for a Democratic senator—is his position as second in seniority on the agricultural committee of the Senate.

The chairman of that committee is Senator Herman Talmadge of Georgia, who will probably be reelected himself next month, despite the scandals that have touched him. Mr McGovern would therefore remain second in command, but it is none the less a position of great power and importance to a farm state. He will argue that if he is defeated, South Dakota will lose all its influence in Congress because the other senators and the two congressmen, one or both of whom will be newcomers, are among the most junior in both Houses.

There are no public opinion polls up here. It is the conventional wisdom, born out by canvassing returns from both sides, that Mr McGovern was far behind Mr Abdnor until recently and is now catching up. The Republicans claim that the congressman still leads the senator by 10 or 15 percentage points, while the Democrats claim that the race is neck and neck.

Republican dignitaries pass through South Dakota to help Mr Abdnor in his campaign, and former President Ford was here recently. It turned out somewhat to Mr McGovern's advantage, however, because he was able to show that Mr Ford supported his own position rather than Mr Abdnor's on abortion, on the Panama canal treaties and on Salt II.

The neighbours looked in when Mr Carter met the Loftus family in the garden of their Chicago home on Monday.

Russia reassures US on intentions in Gulf

From David Cross
Washington, Oct 7

President Carter has exchanged letters with Mr Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, about the continuing conflict between Iraq and Iran. He believes that Moscow does not want war to "break out in a general way" throughout the Gulf area.

Disclosing this in a television interview on the campaign trail in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, yesterday, the President said the biggest threat to American security would arise "if the Soviets should be tempted to move into Iran or to move into an area where they can control the Persian Gulf itself or the access to it.

"This would be a direct threat not only to our security but the security of other Western nations who depend on oil supplies from that region for economic well-being", Mr Carter added.

The President said that he and his Administration had a "means of communicating back and forth on a fairly regular basis" with the Soviet leadership. In addition to messages between the two leaders, Mr Edmund Muskie, the Secretary of State, had had several hours of talks with his Soviet counterpart, Mr Andrei Gromyko, at the United Nations in New York, he added. On that occasion Mr Gromyko had delivered another "personal letter" from President Brezhnev.

In the interview, President Carter also denied recent newspaper reports that Mr Muskie might not serve in his Administration if he won a second term of office in the election next month. Mr Muskie enjoyed his job and had a "very fine relationship" with the White House, Mr Carter claimed. "He's pleased with what he is doing, and my hope is that he'll continue there (in the State Department)", he added.

In another development, the American magazine *Aviation Week* said today that Iranian aircraft losses in the war have been approximately twice as high as those of Iraq.

Citing Pentagon and congressional analysts here, the magazine said that Iran was known to have lost at least 50 aircraft and perhaps as many as 100. The bulk of these were F4 and F5 fighter-bombers. By contrast, Iraq had lost between 30 and 50 aircraft, with the losses spread among MiG 21 and 23 fighters and Tupolev Ta22 bombers.

Special Ir envoy fail to deliver war repor

By David Spanier
Diplomatic Correspondent

In what the Foreign termed "an unfortunate dent" yesterday, the I envoy who came to especially to give a rep the Iranian view of th with Iraq left without p on his message.

The reason given b Foreign Office was th minister was available Mr Mehdi Navab, the I Charge d'Affaires in Bo Monday; only officials, a felt unable to stay on un terday when Mr Douglas Minister of State, could met him.

It is not known wh Mehdi's mission was, but not willing to talk to a official, such as Sir Graham, the British Am dor to Tehran, now ba London.

The Foreign Office sa night that it very much ted that Mr Mehdi ha been able to stay anothe in order to see a minis he wished, but it was sti sible that he might deliv message on his return fro York.

Analysis of Third World's new type of war

Chaotic fighting with modern arm

From Richard Burt
Washington, Oct 7

The Iraq-Iran conflict could be the forerunner of a new type of war in the Third World in which ever more destructive military power is applied in an erratic and unrestrained manner.

American government and academic military specialists say that the character of the fighting, which has included spectacular air strikes against civilian targets, is far different from traditional border wars between less developed nations.

When the conflict started, Defence Department analysts predicted that the Iranian military, demoralized by political turmoil at home, would quickly be overwhelmed by Iraqi forces. The Iraqis have made gains on the ground but the Iranian Air Force has performed far beyond expectations with advanced aircraft and munitions supplied earlier by the United States.

Officials say a more unexpected and ominous development has been the willingness and ability of both Iran and Iraq to intensify the fighting by attacking vital strategic targets, particularly oil and nuclear power facilities. Noting the importance of oil to the economies of both countries, a White House national security official described the attacks as completely irrational.

A State Department specialist suggested that if either or both had possessed nuclear weapons, they would probably have been used.

Military analysts mentioned several factors in attempting to explain the unpredictable actions of Iran and Iraq, including the inexperience of their armed forces, their access to advanced military hardware and internal political turbulence, particularly in Tehran.

There was a tendency to believe that Israel's 1973 war with Egypt and Syria was the model for future wars in the Third World, said Mr Geoffrey Kemp, a specialist on Middle East military matters at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.

Israel and the Arab forces used their advanced weapons in a conventional manner, attempting to knock out each other's armies on the battlefield.

But the disorganized and chaotic battles between Iran and Iraq are unlikely to include significant military lessons for the West. Instead, they are seen as offering a preview of what future wars between well armed, but otherwise less developed nations, will look like.

Several State Department aides agreed with this view and added that the United States and the Soviet Union had contributed to the problem by arming Iran and Iraq heavily in the mid 1970s, when Washington had close links with Tehran and Moscow enjoyed influence in Baghdad, which neither now enjoys.

Some analysts said the situation was predicted by Yehezkel Dror, an academic, years ago. He spoken of the danger of m conflicts in the Third Wo which radical governm equipped with modern m hardware would threaten national stability by engag all-out wars.

Tehran's apparent prefe for strategic air attacks than battlefield strikes have reflected that cou inability to conduct more cise operations. Officials the strategic bombing ha been noticeably effective.

Of special concern, how is the possible spread nuclear weapons to the M East and other areas. American officials said fighting could lead go ments to take steps to off the possibility of unco led warfare in the Third W

The conflict could lead Washington and Moscow exercise greater restrain sales of conventional arms problem of nuclear spread officials said, might also re more serious attention supplier countries.

Mr Kemp said that the of losing new industrial energy-related facilities er sized by the present war, lead even the most radical elements to exercise gr caution in future confli New York Times News Se

Neo-Nazi threat brings unity not seen for years

Hints of help for Jews in Europe

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Oct 7

At a time when internal ethnic and religious divisions are straining Israel's social fabric, the recent wave of neo-Nazi violence in Europe has unified the country in a way not experienced since the Yom Kippur war seven years ago.

From the left of the Opposition Labour Alignment to the most right-wing supporters of Mr Begin's coalition, the upsurge of anti-semitism, particularly in France, has provoked universal horror and determination that recent European history shall never be repeated.

The national mood was well illustrated after Sunday's Cabinet meeting in which the attacks on European Jewry were the dominant topic. Asked to comment on the atmosphere inside the Cabinet room, Dr Joseph Burg, the normally jocular Interior Minister, replied grimly: "Very sour and very bitter."

So far, the only points for argument are how far the French Government should be publicly pilloried for the reemergence of neo-fascism—and how Israel should best respond to a phenomenon only too familiar to the great majority of its citizens.

Some Cabinet members like Mr Haim Landau, the Transport Minister—who claimed that the current policies of the French administration reminded him of the infamous Vichy regime—were all for outright condemnation of France. But the majority counselled caution.

Already there have been hints from at least one senior official that if the French fail to deal with the terror threat, and if Jews in Europe prove unable to defend themselves, the duty of the Israeli Government would be to help them.

No attempt was made to specify how much help could be given. But in the past, the Israeli secret service has often operated successfully on foreign soil; and already it is thought to have built up a detailed dossier on the new extreme right groups operating in Europe.

In such an atmosphere, there is considerable public sympathy here for the self-styled World Congress for the Defence of Oppressed Jewry. From its base in Tel Aviv, the organization is using finance provided by the millionaire Knesset member, Mr Samuel Flatto Sharon, to send small squads of Israeli vigilantes and ex-Army instructors to Paris.

Diplomats predict that other Israeli defence groups will go into action if anti-semitic violence continues, while the Government here will be under increasing pressure to take action itself.

Although suspected of courting publicity, the Congress has provided a valuable safety value for frustrated Israelis. "We believe that it is the job of Israel to protect Jews of the world—not just with words, but with action," the senior organizer, Mr Gilbert Amal, explained.

But it is not so much the reaction of the politicians and political activists that impresses an outsider. It is rather the repeated and passionate remarks of ordinary Israelis, many of whom are at the same time critical of many aspects of their own society.

"The resurgence of European Nazism shows us one thing above all else—the crying need for Israel as a haven for Jews," said one London-born Jewish tour guide.

Most Israelis are convinced there is a direct link between Arab terrorism and the neo-Nazi groups although no convincing evidence has yet been offered.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry official explained this week: "The one factor which links terrorists of the extreme right and the extreme left is anti-semitism: I have seen it happen in Latin America and I believe we are all now seeing it happen in Europe."

Israel appeal for EEC to strike at the PLO

From Michael Hornsby
Luxembourg, Oct 7

The EEC's pro-Arab diplomacy in the Middle East was an encouragement to anti-Jewish terrorism in Europe of the kind seen in last week's bombing of a synagogue in Paris, Mr Itshak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister said here today.

After a meeting with EEC Foreign Ministers to review trade relations between Israel and the Community, Mr Shamir urged the Nine "to strike at the most important source of this terrorism the agencies of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Europe".

Mr Shamir said that he saw "a certain connexion" between the EEC's advocacy of PLO involvement in Middle East peace negotiations and the recrudescence of anti-Semitism in Europe. I would advise European governments to be much more cautious in their relations with these terrorist groups in our region".

Although intended as an occasion to review the operation of the EEC-Israel trade agreement, the meeting was largely taken up by Mr Shamir's trenchant criticism of the policy being pursued by the Nine in the Middle East as set out in the Venice statement of last June.

It was in that statement that the Nine called for the "association" of the PLO with the Middle East peace process, though they stopped short of formal recognition of the PLO and its claim to be the only legitimate representation of the Palestinian people.

Mr Shamir said the statement contained "formulae which are totally unacceptable to Israel" and would make no positive contribution toward peace.

Israel, he said was the "only country in the world threatened with military, political, economic and cultural liquidation", an illusion to the resolution adopted last June by Al Fatah, the PLO's guerrilla wing.

Some of the Arab states with which the Nine "enjoy the best of relations, regularly supply money, military equipment and powerful aid to European terrorists who systematically attack democracy, Jews and Israel" Mr Shamir said.

He also expressed "grave concern" over the "catastrophic implications" of Spanish entry to the EEC for other Mediterranean exporters of agricultural produce to the Community.

Journalists expelled: At least two Soviet journalists have been expelled from Egypt during the past 24 hours, for alleged connexions with anti-government Egyptian communists, sources said in Cairo today.—UPI.

Battle for river imminent

Continued from page 1

motorcycles, footballs, Dutch cattle feed and Chinese table tennis bats.

Iraqi artillery continued to fire into Khorramshahr from gun positions along the Iranian border—Iranian shells were still bursting among them this morning—but many of the Iraqi 133mm guns have now been moved into the Khorramshahr suburbs presumably to support those Iraqi soldiers who are about to commence the battle of the Karun river.

Air strikes continue: Iranian jets bombed northern Iraq today and Iraqi forces pounded industrial and military targets in the Iranian oil province of Khuzestan.

Iraqi aircraft attacked an Iranian satellite telecommunications station at Asadabad, 287 miles west of Tehran.

A Kuwaiti newspaper said today that Jordan had massed 40,000 troops, armour and missiles on the Iraqi border ready to join the war against Iran if asked.

But the United States has warned Jordan to remain neutral, the State Department said.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Middle East changes, page 14
Oil output raised, page 17

What Jordan hopes fo in supporting Iraq

From Tewfik Mishlawi
Beirut, Oct 7

King Hussein's outright support for Iraq in its war with Iran has raised many questions about his motives.

In his speech to the nation yesterday, 24 hours after an unannounced visit to Iraq, the King said Iraq constituted "a strategic depth" for Jordan and recalled Iraqi military support for his country in the 1967 war with Israel and on other occasions.

King Hussein apparently wanted to secure Iraq's support in the event of further trouble with Israel, though this may seem a remote possibility at this stage.

Iran's victory in the war with Iran "will be the beginning of victory in Palestine", he declared.

Jordan and Iraq have been moving closer together in the past two years with trade, transport and other cooperation agreements being signed. About £200m in Iraqi budgetary aid and project financing has been received in Amman this year. Jordan is also benefiting from over £400m in Iraqi and other Arab aid under the 1978 Baghdad summit resolutions.

Jordan is neither an oil state nor a Gulf country and can afford to defy Ayatollah Khomeini's threats to all Gulf states which extend port to Iraq. Saudi Arabia the United Arab Emirates more exposed and have reluctant to take sides op

King Hussein has said Jordanian military support Iraq is not ruled out, but President Saddam Hussein Iraq has not requested it ye Kuwaiti press report quoted Jordanian Governm sources in Amman as sa that 40,000 Jordanian tr backed by tanks, armour American-made Hawk mis were now massed on the danian-Iraqi frontier awa the green light to move Iraq.

King Hussein is the only leader to express outright almost unlimited support Iraq, inviting attacks not from Iranian leaders but from radical Arabs.

The gains, which the I expects to get in return his support for Iraq, may become available immedia He is reported to have dra a comprehensive Middle peace plan in which Wes Europe would play a princ role. Informed sources Beirut believe the plan been endorsed by Saudi Ara Iraq and Mr Yassir Arafat, Palestinian leader.

African Protestants pick leader from Madagascar

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Oct 7

The All Africa Conference of Churches, which links most of the Protestant churches in Africa, today appointed the Rev Victory Maxim Rafrantsoa, of Madagascar, as its new general secretary.

The post has been occupied for more than a year by an acting general secretary, the Rev Eudwo Ankrah, a Ghanaian. The last substantive holder of the post was Canon Burgess Carr, a Liberian Anglican, who was known as a forthright defender of the churches' support for African liberation movements.

He clashed with the Kenya Government, when he likened Kenya under the late President Kenyatta to Ethiopia before the revolution which overthrew the Emperor.

Canon Carr's engagement was terminated last year after he had failed to return from a year's sabbatical.

Mr Rafrantsoa, aged 45, is married with three children. He is a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Madagascar—the largest Protestant Church in Madagascar. He has been working at the headquarters of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, and graduated in theology and sociology at Geneva University.

Speaking after he had been chosen by the general committee of the conference from a short list of four candidates, he said he regarded his immediate task as one of restoring the confidence of member churches in the conference—which has suffered during what has been described as its leadership crisis.

He endorsed the churches' support for African liberation movements

Mr Trudeau told his plans endanger federal system

From John Best
Ottawa, Oct 7

Mr Joe Clark, leader of the Conservative Opposition in the Canadian Commons, has warned Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, that his constitutional plans could lead to the destruction of the federal system in Canada.

"No proposal in my time here has alarmed me more than the proposal before us now," Mr Clark told the House as debate began on a controversial Government resolution to bring home from Westminster Canada's Constitution under the British North America (BNA) Act.

He called Mr Trudeau the "last of the great Canadian colonialists" because he had mapped plans for "sneaking off to London" for constitutional amendments.

"He is relying on the British to accept his will more easily than Canadians."

Mr Jean Chrétien, the Justice Minister, who spoke for the Government, said that by bringing home the Constitution the Liberal Government will create a "momentum" for further change.

"Once we have succeeded in bringing home our Constitution with an amending formula, we will have created a mechanism to permit constitutional change as and when necessary," Mr Chrétien said.

Mr Chrétien argued that there was no hard and fast rule that the federal Government should obtain the consent of Canada's ten provinces before asking the British Parliament to amend the BNA Act. [The Opposition contends that such fundamental changes should not be attempted without the concurrence of the provinces.]

First Atlantic flight standing on top of plane

Goose Bay, Newfoundland, Oct 7.—Herr Jaromir Wagner, a West German car dealer, has made history by crossing the Atlantic standing on top of an aircraft. Mr Wagner, aged 41, touched down in this Labrador town after an eight-hour flight from Greenland.

Perched on top of a twin-engined De Havilland Islander just behind the cockpit, Herr Wagner was fastened on with wires and straps. He reported aching muscles.—Reuter.

Polish party ushers in pluralism

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, Oct 7

If the leadership purges and resolutions of this week's central committee meeting in Warsaw prove more than merely a declaration of good intent, the Polish party in reforming itself will be bringing an unprecedented pluralism into single-party rule.

The central committee debate which ended in the early hours of yesterday morning after 21 hours and 35 minutes of discussion, set as its first task moral and political renewal, and the forging of new social partnerships by the party within the framework of socialism. The party's leading role still cannot be challenged, but inside these limits, the new image now is emerging.

The guarantees which the communist Polish United Workers' Party has promised against arbitrary politics and unchecked power mean that it has undertaken to rule by consensus rather than by what many consider the arrogance of the old leadership.

Speakers at this week's party meeting acknowledged that these developments must worry their communist allies, but called on "fraternal parties" to continue to show faith in the Polish party.

Ninety speakers out of the 141 who belong to the Central Committee took part in the session which showed the party's deep divisions and which, Warsaw radio said, was "heated and often bitter".

The issue of personal responsibility ranked high throughout the session, which saw eight Central Committee members dismissed. Everything was questioned, scrutinized and criticized. Yet no concrete programme emerged. This has to be worked out for the next Central Committee session which is expected to be the time for an extraordinary party congress.

This congress should really reform the leadership and structure of the party to allow faster democratization within it. But already there were signs that party, including supporters of reform, is trying to prevent complete loss of power.

This week's session virtually dictated, in a way, Mieczeslaw Moczar, the former general and wartime resistance fighter and a party veteran. Having failed in his bid for power in the late sixties he was sent into political oblivion as the head of the Supreme Chamber of Control and Audits.

This chamber now has assumed more importance as the cases of dishonesty and corruption among party members have been revealed and are being investigated.

General Moczar, a nationalist who headed the secret police in the sixties, was one of the two contenders for the party leadership in the late sixties. He has never enjoyed Soviet support or confidence, a reason given for his failure in 1968.

But the two principal figures of present-day Poland — Mr Stanislaw Kania, the new party leader, and Mr Stefan Olszowski, the Politburo member whose name is increasingly coming to the fore as a prospective overseer of the economic reforms—both owe their careers to General Moczar.

He is said to have promoted them from the ranks of communist youth when he was in charge of personnel policy.

Leading article, page 15

Muzorewa dem over moving men to S Afri

From Our Correspondent
Salisbury, Oct 7

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, former Rhodesian Pri Minister, strongly denied to that he or his United Afri National Council party been involved in the moving 5,000 former auxiliary for from this country to So Africa for military training.

The Bishop was replying to comment at the weekend by Robert Mugabe, Prime Minist of Zimbabwe, who said that Bishop had organized a "sec army". The bishop accused Mugabe of "cheap politicin

He also denied that UA dissidents were fomenting breakdown of law and ord particularly in the Sinoia ar

State prosecutors announc today that they planned action against Mr Edg Tekere, Minister of Manpow for breaking bail terms in interview with BBC televisio He is accused of murdering white farmer, Mr Gera Adams, on August 4, and o condition of his bail was th he should not discuss the ca with the press.

Carter promise to Nigeria on Namibian independence

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Oct 7

President Carter today sought to offset Nigerian criticism of the West's failure to bring independence to Namibia (South-West Africa) by promising "a sustained commitment" to the development there of a government based on majority rule and racial non-discrimination.

In the United Nations General Assembly in New York yesterday, President Alhaji Shagari of Nigeria said his country would "no longer tolerate the provocations by South Africa or the dilatory tactics of her allies in the Western block with regard to self-determination and majority rule for Namibia. . . ."

Welcoming him to talks at the White House today, President Carter said he hoped to see the consummation of his Administration's efforts to bring independence to Namibia in the "early" future.

President Shagari said the United States and Nigeria must "dedicate our best efforts towards the achievement of similar solutions (to that in Zimbabwe) in Namibia".

The two leaders were also expected to discuss the war between Iraq and Iran and trade and technology. Nigeria now provides the United States with much of its imported oil.

Congressman in Moscow to improve relations

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Oct 7

The first American member of Congress to visit the Soviet Union since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan began talks in Moscow today to see how Soviet-American relations could be improved.

Mr Stephen Solarz, a Democratic Representative from New York and a member of the House foreign affairs committee, said on his arrival here last night that he was hoping to find out what moves the Russians thought they themselves should make to improve their relations.

It is a year since Senator Joseph Biden, the last Congressman to visit Moscow, was here.

هكذا من الاصل

THE ARTS

A magic touch with misery and monstrosity

New York

Over the past week large advertisements have been appearing in the national dailies on both the East and West Coasts showing a cloaked figure emerging from the mark, the head covered by a piece of sacking with a slit through which the left eye can peer. The film is *The Elephant Man*. Just as curious as the apparition itself is the wording in a box:

> Based upon the life of John Merrick, the Elephant Man, and not upon the Broadway play or any other fictional account.

There is something of a sting in that tail, which probably reflects the legal tussle when the film was first mooted, that went on between Mel Brooks's production company, Brooksfilms, working through EMI and Paramount and the New York producers of Bernard Pomerance's stage play. Both sides, reasonably enough, stuck to the same title since the misshapen John Merrick was throughout his brief adult life known as the Elephant Man, whether he was being exhibited as a fairground freak or being treated as an in-patient of The London Hospital in the East End a century ago.

It may not be a coincidence, though, that David Bowie joined the cast of the play, making *his* Broadway debut at the Booth Theatre, just a few days before the film opened. Mr Bowie, who was clearly drawing a new kind of audience to the Booth, acted creditably enough, particularly since several of the actors around him had allowed their performances to broaden beyond acceptable limits. (The National Theatre's production in London now looks to be far closer to Mr Pomerance's intentions.) But he is going to be overshadowed by the image of Merrick created by John Hurt on screen. Hurt's portrayal could well win him an accolade or two when the film awards season comes round next spring.

The Elephant Man, which opens tomorrow at the ABC, Shaftesbury Avenue, is also likely to establish the reputation of its director, David Lynch. Previously he had made only one picture, *Eraserhead*, which he also scripted and produced. Like *The Elephant Man* it deals with deformity and, although it only had limited distribution, it was good enough to win Lynch a certain distinction within the inner circles of the film industry. Lynch, who at 33 looks more like a successful young sports coach than a movie director, makes it quite clear that it was *Eraserhead* which got him the job on *Elephant Man*.

"The producer of *Elephant*, Jonathan Sanger, saw my first film and reckoned that I would be right. The next thing was to find the money. We were turned down by several companies and then he persuaded Mel Brooks to look at *Eraserhead*. At the end of the screening Mel simply turned round to me and said 'You're a madman. I love it.'

"From then on everything zapped together. Mel is powerful and aggressive, and he makes things work, so six months later we were shooting. At the start I had fears that he might want to get in on the film. After all, it was a first for most of us: Jonathan's first production, a first script from Christopher De Vore and Eric Bergren, my first major picture. But he didn't, he simply acted as protector of the film from beginning to end.

"I was also worried that he might want to change our plan to film in black and white as the cast had more and more big names added to it. We began with John Hurt because I knew that he had the courage to play a man whose appearance is hideous and because John has the ability to look totally different in each role he plays. And there were one or two other things in his favour. His arms are almost hairless and we know that Merrick's left hand and wrist, the one that was not deformed, had an almost feminine delicacy. John isn't very tall—if we'd had a six-foot-four actor for Merrick then we would have been into monster films. That was the last thing we wanted.

"As the rest of the casting was done—Anthony Hopkins as Treves the doctor who takes Merrick under his care, John Gielgud as the director of the London Hospital, Mel's wife Anne Bancroft as the actress Madge Kendall—there must have been some pressure to go into colour. But Mel never suggested it, to my relief. Some pictures are automatically black and white and this was one of them."

Lynch used the veteran cameraman, Freddie Francis, to create a sunless London that is grey and grimy, an industrial city where the lives of the inhabitants are coloured by the smoke which belches from from factory chimneys. The camera observes the dense squalor of the lives of the poor in much the same way as a Doré lithograph.

"We went to some trouble to find out what life was like in the East End a century ago and spent hours poring over bundles of photographs. I think I first got the feel of it when I went into the Eastern Hospital in Hackney, which we eventually used to shoot half the film—the rest was done in the studios. It's still partly operational—there are about 250 patients there—but in the upper stories the rooms and wards and halls, which are no longer used, must look more or less as they did a hundred years ago. But you're quite right about the emphasis on the industrial grime that controls and destroys people's lives.

"The doctors who worked in the East End had plenty of raw material there on the doorstep. It was quite normal for people with the most appalling sores and malformations to walk around the streets; we were all a good deal less squeamish in those days. It was the same with the exhibition of freaks. There was a certain amount of pressure from the police to move on, but the sideshows with monsters were all part of the fairground."

The actual sight of Merrick's body with its pendulous growths of flesh, its outcrops of bone its stump of a right arm is kept off screen for the first 20 minutes. He is realized first through the expression in Treves's eyes when shown this fairground exhibit, then as a silhouette at a dermatological lecture Treves gives to a learned society. How deliberate was this withholding?

"We worked it out by trial and error during the shooting. Obviously we did not want to get into a monster film - where you never see the monster situation. On the other hand I did want to give an impression of the fairgrounds and booths where Merrick spent his early life. You simply have to see what works on screen and what doesn't. It was the same with John Hurt's make-up. I began by building it myself but I wasn't happy with what I had done, so we went down to the London Hospital where the plaster cast of Merrick's torso still exists. We were allowed to borrow this and so we made up John inch by inch as a model of the real Merrick. What you see on screen is a perfect simulacrum."

One of the main differences between the film and the play is in the character of Treves. Bernard Pomerance implies that he was a self-seeking and highly ambitious surgeon, fired more by the prospect of his career than by the Hippocratic Oath. There is not too much difference, perhaps, between Treves and the travelling showman who kept Merrick as an exhibit. Both are not to make their livelihoods by freak-hunting. The film shows Treves in a much more sympathetic light.

"I haven't seen the play, indeed I had to sign an agreement *not* to see it while we were shooting. But as far as I am concerned Treves is basically a *good* man; I think this comes out at the moment in the film when he actually questions his own motives in helping the Elephant Man. It should be remembered too that Merrick himself had the quality of often bringing out the best in other people: he had plenty to be bitter about and yet he never showed that bitterness.

"No, the character who gave us most trouble was the travelling showman, Bevis, as we call him in the film. I wanted him to be the symbol of Merrick's past and we began by making him too evil; when we sent the script to Freddie Jones asking him to take the part he returned it saying the character was too black. He was right and we rewrote it. Since then some more has come to light in the book by Michael Howell and Peter Ford about the showman, Tom Norman, who exhibited the Elephant Man, and perhaps he wasn't so bad after all."

The American reviews of *The Elephant Man* and in particular that in *The Los Angeles Times*, by Charles Champlin, to whom the industry pays a good deal of attention, suggest that David Lynch will not be short of future assignments. "At the moment I'm scripting a film for Warner's. Then I'm going out to left field again to work on a project of my own, *Ronnie Rocket*. It's not an *Eraserhead*, it's not an *Elephant Man*, indeed it'll be filmed in real, living colour."

John Higgins

The True Story of the Elephant Man, by Michael Howell and Peter Ford: Penguin, £1.25.

David Lynch in London's East End

The Wild Duck
Lyric, Hammersmith

Ned Chaillet

Michael Blakemore is a director with an unusual faith in popular actors. By popular actors I do not just mean those matinee idols familiar to coach parties, but also those actors who have languished in the popularity of television. Richard Briers has not precisely languished, and has just finished a lengthy comic run on Shaftesbury Avenue, but it is the first time in a while that he has met one of theatre's classics head on, and he does that in the central role of the dreamer, Ekdal, in *The Wild Duck* at the Lyric, Hammersmith.

He seizes the part handsomely, with the same finger-snapping control that he uses to demand things from his adoring daughter and his commonsensical wife. It is as if he has fallen blithely and blindly into a perfect life without ever questioning its origins, and it is a convincing reading of the path Ibsen laid out for tragedy.

The Ekdal of Mr Briers is a happy man, nursing his grudges and his dreams with equal care and cherishing the peace that has been prescribed by the drunken Dr Relling (John Ringham), who has convinced him to leave the bulk of business matters to his wife while fantasies of inventions occupy his afternoons. The disruption of that peace in the name of truth, for a life "free of deceit" made mandatory by the sexual revelations of the idealistic fanatic, Gregers Werle, is clearly the stuff to destroy such happy ignorance.

But Mr Blakemore's staging has faith in Ekdal's dreams, and his casting of another popular performer from television, the actress Nerys Hughes, as Ekdal's wife, underlines the strength of the will to happiness. Miss Hughes is a manager, a nurse to her husband's ego. She not only seems perfectly capable of running her husband's photography business, but also of restoring the fragile balance of the home when she and her daughter have been disowned by Ekdal. Without the further insidious urgings of Gregers Werle, turned against the misery of the rejected daughter, there would be no tragedy.

In the crucial scene, with the daughter driven to sacrifice the wild duck kept in the loft as proof of her love for Ekdal, Mr Blakemore's production and casting triumph. Mr Briers allows himself to be bullied back into contentment by Miss Hughes and the play stirs more than the common amount of laughter even as the pubescent daughter faces the grief of her sacrifice. The impact of that scene underlines the complexity of Ibsen's writing and should counter the impression that his use of realism is an endorsement of the mundane. There is an argument there for dreams.

It is made visible in the production by Julia Trevelyan Oman's design and by Mr Blakemore's magical use of the entrance to the loft. The ordinary world is excluded from the invisible private forest of dried Christmas trees, tame rabbits, chickens and the single wild duck, but when it is briefly shown to Gregers Werle, played with self-righteous single-mindedness by Jim Norton, the voices echo as if in a crystal cave. The dream life of Ekdal's father, the private warden to that forest, is another clue to the capacity for human survival and Gerald James adds believability to the character.

Not all of Ronald Hingley's new translation is appropriate, and lines like "So, this is where you hang out, Hjalmar" fall oddly out of context, but it is a good, strong and intelligent production of an extraordinary play.

Mercer at his best

No Limits to Love
Warehouse

Ned Chaillet

At the end David Mercer practised a kind of writing which could be called Hampstead realism. From that north London jumble of overshadowed ideals, political despair, artistic preoccupation and confused sexuality, he drew drawing rooms that were a mixture of bedroom and battlefield. The furnishings had grown more affluent and familiar over the years, and the amount of drink and allusions to drink were staggering, which he obviously meant them to be, but the undercurrent that concerned him most was that lost revolutionary moment in the 1960s and much of his late work was a lament for the broken barricades of Paris in 1968.

No Limits to Love seems to be his last play, and unless another script is dislodged from some forgotten drawer it must be taken as his valedictory statement. Rich in painful comedy, the play is another look at the business of survival. An uneasy *ménage à trois* makes up the first picture he offers, with a husband and wife sharing their London house with the wife's lover. Taking turns at staring through a pair of binoculars at a new neighbour, their obsession at first appears lavatorial as they watch him drinking whisky in his lavatory, but it is Mercer's means of clearing the decks for even baser obsessions, if one cannot quite call them truths.

It transpires that the wife played by Susan Tracey has been indulging a string of lovers since her marriage to Bob Peck's Edward, a cellist who covers his indifference by being mildly abrasive. John Shrapnel is the lover who seems in charge of the situation, but his own complicated sexuality begins to unravel when the new neighbour, Edward Petherbridge, takes a shot at him with a pistol. By itself that could rattle anyone, but Mr Petherbridge is also a bit of an avenging angel and unburied ghost from the lives of the two men.

All the elaborations of their private lives, from desperate heterosexuality to calm homosexuality and nervous bisexuality, are occupations that serve as an escape from the past they survived, and Mr Petherbridge may be the best survivor, having escaped the hands of the Gestapo in his youth. The blustering self-confidence of Mr Shrapnel hides only rocky shallows.

It strikes me as Mercer's best play in years, served extremely well by Howard Davies's direction and four perfectly meshed performances. Its strength lies in its ambivalence about its characters and its benign acceptance of the intricacies of imperfect love. The imperfections in the writing, such as Miss Tracy's innocent distaste at the idea of male homosexuality, are not enough to upset its power. In the production, Mr Petherbridge should be an older man. It matters only slightly, as he performs beautifully.

Photograph by Donald Cooper

John Shrapnel (left), Bob Peck, Susan Tracy

Orchestra of St John's
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Noël Goodwin

John Lill effectively laid any ghost of femininity still lurking around Schumann's Piano Concerto when he joined the Orchestra of St John's for their visit to the South Bank on Monday. He gave a grandly impassioned, not to say assertive performance, one which challenged several ideas about the concerto: for instance, the nature of its poetic associations. If, as some Schumann scholars have suggested, it was composed as a portrait of Clara Schumann, we would regard her as a dominant and sometimes wayward character.

The soloist built the first movement into a large scale rhapsody with, at times, abrupt changes of speed and increasingly forceful attack. Indeed, there were moments when I wished he would refrain from digging into the keyboard quite so much on accented notes and chords, which brought about some tonal distortion in that hall. He was nevertheless engagingly romantic in dialogue with the orchestra for the lovely Intermezzo movement, then gave a headstrong spirit to the finale which seemed out of proportion to what had gone before.

John Lubbock's conducting kept a close rapport, although the orchestra's modest size was at times overwhelmed by the scale of the pianist's conception.

The conductor had more opportunity to show his concern for instrumental clarity in the suite from Stravinsky's *Pulcinella* which began the concert. Although the Serenade movement was inclined to be sleepy, and the splendid duet of trombone and double bass could be more wittily pointed, the movements had a refreshing variety of character.

More lift and buoyancy would have helped both that and the captivating third symphony of Schubert, which seems to me guaranteed to leave its listeners in a happier frame of mind at the end than when it began. The first clarinet knew what he was about, though, and the letter of the music was always honoured. By a quirk of history the symphony's first known public performance was here in London, under August Manns at the Crystal Palace in 1881. I hope the centenary of that occasion next February will not go unremarked.

George Shearing Duo
Festival Hall

Max Harrison

George Shearing's popularity dates from about thirty years ago. He achieved a plausible simplification of several aspects of the jazz of the immediate postwar period and, like others before and since, became locked inside the formula. Over many years, decades in fact, he produced countless hopelessly dull *records, and that seemed to be* that.

But recently all that changed. The old constraints were abandoned, he began to appear as a soloist instead of as a bandleader, and his playing took on unprecedented freshness, vitality and subtlety. Mr Shearing's technique was always remarkable for a blind man, but his artistic liberation also brought with it a notable widening of strictly pianistic horizons.

Most of his material is drawn from the ever-popular songs of the day before yesterday, and if sometimes the melodies are referred to only obliquely that is because he assumes, correctly, that his audience knows them by heart. A piece such as "Autumn in New York" is first beautifully reharmonized and then has drawn from it spiralling linear inventions which retain the lyricism of the original despite their speed.

He treats inherently fast pieces such as "That's what she says" with a pleasingly unemphatic virtuosity, relaxed and understated. He produces, too, a finely rounded tone which does not desert him in even the most rapid passages. The most *imaginative flights* come in the most unexpected places, for instance during "Lazy River", a song of older vintage than most that he plays, and in "Greensleeves".

The last contains a brief glimpse of Poulenc, and Mr Shearing's playing is shot through with such fleeting allusions. Sometimes, indeed, he goes well outside jazz, as in a rarefied fantasy on Satie's "Gymnopédie No 1", although this became inextricably involved with Richard Rodgers's "It never entered my mind". Altogether a civilized evening.

Keshavan Maslak
100 Club

Richard Williams

An American saxophonist of Ukrainian descent, Keshavan Maslak is one of the newer names on the free jazz scene, and on Monday he made quite an impressive London debut with his well-integrated trio, which features the promising bassist John Lindberg and the legendary drummer Sunny Murray.

Despite his use of several instruments from the saxophone and woodwind families, Maslak is a single-minded musician whose playing on the tenor saxophone recalls the combination of romance and brusqueness jointly patented by Sonny Rollins and Archie Shepp. He fails to obtain a similar expressivity from the flute, but that is only to be expected since the instrument rarely functions successfully in jazz as anything other than an orchestral colour.

It must be said that most of the evening's interest was focused on Murray, who in the 1960s did more than any other drummer to break down the regular time-signatures of jazz into non-metrical pulses. He certainly lived up to expectations, accompanying the first tune, a blues-drenched piece in which Maslak played tenor, with a wonderfully shambling yet swinging 4/4 which seemed to hark all the way back to the mainstream and beyond.

For the second composition he unveiled his trademarked *style of striking his ride and* hi-hat cymbals and his snare and bass drums with continuous even strokes at contrasting rates, altering little more than the internal dynamic relationships in order to vary the degree of intensity. His subsequent solo, in which he gradually deconstructed the approach to provide areas of light and shade, was cut short by a malfunctioning pedal, but his punctuation of Maslak's final theme statement was deft and almost miraculously apt.

Royal Philharmonic Society's new season

Each concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's 1980-81 season centres upon a work commissioned or given its British premiere by the society, or dedicated to it. These include the seventh and ninth symphonies of Beethoven, the Cello Concerto and seventh symphony of Dvorak, Tchaikovsky's sixth symphony and Mendelssohn's fourth. Visiting orchestras from outside London in the series of concerts—which begin this evening and are all given in the Royal Festival Hall—include the Rotterdam Philharmonic (conducted by David Zinman, on November 12), the Scottish National (Sir Alexander Gibson, January 21) and the Moscow Philharmonic (Dmitri Kitaenko, April 22). The series also includes the rarely-heard *Lyric Symphony* of Zemlinsky (February 18), in which Elisabeth Söderström and Thomas Allen join the BBC Symphony Orchestra under Michael Gielen.

Bintley again turns to Panufnik

A new ballet by David Bintley, *Polonia*, will receive its premiere by the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet in London on December 9. June Highwood will take the central role in the ballet, which is created as a complement to Bintley's earlier work *Homage to Chopin*. The music for *Polonia* is a work of the same name by Panufnik, and the designs are by Mike Becket. Later in the month the company will give its first performance of John Cranko's full-length ballet *The Taming of the Shrew*, which will be staged by Marcia Haydee. The dancers will include Marion Tait and Stephen Jefferies.

Some of the reviews on this page are reprinted from yesterday's later editions

ENTERTAINMENTS

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OPERA AND BALLET

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
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COVENT GARDEN 240 1066 S (Gardencharge cc 836 6903)
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Tomor, Sat, Mon 7.30 Enigma Variations/Gloria Rhapsody.
THE ROYAL OPERA
Tue 7.30 Lucia di Lammermoor with Katia Ricciarelli & Jose Carreras. 65 Amphi seats avail for all perfs from 10 am on day of perf.

GLYNDEBOURNE TOURING OPERA at Coventry Theatre COVENTRY. Until Sat at 7.30. Tonight & Sat: La Boheme. Tomor: The Rake's Progress. Fri: Die Entführung aus dem Serail. Box Office: (0203) 25131. Also also at Birmingham Arts Shop. (021-643 2514 Next week Theatre Royal NOTTINGHAM. Tel: (0602) 42328.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, E.C.1. Box Office 837 1672, 3856/7505. Last Week. Evgs 7.30. Mats Thur & Sat 2.30.
NORTHERN BALLET THEATRE
Tonight, Tomor, Fri & Sat: Cinderella. Oct 14-25: WHIRLIGIG THEATRE.

CONCERTS

WIGMORE HALL (01-935 2141). Tonight 7.30 BERNARD ROBERTS piano Beethoven Piano Cycle 1st of 8. Sonatas Op 2 1, Op 31/3, Op 54, Op 57. "Appassionata"

THEATRES

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Social Focus

Where private help is too costly for the health service

Dr Gerard Vaughan's exhortation to health authorities to contract out more of their work to the private sector seems to have fallen on wayward ears. It is now three months since the Minister for Health asked both regional and area health authorities to make more use of private firms both for clinical and non-clinical purposes.

A letter and draft circular was sent out by the Department of Health and Social Security on June 30 saying that they should take advantage of any possible contractual arrangements with the private sector and pointing out that they were no longer bound to use only non-profit making organizations, such as religious hospices, for contracted-out medical services.

But the suggestion has not been greeted with any degree of enthusiasm.

A review of 14 regional health authorities and three area health authorities, carried out by *The Times*, suggests that authorities are sceptical about whether savings could be made in non-medical areas and whether using profit-making clinics for medical services would do anything other than gobble up cash they do not have.

The only degree of enthusiasm for increasing the use of private clinics came from the Manchester Area Health Authority. Mr Peter Foster, the area administrator, thought there was considerable scope for an increase.

A new private clinic was opening in Manchester for open heart surgery which could be used to reduce the area's substantial waiting lists, while in return the area's hospitals could increase their screening services for the private sector on a profit-making basis, he said.

Elsewhere authorities felt that waiting lists were usually the result of cash shortages and such shortages precluded making use of expensive private facilities to reduce them.

Many authorities pointed out that over the next two years they were likely to be heavily preoccupied with the reorganization of the health service and the setting up of the new district health authorities, which were due to come into operation by April, 1982. The North East Thames Regional Health Authority, in particular, thought that reorganization would prevent any other major initiative.

The predominant attitude of most authorities was that while they did not have any philosophical objections to using the private sector more, when they had looked into it in the past they had found that private contractors would not save them money.

Mr Leslie O'Connor, treasurer of the South West Thames Regional Health Authority, said that investigations into using private contractors for laundry services revealed that they would cost 2½ times as much as existing services and would not take heavily soiled linen.

Dr Gerard Vaughan

Mr Kenneth Pust, treasurer of Trent Regional Health Authority, said that when he looked at private catering contractors he found that they could not provide the many complex diets and special requirements that were needed as cheaply as the public sector.

The trend seems to be in the opposite direction. Over the last 20 years a number of authorities have tried using private catering firms but have abandoned the experiment. South Western Regional Health Authority said that during the 1960s a number of hospitals in Devon and Cornwall used catering companies to manage their services. "In some instances and for a period it worked well but the experience was that the success depended on the ability of the particular manager put in by the catering company. We had examples at first of very good managers but when they were changed, it did not work. "We now have a situation where none of our hospitals are using commercial firms."

The West Midlands Regional Health Authority also used to contract out some of its catering but no longer does so because it found it unsatisfactory. The South Western Region tried a private contractor for laundry services for hospitals in Bristol but the firm went out of business.

For laundry services, many regional health authorities have recently built large new laundries to handle the washing from a group of hospitals, instead of relying on small individual hospital laundries. Trent has just built two large laundries and the Yorkshire Regional Health Authority is carrying out a rationalization review of its service.

The Yorkshire authority did not look at whether the private sector could provide a laundry service more cheaply but was convinced that it would not be as reliable. "It was considered impossible that we could get guarantees of continuous service for the next five years for 24 hours a day."

Manchester Area Authority were forced to use commercial laundries during a strike two years ago and found them significantly more expensive. Several authorities mentioned that such laundries laid down conditions about heavily soiled linen which meant that they had to sluice sheets before sending them off.

Many authorities do favour private firms for cleaning their office space and catering for their office staff, because they feel this is the sort of area where commercial firms can operate effectively, giving a two or three hour a day service and relieving the authority of the need to take on permanent staff for a part-time job.

But for the kind of 24 hour a day work required in many areas of catering and cleaning, authorities thought their own staff could provide the cheapest and most flexible service.

Other objections made against any wholesale change to the private sector were the hostility of the unions, the loss of a community spirit and the loss of control over staff.

Mr Malcolm Hobbs, area administrator for the Hertfordshire Area Health Authority, said that the loss of control was the crucial factor.

"There is nothing worse than an irate sister who does not think her ward is being cleaned well enough. She does not want to know about the details of any contract drawn up with a private firm. She just wants it done properly."

Given that Dr Vaughan is heavily committed to the idea of a substantial switch to the private sector (the DHSS letter says: "The policy itself is firm and authorities should proceed with it henceforth") it will be interesting to see what pressure he will bring to bear to ensure it is implemented.

Annabel Ferriman
Health Services Correspondent

Dilemma for Oxbridge over the changing role of entrance scholarships

Half this year's new undergraduates starting at Oxford and Cambridge today come from independent and former direct grant schools, yet those schools account for only 29 per cent of pupils gaining three or more "A" levels and 7 per cent of the total school population.

"This", the Labour Party says in its latest report on private schools, "is clearly unfair to a large number of potential applicants from the maintained sector and has produced an élite which in the view of many commentators is profoundly ignorant of and remote from the mainstream of British society".

The report makes clear that a future Labour Government would expect Oxbridge to select applicants "on the same basis as all other universities". If it was found that "a disproportionate number" of students were being drawn from the private sector, it recommends that the Government grant to Oxbridge should be reduced.

It is in part to counter such criticisms as these that both Oxford and Cambridge have been taking a particularly close look at their selection procedures. It is also, however, partly out of self-interest an attempt to make themselves more efficient in tapping the pool of highest ability, and therefore more (academically) élitist, not less.

Neither university thought much of the Robbins Committee's comment in 1963 that: "It is not a good thing that Oxford and Cambridge should attract too high a proportion of the country's best brains and become more and more exclusively composed of a certain kind of intellectual élite."

In fact, through their efforts since then to simplify their admissions procedures and to attract more candidates from maintained schools, both have become even more highly selective. Of this year's entry, 83 per cent at Cambridge and 72 per cent at Oxford had "A" levels with grades of two Bs and an A or better, compared with only 27 per cent of entrants to other universities.

An internal working party on admissions at Oxford has now recommended:

1. That Oxford abolish all its entrance awards (as Robbins also recommended), and that awards only be made after one year at the university.

2. That the present entrance examination of three or four papers be reduced to possibly just one paper in the candidate's specialist subject. (The Franks Committee, set up by Oxford to consider the implications of the Robbins report, described the special entrance exam as the main stumbling block to a more representative intake of students, and recommended a common entrance examination for all universities.)

3. That colleges be permitted to accept an unlimited number of candidates on the basis of A levels, school report and interview alone, without sitting the entrance examination. At present, colleges may not accept more than 20 per cent of their candidates by this route, and in practice the proportion is much lower. Of this year's entry, only 10 per cent did not take the entrance examination.

Maintained schools have long complained that they do not have the resources to reach pupils up to the standard required for the entrance examination in the third year of the sixth form. Nearly all now enter their candidates in the second year of the sixth, and colleges maintain that they make allowance for their relative lack of preparation and maturity.

Nearly half of this year's intake to Oxford were pre-A level candidates, but the success rate among those who sit the examination after only four terms in the sixth was markedly lower than those who take it after seven terms—34 per cent compared to 50 per cent. Most maintained schools would like to see the entrance examination abolished altogether.

The independent schools, however, lay great store by the Oxbridge entrance examination, not just as critics might say because it enables them to keep their pupils longer, but because it produces a different, and they believe better, education than that required for A levels.

It is more difficult to see why the abolition of entrance awards would be of practical benefit to pupils in maintained schools now that the entrance and scholarship examinations are one and the same, but it would probably remove another psychological barrier. It would also have a considerable effect on the university itself.

The award system at Oxford is used to spread round the available talent between the colleges. A college may "trump" or take good students from other colleges by means of offering the student an exhibition or a scholarship which the student is obliged to accept, even though he might have preferred to take up a commoner's place at the college he first chose.

The abolition of entrance awards would therefore mean the abolition of the trumping system. That would bring Oxford into line with Cambridge where awards are only made to students who the university judges eligible for such an award, and the best candidates go to whatever college they wish, provided they are offered a place. Dr John Rae, headmaster of Westminster School, has criticized the "trumping" system for being "a sophisticated form of academic bussing".

But it is early days yet. The proposals are only the recommendations of a small working party of college admissions tutors. There is a lot of talking going on, but nothing firm has been decided, and any decision that is taken will need to be virtually unanimous.

As Dr Geoffrey Wheatcroft, principal of Hertford, says: "A lot of us would agree that it is probably a good idea to abolish the entrance scholarships, but it is like disarmament. No one will do it, unless everyone does."

Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Turning the spotlight on European decay

Later this month delegates from the 21-member countries of the Council of Europe will meet at Lancaster House, London, to launch a year-long "campaign for urban renaissance". At a time when much of Europe, and indeed the rest of the world, is preoccupied with such matters as economic recession, unemployment and the threat of war, such an event can hardly be expected to create wild excitement.

Even among those with a direct interest in the subject, architects, planners, councillors and members of conservation groups, it is scarcely a burning topic of conversation.

Better-informed sceptics, as opposed to those who deride all such campaigns as a waste of time and money, may be inclined to argue that the problems of European cities are far too disparate to admit any common solutions. What, for instance, does Glasgow have in common with Ankara, or Naples with Stockholm?

To some extent they would be right. Urban decay can be seen at its most virulent not in Europe at all, but in the United States. It is endemic in Britain, on a lesser but still serious scale, and for much the same reasons. Both countries took the lead in industrialization in the nineteenth century. Great cities grew from next to nothing in the space of a few years, inhabited largely by migrants with no deep roots or loyalties.

In recent years, those same cities have been seen as increasingly unattractive places in which to live. The abler, more affluent and more mobile have sought greener pastures elsewhere, a process which, for a time at least in this country, was deliberately fostered in order to relieve overcrowding. The resulting concentration of so-called inner city deprivation is all too well-known.

In most of the rest of Europe, however, the story has been somewhat different. There, industrialization tended to be built upon established towns and cities with long established cultural and social traditions and an abundance of civic pride. It was rather as if the centres of economic expansion in Victorian England had been not Manchester and Birmingham but York and Winchester. Even after the devastation caused by the Second World War, it was to its ancient cities that Europe looked for its regeneration.

Of course those cities have their share of poverty, overcrowding, bad housing and lack of social, educational and recreational facilities. But generally speaking, the contrast between the inner cities on the one hand and the suburbs and small towns on the other, is less marked. Where deprivation is at its most serious, as in parts of southern Europe, the problems are more akin to those of the Third World than to those that are the subject of this particular campaign.

Nevertheless, the fact that the campaign is taking place suggests that other countries are beginning to experience some symptoms of the disease that has afflicted the United States and Britain.

The organizers have adopted five main themes: the improvement of environmental quality, which includes the reduction of noise and air pollution, and the creation of more parks and open space; renovation of older housing, which is described as a "fundamental tenet" of the campaign; expansion of employment, and the improvement of transport and of social and educational services; the encouragement of public participation and of more consultation, and the future role of local authorities, with emphasis on achieving greater local democracy.

It might be argued that since much of what has gone wrong with our cities can be laid at the door of politicians and bureaucrats, architects and planners, they are being presumptuous in imagining that they can come up with future solutions. There is some truth in the claim that, where revitalization is taking place, it is largely the result of private initiatives.

Undeterred, the conference delegates have put forward a number of demonstration projects to show that the official record has not been one of unmitigated disaster. The British submissions, selected by the Department of the Environment, are in Covent Garden, London, Manchester, Durham, Glasgow and the Lower Swansea Valley. Each will be described in later articles in *The Times*, which will also within the next few days be carrying reports from our correspondents on the state of some other European cities.

John Young
Planning Reporter

PARLIAMENT, October 7, 1980

Early statement on pay deficit of prisoners of war

House of Lords

A detailed investigation is being carried out by the Ministry of Defence into the basis of recent complaints about the arrangements for payments to British prisoners of war in the last world war, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Minister of State for Defence, said during questions.

"A full statement would be made by the end of the month," he added.

He was replying to the Earl of Kimberley (C) who had asked when the Government proposed to rectify the unpaid deficit owing to British prisoners of war in the last world war, and whether it would ensure that interest at a fair rate was added to compensate for inflation over the last 35 years.

Lord Strathcona—Under the terms of the Geneva Convention, 1929 officer prisoners of war in Germany and Italy were entitled to receive regular payments from their captors. Deductions were made from the pay accounts of officers held prisoner to take account of such payments.

Our records show that at the end of the war arrangements were made across the three services for any such payments which had not been received to be refunded. The onus was on individual officers to make claims for such refunds and, so far as we can ascertain, these arrangements were drawn to the attention of returning officer prisoners.

Where adequate records did not exist, payment was in general made on the basis of the prisoners' declarations. A detailed investigation into the basis of recent complaints about these arrangements is being carried out by the Ministry of Defence, under the chairmanship of a minister, and a statement will be made by the end of the month.

The Earl of Kimberley—Although many prisoners were paid, too many were not. What is the Government doing? Should these unfortunate people have their next of kin take to the courts? Should wrong may be redressed? Prisoners from the United States, Canada and Australia were paid in full.

Lord Strathcona—I cannot answer what I said. He will have to wait for the outcome of the thorough investigation being made. Many of the investigation of this kind are from easy 35 years after the event when so many of the relevant records have been destroyed.

Lord Gridley (C)—How is it that these payments have been delayed? From my experience in Government, Trustee of the East Prisoner of War and Internee Fund I know that delays of this kind often cause extreme hardship. Often these men are dead and they can be fully compensated. How long will this business go on? Can he give a guarantee it will be expedited?

Lord Strathcona—One has to distinguish between the situation regarding the Far East and Europe. The Geneva Convention applied only to Germany and Italy. I have to leave out the question of Japanese POWs.

It would be prejudging issue to say payments have been delayed. A thorough investigation is being carried out. We intend to report on that by the end of the month, which is not a long time.

Apprenticeships help to eliminate shoddy work

There could be no better way of eliminating the "cowboys" who were robbing people for shoddy work than by giving young men the opportunity of first-class apprenticeships subsidized by local authorities helped by an intelligent government, Lord Davies of Leek (Lab) said when the committee stage of the Local Government, Planning and Land (No 2) Bill was resumed.

Lord Davies of Leek, who was moving an amendment to exclude from the Bill's accounting provisions expenditure on the employment of indentured apprentices, said the number of new apprentices taken on in both private and public sectors of the construction industry had been falling.

"Local authority direct labour organizations had been able to maintain a reasonable number of apprentices, but if this legislation went through in its present form they would be forced to make drastic reductions.

"The training of apprentices was of vital importance to Britain, not only to combat unemployment but in helping to ensure that there was a properly skilled work force for the future."

Lord Ewans of Claughton (L) said the Government was excluding local authorities to provide young people with apprenticeships. If the amendment was withdrawn it would be prejudicing the future of the building and land industries.

Lord Boyd-Carpenter (C) said that he did not believe the proposal would have any effect on the employment of apprentices.

Lord Bellwin said the amendment sought to blur scrutiny to which direct labour organizations would be exposed. Local authorities would be able to conceal their liabilities.

The requirement for separate calculations on rates of return would prevent covert cross subsidization and critical analysis of the effectiveness of each category of direct labour. Ratepayers and councillors should be able to know which were the successful and unsuccessful operations.

However, because of the reservations expressed about the system proposed it was right to consider the provision afresh.

The amendment was withdrawn.

Parliamentary notices

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Local Government, Planning and Land (No 2) Bill, com stage.

Another look at scrutiny provisions

Lord Bruce of Donington, for the Opposition, moved an amendment to provide that local authorities and development bodies undertaking construction or maintenance work should not have to show, on each individual type of work, such positive rate of return on capital as the Secretary of State decided.

He said he had the old fashioned notion, which now seemed to be rapidly dying, that the main task of a local authority was to serve its citizens. Naked cash alone should not be the aim. It was unrealistic to insist on an authority showing a rate of return on each division of work. Common sense should be shown.

Lord Avebury (L) said authorities should aim at a good rate of return but it was wrong to force them into a straitjacket.

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The amendment was withdrawn.

Inflation must be considered in accounting

An amendment, moved by Lady Bruce of Donington, to provide that the rate of return on capital employed in local authority construction and maintenance work should be determined on an annual basis, rather than current cost accounting basis, was rejected by 150 votes to 100—Government majority, 50.

He said current cost accounting had never been in a statute before. It was impracticable to take this step, unfair and unnecessary. District auditors, who were capable, on the basis of accounts produced now, and those that would be produced on a more standardized basis, to determine the efficiency or otherwise of a particular direct labour organization.

Lord Bellwin said the Government wanted every authority to keep its own DLO under scrutiny to see whether the resources it was consuming might be put to better use elsewhere. This meant examining all the assets employed by the DLO and comparing the return on those assets with the return available generally across the whole range of economic activity.

The rate of return must be

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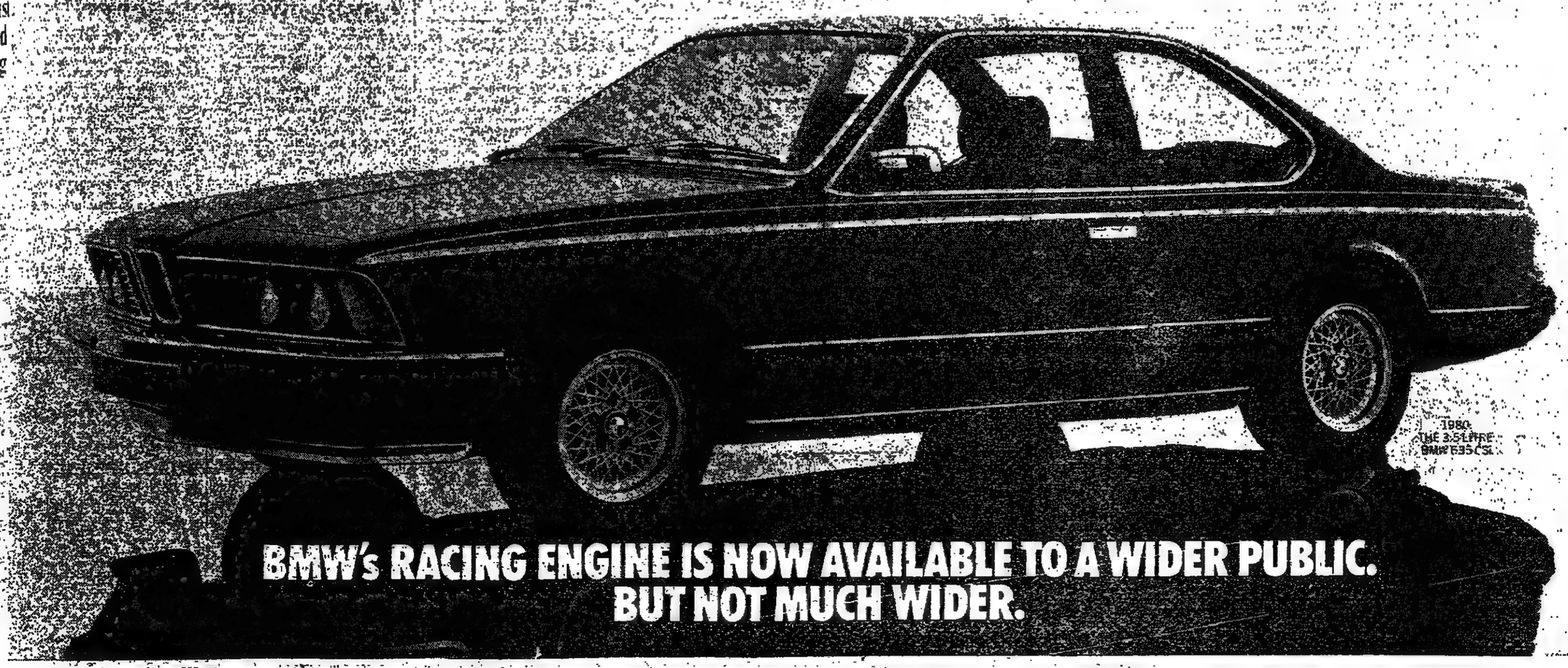

BMW's RACING ENGINE IS NOW AVAILABLE TO A WIDER PUBLIC. BUT NOT MUCH WIDER.

The engine in question has quite a pedigree.

In the CSL coupé it helped BMW win the European Touring Car Championship four years in a row.

It was a performance, however, only really appreciated by racing drivers like Niki Lauda, Jacky Ickx and Hans Stuck, who discovered how, with this engine, they could beat even 5 and 7 litre rivals.

Then, for the M1 racing car, the engine was developed still further. So, ultimately, it could produce 800 bhp from its six cylinders.

It first raced last year in the Pro-Car Championships. But, again, this was a pleasure restricted to racing drivers like Clay Regazzoni, Nelson Piquet, Jacques Laffite and Alan Jones.

It seemed, however, that it was selfish to restrict such an engine just to the race track.

So a 140 mph road version of the engine was developed for the 635 CSi coupé.

And its high speed performance is now accompanied by a remarkable low speed docility. If asked to, the vehicle will trickle along without protest at 1500 rpm in any gear, and then pull away cleanly and strongly as soon as you open the throttle.

But its racing origins clearly show when the car then is flicked, flat-out in second or third, through S-bends so close and difficult that they demand the very best of car and driver.

The 6 Series Check Control System ensures that the car is able to give exactly that: just press the test button before you drive off and seven key functions of the car are electronically checked.

As for the driver, this BMW's biomechanical design makes the most of his skills.

The driving position, for example, can be optimised by adjusting the seat for height, tilt, reach and rake.

And the controls and instruments are carefully sited to minimise the time gap between reaction and action.

All in all, rather than being a coupé version of a saloon car, the 635 is very much a car bred directly out of BMW's race track experience. (Witness the fact that a 635 has already won the first rounds of the 1980 European Touring Car Championship at Monza and Vallelunga.)

Alas, it's an experience no more than 595 people in Britain will be able to enjoy in 1980.

Our apologies: but we can't make our 635 CSi any faster.

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SPORT

Football

Fashanu laces up and gets ready to come out fighting for England

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Justin Fashanu, the most successful goalscorer in the first division this season, and Gordon Cowans, one of the most promising and imaginative midfield players to emerge in recent years, are both included in the England party for today week's World Cup qualifying match in Romania and an under-21 game in the same country on the previous day. Cowans has slightly the better chance of winning a first senior cap.

They are among the candidates for both matches, but Ron Greenwood, the manager, said yesterday: "I have put them into the senior squad as cover in case there are any more injuries. They can easily be drafted from one squad into another." With so many league games between now and Monday, when the party leaves for Romania, more injuries are possible.

In the case of Cowans, particularly, it seems a pity that he should have to wait on the possible misfortune of others. His form this season for Aston Villa has been excellent and at 22 he is in danger of being withheld, internationally, for too long.

Cowans has played nearly 150 matches for Villa, whom he joined from school. His slight appearance may have cost him earlier wide recognition, although over the past 18 months his subtle touch with the ball and ability to be involved in the crucial moments of play have brought him compliments and a regular place in the under-21 party.

Mr Greenwood said: "He has been a bit unlucky in the past—always on the fringe of the under-21 squad but unable to get a regular place because of people like Hoddle, Rix, Williams and Owen."

Cowans and Fashanu are the only uncapped members of the senior party. Fashanu, tall and strong enough to have been tempted by professional boxing, is 19-years-old and has scored 10 goals for Norwich City this season. He has been a professional footballer for only 22 months, and is the youngest player to be chosen for a senior England party in Mr Greenwood's term of office. He has appeared in the B and under-21 teams.

Injuries have deprived England of Keegan, Brooking, Wilkins, Anderson and Francis. The situation is worse than it was last month, yet in theory Mr Greenwood could announce a senior team changed in only one place from the side who beat Norway 4—0 at Wembley.

The absence of Anderson, who has a groin strain, means that Neal or Cherry will return at right back. As he was so obviously annoyed by some criticism that followed what at face value was a highly satisfactory result, Mr Greenwood may indeed be tempted to make just the one alteration.

As Kennedy has again been omitted, it seems that Rix, of Arsenal, can be confident of retaining a midfield place won last month, but Robson, of West Bromwich Albion, although in the party, has been troubled by a persistent injury. Mr Greenwood is also prepared to take a calculated gamble with Birtles, who is expected to join Manchester United today. Should anything go wrong with that negotiation Birtles, who has not played for England since the match against Italy during the European Championship, may not be in the best of spirits.

The absence for a second time this season of the captain, Keegan, who has an ankle injury, will probably allow the Ipswich player, Gates, to retain his place after a presentable performance last month. If that is the case, it would be natural to retain a link with Mariner, a club colleague.

One of the less satisfactory features of the match against Norway was the lack of width in attack. While Mr Greenwood maintains that midfield players and attacking full backs automatically provide width, his decision to call up Cunningham from Real Madrid and not play him seemed obscure. Cunningham is included in the new party.

There are four Crystal Palace players in the under-21 party for the match in Bazaou: Gilbert, Fenwick, Hilaire and Allen. As well as Cowans, Aston Villa provide Shaw, a 19-year-old forward who has been making pleasing impressions in league games this season.

ENGLAND PARTY: R. Clemence (Liverpool), age 32; 51 caps. P. Shilton (Nottingham Forest), 31: 32. J. Corrigan (Manchester C), 31: 5. P. Neal (Liverpool) 29: 27. T. Cherry (Leeds U) 32: 27. P. Thompson (Liverpool), 26: 27. D. Watson (Southampton T), 33: 56. K. Sansom (Arsenal), 21: 10. M. Mills (Ipswich T), 31: 30. T. Butcher (Ipswich T), 21: 1. B. Robson (West Bromwich A), 23: 3. G. Hoddle (Tottenham H), 23: 4. T. McDermott (Liverpool), 28: 13. G. Cowans (Aston Villa), 21: 0. G. Rix (Arsenal), 22: 1. S. Coppell (Manchester U), 25: 25. A. Woodcock (Cologne), 24: 14. G. Birtles (Nottingham Forest), 24: 2. P. Mariner (Ipswich T), 27: 12. E. Gates (Ipswich T), 25: 2. L. Cunningham (Real Madrid), 24: 5. J. Fashanu (Norwich C), 19: 0.

ENGLAND UNDER-21: J. Lukic (Leeds U), T. Hesford (Blackpool), R. Ransom (Manchester C), W. Gilbert (Crystal Palace), T. Dyson (Coventry C), M. Dennis (Birmingham C), T. Fenwick (Crystal Palace), R. Moses (West Bromwich Albion), G. Baker (Southampton T), V. Hilaire (Crystal Palace), G. Cowans (Aston Villa), D. Hodgson (Middlesbrough), C. Allen (Crystal Palace), P. Goddard (West Ham U), J. Fashanu (Norwich C), K. Dillon (Birmingham C), G. Shaw (Aston Villa).

Clemence slips up on a night of inclemency

By Clive White

Liverpool 4 Middlesbrough 2

Liverpool may not have to live with the disgrace of not leading the first division for much longer. In a game of cavalier style last night they outscored Middlesbrough to move within a point of Ipswich Town, the first division leaders, whom they entice to their lair on Saturday.

Their seventy-third consecutive match without defeat, although tarnished by two rare goalkeeping errors by the usually immaculate Clemence, proved conclusively that they have recovered from the seasonal hiccup of a few weeks ago. It was a pity that a typically dirty wet Liverpool night restricted Anfield's crowd to 28,204—their lowest in the league for five years.

Much of Liverpool's improved form can be traced back to the arrival of Cohen, their Israeli, to their defence in mid September and Fairclough to the attack. For last night's game though Johnson was restored but he failed to last the distance, being substituted by Case after which Liverpool scored twice more.

From the kick off Liverpool tore into Middlesbrough and within 53 seconds had ripped them apart. Souness found space on the right with impressive ease and clipped the ball inside to the lurking McDermott who, with a feint, was through the Middlesbrough defence and slipping his shot wide of Platt. With the taste of first blood fresh on their lips the red shirted Liverpool poured forward and an invincible one-touch move involving six players culminated with Kennedy missing his shot completely in front of goal.

The pace of the play invited error. Souness was caught napping by Hodgson but Johnston, directly in front of a startled Clemence, was just offside from the pass. Middlesbrough steadied themselves and by the end of the first half hour were giving a much better account of their current form.

Still Liverpool's inbred determination and enthusiasm meant that they won a high proportion of the ball in the opposition's half. The visitors did not help themselves by living dangerously on delicate little one-twos around their own penalty area.

Liverpool's finishing needed a steadier foot at the apex of their rapidly constructed moves, but for this and the fiercely accurate tackling of McAndrew, the Middlesbrough captain, Liverpool would have added considerably more to their excellent tally of 26 goals in five games.

Within minutes of the second half Lee cracked a volley narrowly wide and a Dalglish threat was nipped in the bud by McAndrew. But Middlesbrough were showing a mounting menace from the right wing as their lively middle men, Proctor and Johnston, curled superb crosses round the back of the Liverpool defence. And after 58 minutes, Proctor did precisely this again with Clemence flapping hopelessly at the cross: Armstrong found Johnston and Johnston found the back of the net.

Few teams remain Liverpool's equal for long as Middlesbrough had already found to their cost. So they did so again. Sixty embarrassing seconds later, Liverpool put matters right as Lee's cross cleared Craggs as easily as Clemence had been moments earlier. Kennedy found himself in the clear and dispatched the ball into a corner of Platt's net.

A head start : McDermott scoring after 53 seconds.

After 75 minutes Dalglish overtook Angus in his own penalty area and the Middlesbrough player brought him down with a careless tackle. From the penalty spot McDermott converted.

If Clemence had a hand in Middlesbrough's first goal he had two in their second after 82 minutes. Jankovic, Middlesbrough's balding Yugoslav, fired speculatively from 20 yards and Clemence, lifting both hands with expectant ease, punched the ball into the roof of the net.

Middlesbrough's defence proved the more fragile and shattered again three minutes later. Platt threw himself at an innocuous cross by Case and missed the ball completely, letting in Dalglish for a goal which was an example of composure. Liverpool enjoyed the goal spree while they could. Opportunities will be few against Ipswich on Saturday.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Cohen, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, D. Johnson (sub. J. Case), T. McDermott, G. Souness.

MIDDLESBROUGH: J. Platt; J. Craggs, I. Bailey, C. Johnston, M. Angus, A. McAndrew, D. Hodgson (sub. W. Ashcroft), M. Proctor, D. Shearer, B. Jankovic, D. Armstrong.

Referee: M. R. Baker (Wolverhampton).

Rugby Union

Queensland represen[t] best of Australia

By Richard Streeton

Eleven Australian internationals who, in June and July, helped win the series against the All Blacks 2—1, are among a 25-strong Queensland team who have arrived for a short tour of Britain. A twelfth international, Paul McLean, a full back familiar to British spectators, is with the party, his duties restricted to assistant coach as he recovers from a recent cartilage operation.

Queensland's strength emphasizes the extent to which the dominance in Australian rugby has left New South Wales and passed to them. Queensland have developed their game with a series of overseas tours in the past three years that has taken them to Japan, Canada, the United States and several times to New Zealand. This is their first visit to Europe though the [illegible] members have either visited Britain before with the Wallabies or with Australian schoolboy sides, including the memorable 1977-78 team.

The captain is Tony Shaw, a flanker, who toured Britain with the 1973 and 1975-76 Wallaby sides, and others in the pack include the 16-stone [illegible] props, Chris Handy, Tony D'Arcy and Stan Pilecki. Both first choice backs are also internationals, Duncan Hall and Peter McLean, whose father, [illegible], led the 1947-48 Wallabies in Britain. In the backs Geoff Shaw and Andy Slack are experienced international centres and two young wingers, Peter Grigg and Brendan Moon both made their mark this year against the All Blacks, as did Roger Gould at full back.

The Queensland coach is Bob Templeton who has had charge of several representative Australian teams in the past decade. The day before Queensland left Brisbane, Mr Templeton was appointed coach for next season's Wallaby tour of Britain.

Queensland beat the All B[lacks] 9—3 in their state fixture a[gainst] the touring side this summer [and] they also beat the visiting [Lei]cester team 22—12. John [...] the Queensland manager, sa[id] the team trained at the Ba[nk of] England ground, Roehampton [yes]terday: "I won't promise that we will play 15-man [rugby] all the time but I can say th[at we] don't play 10-man rugby e[ither]. We are realists and perhaps old-fashioned. We move the [ball] when possible but like to s[ecure] second phase possession first."

He admitted that Queensland [did] not "flick" their passes [to] the wings, nor did their [...] stand too close to the five-[...] both features of Australia's [suc]cessful tactics against New [Zea]land. "You will see mo[re of] that next year with the Wallabies side. Queensland [...] to keep the ball in their [...] though, and I think you wi[ll find] that we do more mauling [...] rucking."

The tour is costing [...] £50,000 with the players them[selves] having raised £7,500 and [the] remainder coming from Queensland Union, the state [gov]ernment and supporters. Qu[eensland] open their programme a[gainst an] International XV at West Hartlepool on Sunday, a side which includes six British [players] of past and current vintage.

ITINERARY: October 12 [v] International XV at West Hartlepool; [Octo]ber 15 v South of Scotland [...] October 18 v English Students [...] October 22 v Bristol [...] October 25 v Le[icester] (Welford Road); October 28 v Basque (Biarritz); October 31 v [...] d'Argent (Bordeaux); November [...] Italian XV (Padova).

INTERNATIONAL XV: D. [...] (West Hartlepool), S. P. [...] (Bridgend), R. Cardus (Roundha[y]), Slacey (West Hartlepool), P. J. [...] (Harrogate), A. G. B. Old (Shef[field]), N. Melville (Otley), W. [...] (Boroughmuir), G. Davies (Brid[gend]), G. McGuinness (West of Scotland), Tomes (Hawick), D. Gray (W[est of] Scotland), T. P. David (Pontyp[ridd]), P. J. Dixon (Gosforth), A. N. [...]

West Ham move in three stages to second place

By Gerald Sinstadt

West Ham 1 Cardiff 0

An attendance of 20,402 at Upton Park last night was more than 20,000 better than for last Wednesday's European Cup Winners' Cup tie. The gain in atmosphere was offset by a decline in goal scoring. Where West Ham had put five past Castilla, they managed only one in beating Cardiff City, but that was enough to move them into second place in the second division, a point behind Blackburn Rovers.

Cardiff, deprived by injury of Lewis and Dwyer, clearly took a pragmatic view of their chances, lining up with Thomas in the sweeper's role behind a defence marking man-for-man. In the early stages it looked a forlorn policy. Neighbour slipped down the right, Pike and Devonshire drifted into space on the left, and Cardiff tottered.

Martin, with a diving header, and Devonshire, with a crisp shot, threatened to capitalize in the first exchanges. There were fewer openings after Grapes and Hughes switched defensive flanks, but Bonds should have done better than lift the ball over the bar from five yards.

To Cardiff's credit, their preoccupation with defence was not total. Even though the supply lines were thinly stretched, they played for most of the game with three men in attack. Ten minutes after half-time they were almost rewarded when Kitchen, profiting from a couple of rebounds, ran the ball into the net. When a goal was ruled out for handball, West Ham moved from the free kick in three simple stages to the other end. Devonshire's centre was firm and low and Neighbour slid in at the far post to score an excellent goal, his first of the season.

From that point, the emphasis of Cardiff's approach had to change. Ronson, in particular, began to take up more advanced supporting positions, and there were occasions when West Ham's penalty area was the scene of less than immaculate calm. Parkes, though, was never as extended as his opposite number, Grotier, a former West Ham goalkeeper. But Grotier had the admirable Grapes to thank for a goalline clearance when he was beaten by Martin's header from a Devonshire corner.

The game dwindled away in the blustery wind, with Devonshire catching the eye, as he had throughout, for the thoughtful variety of his approach play. If the final margin was hardly conclusive, it left West Ham in good heart to challenge for the leadership when Blackburn visit Upton Park on Saturday.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes; R. Stewart, F. Lampard, W. Bonds, A. Martin, A. Devonshire, P. Holland, G. Morgan, D. Cross, J. Neighbour, G. Pike.

CARDIFF CITY: P. Grotier; L. Grapes, R. Thomas, W. Hughes, K. Pontin, D. Roberts, T. Micallef, P. Kitchen, G. Stevens, W. Ronson, J. Buchanan.

Referee: A. Gunn (Burgess Hill, Sussex).

Once discovered, Everton keep the scoring habit

By John Nicholls

Brighton 1 Everton 3

Just when it seemed last night as if Brighton might be the first club to interrupt Everton's recent winning streak, the visitors scored. And, having scored once, they scored again and then again, all within the space of 27 minutes in the second half. Brighton got a consolation goal from Ward late in the game, his first league score this season, but by then Everton were coasting home.

All of Everton's goals were executed with classic simplicity; two of them from innocuous-looking situations, the third a brilliant solo effort by McBride. He also played an important part in the second after being impeded by Gregory near the left corner flag. A short free kick was played back to him, he again eluded Gregory and swung over his cross. It fell precisely into Lyons's path and he headed it powerfully past Moseley.

Before that, McMahon had broken Brighton's spirit with a stunning drive from the edge of the area after an attack had been only partially cleared. McBride's own goal was scored through Moseley's legs at the end of a long, diagonal run after receiving an accurate pass from Hartford. This particular pass was only one of a series from Hartford who functioned well in spite of being closely marked by Lawrenson.

Yet the game did not always flow the way Everton wanted it to. The first half had been finely balanced, once the team adjusted to a swirling wind and slippery pitch. Gradually Brighton appeared to gain a slight edge in midfield and began to send their forwards deep into Everton territory. Ward came more into the game, popping up in awkward places and drawing defenders out to their wings.

In the middle, the burly Robinson always looked likely to score, given half a chance. A few chances were made by Horton and McNab, but always they were snuffed out in the nick of time. After the interval Brighton continued to press forward and until Everton scored, in the 56th minute, one still felt the game could go either way. Once ahead, Everton gained in confidence and began to toy with the opposition.

Brighton continued to push forward, but it only served to open up spaces which were ruthlessly exploited. Everton ended the match, their 3,000th in the first division, as convincing winners, strong in all departments and with an obvious will to win.

BRIGHTON: G. Moseley; J. Gregory, G. Williams, B. Horton, S. Foster, M. Lawrenson, N. McNab, G. Stevens (sub B. [illegible]), P. Ward, M. Robinson, G. Smith.

EVERTON: J. McDonagh; J. Gidman, J. Bailey, B. Wright, M. Lyons, G. Stanley, S. McMahon, P. Eastoe (sub E. O'Keefe), B. Latchford, A. Hartford, J. McBride.

Referee: K. Salmon (Barnet).

Pennock leads the way fo[r] light-hearted students

By Richard Streeton

Oxford 6 Oxford University 43

Oxford University have now won all four of their pre-term matches and last night, under the Southern By-pass ground floodlights, they showed themselves to be a fast competent side, particularly well equipped forward, as they won against weak opposition by [illegible] goals, a penalty goal and [illegible] tries against two penalties.

Davies, last year's full back, is [illegible] available and Halliday, [illegible] played in the centre, is hoping to recover from a broken [illegible].

The town club were handicapped by the loss of a flanker, [illegible] in the first minute with a badly cut eye. [illegible], normally a centre, was the only replacement available. The Oxford backs [illegible] when given the [illegible].

[illegible] strength [illegible] head, was a crucial factor [illegible] made what was his [illegible] appearance for the university, more than anyone else in the history of the club.

Pennock came in to the side at the last moment and proved himself a fast, elusive winger with a useful sidestep who scored three successive tries either side of the interval and later added a fo[urth]. Dixon and Greenhalgh each k[icked] early penalty goals before Lud[...]ton scored the university's [...] try with a blindside break fr[om a] ruck. As the town challenge [...] the university's handling be[came] more and more confident. At [half] time they led 13-3. Other trie[s for] the university came from Ro[...] and Woodrow (two). Dixon k[icked] four conversions. Near the [end] Greenhalgh kicked another pe[nalty] for the town.

OXFORD: W. Greenhalgh; G. [illegible]

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: P. [illegible]

Referee: A. [illegible] Mason (London [...]

Wolves bow to second half headers

A fine second half display brought Southampton their first win in five matches last night. They beat Wolverhampton Wanderers 4—2 despite being behind at half time. After taking the lead in the sixteenth minute through a penalty by McCartney, Channon having been bundled off the ball by Hughes, they were hit by a sharp attacking display from Wolves.

In the thirty-sixth minute Richards stabbed home an equalizer at the near post and after 40 minutes Gray scored with a header.

Southampton scored twice from right wing corners at the start of the second half.

First Baker and then Nicholl planted headers firmly past Bradshaw after 48 and 50 minutes. Moran, who replaced Channon with 12 minutes remaining, hit the fourth in the last minute to send the Dell crowd home happy.

Birmingham City gained their first league win since the opening day of the season with a superb attacking display against a subdued Arsenal. They well deserved their 3—1 victory. Lynex gave Birmingham a seventh minute lead with a header from a cross by Langan. Arsenal grabbed an equalizer after 43 minutes although Sunderland appeared yards offside.

Arsenal were rocked again by goals from Worthington, on the stroke of half time, and by the new England under-21 recruit Dillon after 58 minutes.

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.

LEAGUE CUP: Third round replay: Norwich City v Ipswich Town.

FIRST DIVISION: Leeds United v Manchester City; Leicester City v Stoke City (7.45); Manchester United v Aston Villa; Sunderland v Nottingham Forest; West Bromwich Albion v Coventry City.

SECOND DIVISION: Chelsea v Bristol Rovers (7.45).

THIRD DIVISION: Chester v Hull City; Exeter v Brentford; Oxford United v Huddersfield Town.

FOURTH DIVISION: Lincoln City v Rochdale; Wigan Athletic v Doncaster Rovers.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Quarter-final round: Ayr v Hibernian; Clydebank v Dundee United; Dundee v Aberdeen; Partick Thistle v Celtic.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Challenge Shield: Mossley v Runcorn.

IRISH LEAGUE: Ulster Cup: Crusaders v Ballymena.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Second division: Tring v Barton Rovers.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: British Police v FA XI (3.0).

FA CUP: Second qualifying round replays: Stalybridge C v North Ferriby; Fleetwood v Accrington Stanley; Wembley v Letchworth; Maidenhead v Harefield United; Woking v Hendon; Windsor v Waterlooville; Moor Green v Dudley Town (4.0); Whitby v Barrow (3.45); V S Rugby v Banbury (4.0); Lye v Barry; Winsford v Belper; Burton Albion v Stourbridge.

FA YOUTH CUP: Second qualifying round: Addlestone v Hounslow; Scunthorpe United v Doncaster Rovers (7.15).

RUGBY UNION: Lancashire v Zimbabwe (at Fylde) (4.0); Leinster v Romania (in Dublin) (4.30). County Championship: East Midland v Staffordshire (at Northampton) (7.15); Notts, Lincs and Derbys v Warwickshire (at Newark) (7.15). Club matches: Bristol v Metro Police (7.0); Cambridge University v St Mary's Hospital; Cross Keys v Llanelli (7.0); Gloucester v Abertillery (7.0); Harlequins v Loughborough Students (at Stoop Memorial Ground) (6.15); Newport v Newbridge (7.15); Pontypool v Abertillery (7.0); Pontypridd v Cardiff (7.0); West Hartlepool v Morley (7.15).

RUGBY LEAGUE: Cumbria v New Zealand (at Whitehaven). First division: Leeds v Castleford; Widnes v Leigh.

HOCKEY: Cambridge City v National Westminster Bank.

Last night's results

First division

Birmingham (2) 2 Arsenal (1) 1
Lynex, Worthington, Dillon; Sunderland; 15,511

Brighton (0) 1 Everton (0) 3
Ward; McMahon, Lyons, McBride; 16,353

Liverpool (1) 4 Middlesbrough (0) 2
McDermott (2, 1 pen), R. Kennedy, Dalglish; Johnston, Jankovic; 28,204

Southampton (1) 4 Wolverhampton (2) 2
McCartney, Baker, Nicholl, Moran; Richards, Gray; 21,712

Second division

Bristol C (0) 2 Luton T (1) 1
Ritchie (pen), Mabbutt; Saxby; 7,014

Cambridge (1) 1 Wrexham (0) 0
Smith; 4,231

Notts C (0) 0 Grimsby T (0) 0
8,017

Preston NE (0) 2 Newcastle U (2) 2
Coleman, Bruce; Rafferty, Shinton (2); 5,301

QPR (0) 0 Orient (0) 0
9,627

Sheff Wed (2) 2 Blackburn R (1) 1
Hornsby, Curran; Stonehouse; 16,707

Shrewsbury (0) 1 Bolton W (?) 2
Turner; Carter, Kidd; 5,077

Swansea C (2) 3 Oldham A (0) 0
Giles (2), Waddle; 8,884

Watford (1) 1 Derby Co (0) 1
Poskett; Osgood; 11,[illegible]

West Ham (0) 1 Cardiff (0) 0
Neighbour; 20,402

Third division

Burnley (2) 3 Sheffield U (1) 2
Taylor (2), Hamilton; Trusson, Jones; 7,308

Carlisle (2) 2 Barnsley (1) 2
Bannon, Cooper (og); Lester, Riley; 3,828

Charlton (2) 2 Walsall (0) 0
Walker, Walsh; 3,359

Chesterfield (0) 3 Rotherham (0) 0
Birch (2, 1 pen); 10,638

Colchester (0) 1 Portsmouth (0) 0
Lee; 2,702

Gillingham (0) 0 Swindon (0) 0
4,068

Millwall (0) 0 Blackpool (0) 0
3,363

Newport (0) 0 Reading (0) 0
5,545

Plymouth (2) 2 Fulham (1) 1
Sims, Rabon; Beck; 11,047

Fourth division

Aldershot (0) 0 Bournemouth (0) 0
3,780

Bury (1) 1 Northampton (1) 2
Johnson; Denyer, Waldock; 1,779

Crewe (1) 5 Hereford (0) 0
Coyne (4), Hunter; 3,033

Darlington (1) 3 Bradford C (0) 1
McLean, Walsh; Campbell; 2,186

Halifax (1) 2 York (0) 1
Nattrass, Hendrie, O'Neill; Smith; 1,984

Scunthorpe (0) 3 Hartlepool (2) 3
Ashworth (2), Cammack; Newton (2), Houchen; 2,900

Wimbledon (0) 0 Southend (1) 1
Spence; 2,117

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Gravesend 0, Barnet 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton 4, Grantham 1.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Barking 0, Walthamstow 3; Bromley 4, Carshalton 3; Harlow 1, Boreham Wood 1; Hayes 1, Enfield 1; Hitchin 2, Harrow Borough 0; Leatherhead 0, Sutton 1; Staines 2, Wycombe Wanderers 1. First division: Aveley 1, Finchley 3; Bishop's Stortford 5, Clapton 2; Lewes 6, Kingstonian 0; Metropolitan Police 2, Farnborough 3; St Albans 3, Hertford 2; Ware 0, Tilbury 0. Second division: Corinthian Casuals 1, Feltham 4; Dorking 2, Worthing 2; Epping 0, Hemel Hempstead 0; Southall 2, Willesden 0.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead 4, Alton 0; Chalfont St Peter 2, Haringey Borough 3; Fleet 3, Chertsey 0; Hoddesdon 1, Burnham 0; Marlow 1, Ruislip Manor 4.

FA CUP: Second qualifying round replays: Maidenhead United 5, Harefield 0; Woking 1, Hendon 4; Windsor 4, Waterlooville 3; Wembley 3, Letchworth 1.

RUGBY UNION: Exeter 20, Devonport Services 6; Oxford 6, Oxford University 43.

Ritchie refuses to be rushed

Andy Ritchie will keep Chelsea waiting another day at least for his decision on his proposed £500,000 move from Manchester United. The 19-year-old striker has had talks with Chelsea's manager, Geoff Hurst, who said: "We have just had a chat. We discussed terms but he wants more time to think about it. Two days is a reasonable time for a young man with an important decision to make."

Ritchie said: "It's not something I can rush." The delay suggests that Ritchie may be waiting to see whether Everton confirm their reported interest or whether any other first division club comes in with an offer.

Johan Neeskens, whom Nottingham Forest were said to be interested in signing, would like to return to Spain, the *New York Post* reports.

Zimbabwe manager critic[...]

Zimbabwe face the toughest match of their rugby union tour at their lowest point when they meet Lancashire at Fylde today. Their manager, Jimmy Stobbs, says: "We have no illusions about this one. We know how good Lancashire's 1980 Lions—Bill Beaumont, Mike Slemen and John Carleton—are, and I expect that they have a few players almost as good up their sleeve. But we rate Tony Neary—a Lion in South Africa in 1974—the best of the lot."

Zimbabwe will stick to their pledge to run the ball whenever they win it, Mr Stobbs said: "That is the only way we know and we have found that some English sides are reluctant to tackle when the ball is run at them consistently."

Though Zimbabwe have an adverse balance of three defeats to one win so far, Mr Stobbs says: "We have been disappointed about the preference so many half-backs have for kicking away even good possession. It seems they prefer to bang down the field and rely on a mistake or a penalty to sc[ore]. As any regular watcher of [...] will know, his remarks are unanswerable and accurate.

Lancashire look like having [simi]lar conditions to those in w[hich] they won the county champ[ion]ship last year. Zimbabwe tr[ained] yesterday in a downpour, [far] removed from anything they experienced at home, and are [fur]ther handicapped by being ab[le to] put only three fit men on [the] replacement's bench, now [that] Mordt has departed to join [the] Springboks on their tour of S[outh] America.

LANCASHIRE: K. O'Brien (Br[oughton] Park); J. Carleton (Orrell), [...] Phillips (Orrell), A. Wright (S[...]), M. Slemen (Liverpool), P. Wi[...] (Orrell), S. Smith (Sale); F. [Cot]ton (Waterloo), M. Dixon (F[...]), T. Simms (Sale), W. Beau[mont] (Fylde), J. Syddall (Waterloo), [...] Moss (Orrell), L. Connor (Wate[rloo]), A. Neary (Broughton Park).

ZIMBABWE: L. Lockenicht; J. [...], R. Smith, D. [...] Inocco, R. Delport, J. de W[...], Rogers, R. Halsted, S. Barton, [...] Martin, K. Schlachter, R. [...], K. Ewing.

Motor racing

FISA to go ahead with world championships

Paris, Oct 7.—The protracted struggle for control of formula one Grand Prix racing took a new turn yesterday with the announcement that an official world championship will be held next year even if constructors run a private competition.

The International Motor Sport Federation (FISA), the sport's governing body, voted here to go ahead with plans for the 1981 world championship, although the Constructors Association (FOCA) is said to be considering organizing a parallel world drivers' championship.

A motion adopted at a Fisa plenary session, which was, exceptionally, open to the press, said that any participant to a formula one pirate championship would be immediately suspended or excluded from all competitions recognized by the Federation Internationale Automobile (FIA).

FISA decided also to act against circuits which host such irregular competitions.

"Manufacturers taking part in these illegal international competitions will be excluded from all national or international competitions or bodies of FIA member countries", it added.

The motion was adopted without dissent, but the British and Canadian delegates abstained. Britain's delegate, Basil Tyme, said it was his country's desire to organise a grand prix within the FISA championship. But, he said, "We have to study the legal problems and our contracted obligations. We would need to know what cars we are goin gto have".

FOCA, which groups all the British formula one teams, is led by Bernie Ecclestone, head of the Brabham team. FISA has the backing of teams such as Renault, Alfa Romeo and Ferrari.

Boxing

Board to begin inquiry today

The British Boxing Board of Control will begin their inquiry into the violent scenes that followed Alan Minter's world title defeat at Wembley on September 27 at their London offices, this afternoon. The joint promoters, Harry Levene and Micky Duff, have been called to give evidence.

Sale of drink in the arena has already been blamed as a contributory factor to the outbreak of bottle throwing which followed Minter's defeat in less than three rounds. Marvin Hagler of the United States, the man who beat him, had to be hurried from the ring surrounded by police, and said after the contest that he would not be back. The evidence the board collected today and in subsequent hearings, will be handed to a committee.

Benes retains European title

Paris, Oct 7.—Marijan Benes of Yugoslavia retained his European light-middleweight title here last night when he stopped Georges Warusfel of France in the fifth round of their scheduled 12-round bout.

The stylish Frenchman was no match for the stocky, hard-hitting Yugoslav, who on June 12 at Randers gave Uganda's Denmark-based WBA champion Ayub Kalule his hardest contest. Benes had Warusfel down in the second and fourth rounds with left-right combinations and although Warusfel came back and tried to slug it out in the middle of the ring he was unable to withstand the punishing blows the Yugoslav landed with either hand.

There was a clash of heads in the fifth and Warusfel emerged with a deep cut over his left eye.

Jacobsen unlikely to remain an unknown after Suntory tournament

The Clone who is a golfing gentleman

By John Hennessy

Peter Jacobsen is the dark horse in the field of 12 for the Suntory match-play tournament at Wentworth this week, a man little known over here though he has played with enough distinction at home in the United States to pocket 150,000 dollars in prize money this year. Even so, as he honestly admits, he owes his appearance here at least in part to his association with the organisers of the tournament, International Management Group, the brainchild of Mark McCormack. He regards himself as "12th favourite". That at least is what he says, but not, I suspect, what he thinks.

Peter Jacobsen, the 26-year-old son of a "full-blooded Norwegian" who emigrated to the United States in 1909, turns out to be a young man of many attributes. Not only does he play golf rather well, he is also attractive, charming and, when the occasion offers, a character with the gift of mimicry of more famous players. There is nothing of the brashness that sometimes makes Americans a little hard to take on first aquaintance. Given a fair wind this week and attentive television cameramen, he is unlikely to remain an unknown by the time the tournament ends on Sunday.

Jacobsen is something of an American clone. Like so many of his fellows, tall, slim, good-looking, fair-haired and university educated. He took business administration at Oregon University, where he spent the summer vacations, not on the amateur circuit, like his contemporaries, but loading trucks for a plumber's supply company. "It was very heavy work, which paid only 2 dollars 50 an hour—about a £1 in your money these days". That experience, he says, brought two advantages. It improved his physique and taught him to recognize the value of a dollar.

He is not entirely a stranger here, since he has played in one Amateur championship and two PGA championships. He did well in all three, but the big prizes eluded him and so, therefore, did the big publicity. The Amateur was at St Andrews in 1976, for which he had taken the precaution of coming over privately for a few practice rounds over the Old Course the year before. St Andrews was something of a cultural shock, as it has been for so many others, but he learned to love it, as have so many others. He was beaten in the fifth round by Alexis Godillot, the French champion, his last experience of match-play golf.

The following year, his first as a professional, he came to Royal St George's, for the PGA championship, through his connection with the sponsors, Colgate, and RAM Equipment. This was a different kind of shock, because he had thought that the St Andrews type of course was unique. Now he had discovered a links that was even more difficult, even more unfair, if you like. Yet he finished in the top 20 and carries a warm memory of Sandwich. Colgate welcomed him back for the PGA in 1978, this time at Birkdale, "a tremendous golf course", he says. It seems to him the ideal compromise between the target courses back home and the more natural character of the game over here. Again he finished in the top 20.

And Wentworth? "I can't say enough about it," he said. "It's a great design, and in some ways even better than Birkdale. It penalizes the poor shots and rewards the good ones."

Until last year he had been denied a tournament victory, but he had schooled himself into the belief that he would need five years to establish himself and he therefore suffered no frustration. Certainly he never betrayed any disenchantment he might have felt from time to time. However annoyed he might get on the course, he never allowed it to affect his bearings. "Golf is a game for gentlemen," he declares, "and if you're not a gentleman when you start you will be when you're done if you make it to the top". There may be the odd exception, he said, as I raised a questioning eyebrow, but the principle still held.

Last year provided the breakthrough with a victory in the Western Australia Open at Perth, from a field that included Ballesteros, Graham, Pate and Norman. It confirmed his faith in himself. In the last few weeks he has won the Buick Open and finished second, a week later, in the BC Open. He lies 21st in the United States money list.

He has an attractive draw in this week's tournament, against first Player and, assuming he survives, Ballesteros. "If I win on Sunday," he says, "at least I can say that I've beaten some good players". I would not entirely put it past him, certainly not after Bill Rogers's victory last year.

Photograph by Bill Warhurst

Peter Jacobsen : growing faith in himself.

Golf

Gale force winds fail to deter Miss Thomson

Muriel Thomson, who has dominated the WPGA tour this year, led with an opening 76, two over par, when near gale force winds sent scores soaring in the 36-holes £5,000 Barnham Broom tournament at Norfolk yesterday. Miss Thomson, the former Curtis Cup golfer from Aberdeen, made an early claim for the £600 top prize, which would take her season's winnings past £10,000, by opening up a two-stroke lead over Maxine Burton, the only other player to break 80.

Two birdies in the first four holes set the Scottish golfer on her way. She reached the turn in 38 and, after picking up a four at the long 10th, Miss Thomson hit a six iron to within four feet of the 15th, for her fourth birdie. Miss Burton, winner of her first tournament as a professional at Arcot Hall in July, made her bid with a two under par run from the 12th, where she pitched into the hole from 40 yards for an eagle three.

Jenny Lee Smith's hopes of mounting a significant challenge received an early setback. Miss Lee Smith made a disastrous start to the day when she ran up an eight and a seven at the first two holes.

Miss Lee Smith, the club's tournament professional, had an unlucky break at the first hole. The former Curtis Cup golfer's second shot caught the branches of a tree and the ball dropped into the river. Then she was again in water at the second hole to stand six over par at that stage. Miss Lee Smith reached the turn in 47, 11 over par, which left her six strokes behind Karstin Ehrnlund, the 21-year-old Swedish golfer, who won the Welsh classic at Cardiff last August.

WOMEN'S FIRST ROUND SCORE: 76: M. Thomson; 78: M. Burton; 80: S. Crowcroft; 81: K. Ehrnlund; G. Share; 82: D. Hasting; V. Marvin; S. Moon.

CARDIFF: Welsh Professional Championship: First round scores: 68: R. Dabson; 70: K. Williams; 71: A. Griffiths; 72: M. Bennett; C. DeFoy; [illegible] Norton; J. Barnes; B. Huggett.

Rugby League

Withdrawal of grant aid to amateur game

By Keith Macklin

The fratricidal warfare bet[ween] the professional and ama[teur] wings of the game was carrie[d an] unfortunate step farther with [the] announcement yesterday that [the] parent Rugby League "must reluctantly withdraw indefin[itely] the massive grant aid it has po[ured] into the British Amateur Ru[gby] League Association at central [level] during the last four years. £10,000 a year for administr[ative] assistance and £5,500 for a nati[onal] coaching scheme each year, amounts to a total sum of [more] than £70,000 during the four[-year] period."

The dispute is over the pra[ctice] of senior clubs in signing un[der-]19 and under-17 players, who [are] thus taken away from ama[teur] clubs. The professional [side] alleges that senior clubs mus[t be] allowed to recruit young pla[yers]. When this takes place the y[oung] players are banned from appea[ring] in BARLA competitions. [Both] sides are attempting to keep [the] door of negotiation open.

Like the wise and experien[ced] bird he is, the New Zealand Ru[gby] League manager, Cec Mountf[ord,] will not allow his fledgling [side] to be fooled by their swee[ping] success over Hull last Sun[day]. Tonight at Whitehaven the tou[rists] meet the county champi[ons], Cumbria, and Mr Mountford [said] last night: "We expect Cum[bria] to give us a much tougher [game] than Hull. Frankly, although I [was] delighted with the way we pla[yed] on Sunday, I was disappointe[d with] Hull."

Mr Mountford is keeping [every]one guessing about the c[om]position of the team for the [first] international against Great Bri[tain] on Saturday.

CUMBRIA: Tickle (Barrow); S[...] (Barrow), Ball (Barrow), [...] (Whitehaven), Bulman (Whiteha[ven]), Rudd (Workington Town), W[...] (Whitehaven), Bowman (La[...]), McCurrie (Wakefield Trinity), C[...]ingham (Workington Town), [...] (Whitehaven), L. Gorley (Wid[nes]), Pattinson (Workington Town).

NEW ZEALANDERS: Kemble; F[...], Leuluai, Dickinson, O'Hara; Varley, Muru, Tamati, Rushton, [...] Coll, Graham.

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Tennis

ITF embrace reality and accept Davis Cup sponsorship

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The Davis Cup competition, the international team championship of men's tennis, is to be sponsored for the first time. The Nippon Electric Company, telecommunications specialists based in Japan, have agreed to back the event for three years. The 1981 competition will carry a total of £420,000 in prize money, more than $1m. The champion nation will win £83,500 and none of the 53 competing countries will emerge with less than £416.

Nippon Electric announced in March that they would sponsor the corresponding women's event, the Federation Cup, for a similar three-year period. Though their marketing campaign is now linked with both the official world team championships, yesterday's announcement also means that 1981 will be doubly revolutionary for the Davis Cup competition. A new format had already been approved, with 16 leading nations competing for the trophy (and, after yesterday's announcement, a combined total of £354,000) while 37 others play in zones. The winners of the four zones will be promoted to the championship 16 in 1982.

The International Tennis Federation, who have overall responsibility for these team events, are to be congratulated on a firm, if somewhat tardy, embrace with the realities of the "open" era. There are conflicting forces within the ITF and their joint policies tend to be conservative. But the success of two relatively modern team events with prize money and streamlined formats — the Federation Cup competition (sponsored 1976) and the Nations Cup event, run under the aegis of the Association of Tennis Professionals — has not been lost on such ITF officials as Philippe Chatrier, president, and David Gray, secretary. They and their henchmen have induced the tennis family to move with the times.

A similar challenge confronts the Wimbledon and French championships because, in 1981, the total prize fund at the other "major" tournament, that of the United States, will be raised by 46 per cent to $1m (£416,000). The United States are also to extend the women's singles draw from 96 to 128, the same as the men's. The three "majors" have run loosely in harness but that may now be difficult.

Christopher Gorringe, secretary of the Wimbledon championships, said yesterday that the full committee had yet to discuss the 1981 prize money and size of the draw but would obviously consider the United States initiative. M Chatrier, president of the French Federation, indicated that their prize money would be increased.

But whereas Wimbledon is a law unto itself and the Americans are chiefly concerned about giving women an equal slice of a larger cake, the French may find it expedient to put more money into doubles. This would tempt more players to commit themselves to the cost of living in Paris for two weeks instead of one (at the expense of Britain's early grass court tournaments).

Financial competition with the United States tends to be frustrating. Equally, United States promoters must often feel that riches buy little more than a reputation for riches. The ultimate answer may be for the three "majors" to withdraw from the worldwide international circuit and run a points-linked world championship series. But such an enterprise is beyond the present capacity of the game's conflicting interests. For the moment we should be content with verbal bouquets to the ITF and Nippon Electric. Presumably the agreement will be inscribed on Japanese vellum.

Outspoken Vilas is banned from his national team

Buenos Aires, Oct 7.—Guillermo Vilas, Argentina's leading player, has been banned from representing his country until he explains his recent criticism of the Argentine Tennis Association (AAT). The measure, announced over the weekend, by the AAT, followed a widely-publicized row between Vilas, a fellow player, José-Luis Clerc, and the association over financial arrangements for last month's Davis Cup inter-zone semi-final against Czechoslovakia in Buenos Aires.

Vilas and Clerc, who were paid $65,000 and $55,000 respectively for their Davis Cup appearances, had been pressing for a percentage of the gross instead of a fixed sum. A few days before the semi-final, a group of wealthy tennis fans linked to the AAT published a paid advertisement in Buenos Aires newspapers, accusing the two players of slandering the association.

After Czechoslovakia's surprise victory, Vilas said the adverse publicity and pressure from the AAT had prevented the Argentine team from playing at their best. He also said the AAT had robbed the team of much of their fans' support in the tie by giving most of the tickets to AAT officials and their friends.

Vilas's statements prompted the resignation of the AAT president, Horacio Billoch Caride. His successor, Juan Vazquez, also resigned after failing to persuade the AAT to settle its differences with Vilas. The new AAT president, Roberto Fernandez, said the decision to ban Vilas from representing the association was designed to "obtain clarifications from the players".

But Vilas, interviewed by Argentine papers while playing in a tournament in Madrid, said the AAT's ban would not separate his name from that of his country. "Whenever I step on to a court my country's flag is raised and the name of Argentina is tied to my name. That cannot be altered", he said.—Reuter.

BARCELONA: Men's singles, first round: J. Maeso (Spain) beat M. Martinez (Bolivia), 1—6, 6—4, 6—4; J. Velasco (Colombia) beat A. Pierola (Chile), 6—2, 6—2; A. Gomez (Ecuador) beat J. James (Australia), 6—3, 6—0; P. Hutka (Czechoslovakia) beat P. Kronk (Australia), 6—4, 3—6, 6—3; J. Kodes (Czechoslovakia) beat A. Jarrett (GB), 6—0, rtd; F. Luna (Spain) beat J. Nystrom (Sweden), 7—5, 6—1; S. Svensson (Sweden) beat D. Keretic (W Germany), 7—5, 6—4; A. Jarryd (Sweden) beat B. Chappel (SA), 4—6, 7—6, 6—1; J. Tovalbo (Spain) beat T. Gain (US), 6—3, 6—3; P. Elter (W Germany) beat N. Simonsson (Sweden), 2—6, 6—3, [illegible]; L. Sanders (Netherlands) beat J. Gunnarsson (Sweden), 6—2, 6—0; C. Lewis (NZ) beat C. Casa (France), 1—6, 7—5, 6—4; G. Urpi (Spain) beat J. Pracha (Czechoslovakia), 6—7, 6—3, 6—4.

J. Clerc (Argentina) beat R. Vicente (Spain), 6—4, 7—5; T. Smid (Czechoslovakia) beat A. Munoz (Spain), 6—2, 6—0; Z. Franulovic (Yugoslavia) beat A. Gimenez (Spain), 7—5, 6—4; T. Tulasne (France) beat J. Avendano (Spain), 6—1, 6—3; H. Gildemeister (Chile) beat L. Fargas (Spain), 6—2, 6—0; A. Panatta (Italy) beat G. Goven (France), 6—4, 6—2; J. Cauiolle (France) beat P. Slozil (Czechoslovakia), 6—3, 2—6, 6—1; B. Hrebec (Czechoslovakia) beat P. Bertolucci (Italy), 6—2, 6—7, 6—4; J. Hrebec (Czechoslovakia) beat G. Ocleppo (Italy), 6—2, 6—1; U. Pinner (W Germany) beat H. Fritz (Canada), 6—1, 6—2; T. Moor (US) beat H. Kary (Austria), 6—4, 7—6; C. Barazzutti (Italy) beat A. Betancur (Colombia), 6—4, 6—0; I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat W. Popp (W Germany), 6—2, 6—3; E. Dibbs (US) beat J. Fillol (Chile), 6—2, 6—2; G. Vilas (Argentina) beat J. Garcia (Spain), 6—2, 6—4.

Equestrianism

Macken has to live in shadow of youth

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

Ten years ago, Graham Fletcher took the Horse of the Year Show by storm at the age of 19, winning a number of big prizes which culminated in the award of the Cortina Crown. Now youth is having its day again at Wembley. On Monday night, the Butlin Championship was dominated by Nick Skelton and John Whitaker, and yesterday Michael Whitaker beat no less a rider than Eddie Macken, when Samir Mahmoud's Disney Way got the better of Carrolls' Onward Bound by one-tenth of a second in the Philips Industries Stakes.

Some memorable three-day event horses have won the Spillers Dressage with Jumping Championship in the last 15 years, from Sheila Willcox's Burghley winner, Fair and Square, and Jennie Loriston-Clarke's thoroughbred stallion, Xenocles (twice) to Princess Anne with the Queen's Goodwill, Captain Mark Phillips with Persian Holiday and Rachel Bayliss with Gurgle the Greek.

Though Judy Bradwell and Castlewellan were foiled in their defence of the title by the last double-oxer, and Julie Pointer's Royal Slam failed to repeat their victory of five years earlier, Pamela Mansfield was a former winner in 1971 on Ripalong in her maiden name of Sivewright. Now she recorded her second open victory on Sam Barr's Welton Louis, a son of the former eventing stallion, Welton Gameful, and finished a strong second in the novice class.

Nick Skelton, who was virtually unbeatable from early June until mid-July on the Everest Double Glazing horses, won the Butlins championship on Monday night at the gala charity performance.

John Whitaker, his partner in the British team that won the silver medal in the alternative Olympics in Rotterdam in August, was runner-up on the tried and trusty Ryan's Son, and David Broome was third with a refusal on Queensway Philco.

The ingenious concentration of fences in the centre of the arena was a prevalent penalty zone, from the gate which was followed by a turn of 270 degrees and an alternative time-saving route to a narrow upright of poles, and a penultimate parallel which took a deal of punishment leading on to a related crossed poles. It should have favoured the German horses, with their basic dressage training, but in fact it defeated all but Whitaker and Ryan's Son, the first to go, who were clear in 31.3sec, and the winners whose time was 30.7sec.

All the old guard—Broome with Sportsman, Paul Schockemöhle with El Paso, Malcolm Pyrah with Anglezarke and Charles Fox bad to give it best. Harvey Smith beat the time on Sanyo Mangon, who finished in 29.9sec, but his time-saving manoeuvre was hardly a pirouette and the upright thwarted his strategy putting him back to fourth place in the fastest time.

Ann Moore, who won the women's European championship in Vienna in 1971 and an individual silver medal in the 1972 Olympics, on Psalm is said to be contemplating a return to the show-ring. She will be riding for the Yorkshire owner Trevor Banks, owner of Hideaway and former owner of Anglezarke.

PHILIPS INDUSTRIES STAKES: 1, S. Mahmoud's Disney Way (M. Whitaker), clear, 42.6sec; 2, Carrolls' Onward Bound (E. Macken), clear, 42.7; 3, H. Johannsmann's Chico (W G[illegible]), clear, 43.7.

SPILLERS DRESSAGE WITH JUMPING (OPEN): 1, Mrs S. Barr's Welton Louis (Mrs J. Mansfield); 2, Mrs M. Routledge's Walter Scott (Miss E. Brewer); 3, Miss J. Pointer's Royal Slam.

NOVICE: 1, Miss K. Ruggles's Lord Richard; 2, Mrs J. Mansfield's Noble Zephus; 3, Miss C. Davies' Roo.

Monday's results

BUTLIN CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Everest Double Glazing's Maybe (N. Skelton), clear, 30.7; 2, J. M. Barr's Ryan's Son (J. Whitaker), clear, 31.3; 3, Harris's Carpets Queensway Philco (D. Broome), 3 faults, 44.4.

SCHRODER LIFE JOCKEYS AND JUMPERS RELAY: 1, J. Greenwood's Magee (W. Smith), 51.4sec; 2, M. Whitaker's Cappuchino (I. McKee), 55sec; 3, J. Brown's Our Gaytime (L. Vincent), 56.6sec.

Racing

More than a playboy: Eddery on Apertivo (right) races to his date with the Bunny girls.

Eddery with the gale in his tail

By John Karter

It was not quite Watership Down, but there were bunnies hopping about in the unsaddling enclosure at Brighton yesterday. Not the furry, lettuce-eating type, although they did have bobtails. No, these particular Bunnies were of the more eye catching, two-legged variety (*Playboyus mobilicus*) and instead of fur they were covered in goosepimples brought on by a biting gale-force wind that threatened to lift the stands and hurl them into the raging sea close by.

The occasion was the running of the Playboy Bookmakers Frenchie Nicholson Appreciation Nursery Handicap, in honour of perhaps our greatest trainer of apprentice jockeys. The scantily clad young ladies hopping about trying to keep warm were there to assist the great man present the prize to the winning jockey.

There could hardly have been a more appropriate result. Nicholson has produced a string of outstanding riders over the years—Pat Eddery, Tony Murray, Paul Cook, Richard Fox and Walter Swinburn are names that spring readily to mind. Many would single out Eddery as perhaps the finest testimony to his genius, and it was Eddery, fresh from his greatest triumph on Detroit in Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, who stepped forward to grasp the trophy in an emotional moment.

Eddery's winning mount was the well-backed Aperitivo, on whom he had a rare ride for Ryan Price, the Findon trainer. The result was therefore doubly satisfying because Price's horses have been suffering from various virus infections all season and a change of luck was overdue for this painstaking trainer.

Aperitivo ran on with considerable courage to hold the challenge of the top weight Wicked Will who, although it may be churlish to say it, could be considered the moral winner as he was conceding 17lb.

One to note from this race is The Cliftonian, who won the prize offered by the sponsoring company for the best-turned-out horse. The Cliftonian was balked several times as he tried to make his run in the straight and did well to finish as close as he did.

Backers of favourites, still reeling from the abject display by Dancing Sally, who looked positively leaden-footed as she faded out of contention behind Endless Moment in the opening Sompting Stakes, found salt in abundance for their wounds in the next event. This was the Saltdean handicap in which the outsider, Old Knocker, ridden by Ian Balding's promising apprentice, Shaun Payne, having his first ride for Ray Laing, the Newbury trainer, beat the market leader, Sunset Ray, by a length.

Philip Robinson, Sunset Ray's rider, immediately objected to the winner for drifting across the course and leaning on him. Old Knocker did appear to veer over just as the runner-up was making a challenge which seemed sure to succeed. In view of the exceptionally vicious whirling wind—Brian Taylor, the jockey, described it as extremely dangerous—it must have been hard enough for riders to keep their horses on the ground, let alone running straight, so the objection was overruled.

Lightning Label, who showed high promise when he finished third to Junius in the Middle Park Stakes as a two-year-old, had won only once in two subsequent seasons until yesterday. His victory in the Bramber Stakes was therefore greeted with much delight, not to say relief, by Paul Kelleway, his trainer.

Lightning Label was ridden with great confidence by Willie Carson to pass Reine Soleil inside the final furlong. This victory took Carson's lead in the jockeys' championship to seven over Lester Piggott. Piggott, who has been enjoying two days off, must have allowed himself the rare indulgence of a smile at the news that Carson had ridden only two winners during a possibly significant 48 hours.

Henbit should be fit to run next season

By Michael Seely

It is good to know that so many of this season's top class three-year-olds will be in action again next year. Robert Sangster has already announced that Detroit, heroine of last Sunday's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, will be throwing down the gauntlet to all and sundry in 1981. Now Dick Hern is hopeful that Henbit, the Derby winner, will join his stable companion, Prince Bee, in an onslaught on the big middle-distance races next season.

"Henbit's joint is now healed and he is trotting out sound every day", Ela-Mana-Mou's handler said. "The decision is of course up to the owners, but it is my guess that the colt will be fit to race again next year." Henbit's early departure from the scene after his accident at Epsom was a blow. Mrs Arpad Plesch's three-year-old would have won the Derby more easily but for breaking down a furlong and a half from home. As his nearest victim, Master Willie, went on to capture the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup at York, Henbit might well have wound up the season as Europe's champion three-year-old but for his mishap.

These attacking policies do nothing but good for the breed, for it is only by testing the best of one generation against the best of the next that a proper selection of stallions is assured. Ela-Mana-Mou's successful four-year-old career established Simon Weinstock's Pitcairn colt as a tough, reliable racehorse of the highest calibre; and as the best male representative of the Petingo line left in these islands, the winner of the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes now seems assured of heavy patronage at Tim Rogers's Simmonstown stud.

There will be strength in depth in the four-year-old department next year. Moorestyle and Sharpo, the two best sprinters in Europe, will remain in training with Robert Armstrong and Jeremy Tree respectively, and Tree will still have charge of Known Fact, the hero of that epic duel with Kris at Ascot. No decision will be taken about Known Fact's participation in the Champion Stakes until after the Beckhampton trainer's return from Goff's sales. However, the In Reality colt is in rude health despite his recent exertions. Known Fact shows no sign of having had too hard a race in the Queen Elizabeth II Stakes, and provided he remains in good heart in the meantime it must be a shade of odds on that Khaled Abdullah's three-year-old will be in the line-up for our last Group I race of the season for older horses on Saturday week.

With the yearling sales in full swing, all eyes will be on the first appearance of Ghadeer in the Duke of Edinburgh Stakes at Ascot on Friday. This is the Lyphard colt who fetched the European record price of 625,000 guineas when bought by Harry Thomson Jones at the Houghton sales last autumn. Our Newmarket man says Ghadeer has been pleasing his trainer in his work on the Heath. However, the two-year-old could have his work cut out to beat the more experienced Shasavaan.

At York this afternoon Swelter can give Frank Durr his 31st victory of the season by outpacing Walter Osborne and Jose Collins in the Chesterfield Handicap. Swelter was winning her fourth race from as many starts this season when beating the subsequent Ayr Gold Cup winner, Sparkling Boy, in the William Hill Portland Handicap at Doncaster.

The filly is lucky to be racing today. "Swelter swallowed some straw in the vet's box at Doncaster when having a routine dope test", the Newmarket trainer said. "She choked so badly that she nearly died. The filly was ill for 10 days but she's spot on again now." Durr is not too happy with the rest of his team. "Over 75 per cent of my horses are sick—the cough, ringworm, spots, the lot." But if Swelter is at her peak her fantastic early pace can decide the issue in her favour.

Lester Piggott will be in action on his favourite track. In the Bramham Moor Stakes he rides Rehoboam for Harry Wragg. Jeroboam's half-brother has disappointed after showing early promise but he should be able to beat this afternoon's rivals without coming off the bridle. In the Middlethorpe Stakes Piggott and Franciscus should have a battle royal with Willie Carson and Grima. Franciscus is just preferred. The maestro may complete a treble in the Little-Go Handicap on Jim's Tricks, who was withdrawn from the Cambridgeshire because of the firm ground.

Record 300,000 gns paid for yearling colt

Humphrey Cottrill, bidding on behalf of Khaled Abdulla, paid a record 300,000 guineas for a yearling Northfields colt at Goffs Sales in co Kildare last night. The bay colt is out of Alleeya, the dam of Nikoli, the Irish 2,000 Guineas hero, and four other winners. The previous record was set up last year at 250,000 guineas.

Seven of the previous eight yearlings purchased by Mr Cottrill for Mr Abdulla have been winners and include Known Fact, this year's English 2,000 Guineas and Queen Elizabeth II Stakes winner. The number of races won for Cottrill-Abdulla purchases is 19, with over £200,000 in prize money.

Squash rackets

Hunt shows the touch of the master

Adelaide, Oct 7.—The top four seeds advanced into the semi-final round of the world open championships at the Brahams Lodge Centre here today. The top seed, Geoff Hunt of Australia, will line up against Pakistan's Hiddy Jahan tomorrow, with Pakistan's Qamar Zaman (second seed) meeting a fellow countryman, Mohibullah Khan (third seed).

The superbly fit Hunt took 40 minutes to eliminate Gogy Alauddin in his quarter-final 9—5, 10—8, 9—0. Hunt was in fine touch taking the first game in convincing style. He raced to a 4—0 lead in the second game and looked as if he would repeat his first game performance. However Alauddin tightened his game and two fine drop shots and a sizzling kill took him to 2—4.

Hunt picked up the next four points. Serving for the game he failed to get to a backhand sliced topshot into the nick from Alauddin and surrendered service. Seizing upon this Alauddin fought back courageously to level at eight-all but the mastery of Hunt came to the fore as he unleashed three powerful cross court drives to give him the game.

Jahan had a relatively easy run through his quarter-final, defeating Garmed Awad of Egypt, 10—9, 9—1, 9—1. Jahan started the match slowly and let the agile Awad go 6—1 up in the first game. However, as the Pakistani loosened, it was only Awad's fast reflexes and determination that kept him in the game.

The second seed, Zaman, was forced to five games in a 62-minute struggle against the highly-talented 16-year-old, Gehangir Khan before winning 5—9, 9—4, 9—0, 7—9, 9—2. Khan showed a touch well beyond his years and surprised the highly fancied Zaman by taking the first game. It took 15 minutes and both players produced a fine mixture of cuts and drives.

Khan raced to a 4—0 lead in the second and the possibility of an upset loomed. However, within the next 12 minutes, Zaman had taken control by winning the second game and then the third. To his credit, Khan fought back well and claimed the fourth but it was to no avail as Zaman dominated the deciding game 9—2. In the other quarter-final, Mohibullah Khan was far too good for Australia's Dean Williams.

RESULTS: Quarter-final round: G. Hunt (Australia) beat G. Alauddin (Pakistan), 9—5, 10—8, 9—0; H. Jahan (Pakistan) beat G. Awad (Egypt), 10—9, 9—1, 9—1; Q. Zaman (Pakistan) beat J. Khan (Pakistan), 5—9, 9—4, 9—0, 7—9, 9—2; M. Khan (Pakistan) beat D. Williams (Australia), 9—5, 5—5, 9—1.

Snooker

Mountjoy's success puts pressure on Griffiths

By Sydney Friskin

Doug Mountjoy, the Welsh professional snooker champion, consolidated his position in the Champion of Champions tournament at the New London Theatre yesterday. He secured his third successive victory by defeating Cliff Thorburn, of Canada, the world champion, by eight frames to one.

This victory puts more pressure on Terry Griffiths, whom Mountjoy still has to play. While Mountjoy is undefeated, Griffiths has lost a match, so if he beats Mountjoy he will need to do so convincingly. In the case of a tie for first place, the player who has won more frames will go through to the final.

Mountjoy is a fine touch player with a flair for break-building. In yesterday's match he quickly seized the opportunity created either by his own design or his opponent's mistakes. Mountjoy himself admitted that Thorburn had bad luck in the first frame. With a clearing break of 31 Mountjoy overhauled Thorburn, who had taken a substantial lead.

Mountjoy made a sparkling break of 79 in the second frame, which Thorburn soon conceded. If he had made mistakes in it he could not have done so in the next one, in which he did not pot a ball, Mountjoy taking it with breaks of 47 and 66.

From that point Thorburn could do little to contain the Welshman, who went into the interval leading 4—0. He built steadily on his advantage. Thorburn led 66—0 in the eighth frame but Mountjoy came back to win it with a clearing break of 75. Thorburn, however, salvaged something from the match by winning the last frame with masterly breaks of 58 and 71. His form was recaptured all too late.

Late on Monday night Thorburn was beaten in a thrilling match by Alex Higgins, who won 5—4, the issue having been decided on the last frame. The scores (Higgins first) were 96—8, 114—1, 62—37, 44—79, 7—79, 22—83, 63—56, 46—73, 94—0. Thorburn had some of his great moments when he neutralized Higgins's 3—0 lead. The scores were level again at 4—4 before Higgins won the match with a brilliant break of 94 in the decider.

The position in group A is a little obscure. Steve Davis and John Virgo each have two victories from two matches and have yet to play each other. Ray Reardon has not yet played and will not do so until tomorrow.

GROUP B: D. Mountjoy (Ebbw Vale) beat C. Thorburn (Canada) 8—1 (53—46, 79—24, 113—0, 57—16, 83—38, 96—21, 69—18, 73—56, 0—135).

For the record

Badminton

BOMBAY: Women's singles, quarter-final round: A. Ghia (India) beat T. Budhiharta (Indonesia), 10—12, 11—5, 11—3; M. Harlim (Indonesia) beat A. Kulkarni (India), 7—11, 11—8, 12—10. Semi-final round: K. Bridge (GB) beat M. Harlim, 11—4, 11—6; S. Leadbeater (GB) beat A. Ghia, 11—5, 11—5. Men's singles, first round: Tjin Kay Kie (Indonesia) beat M. Berboza (India), 15—8, 15—7; [illegible] nesia), 15—10, 15—1. Quarter-final round: K. Jolly (GB) beat U. Pawar, 15—11, 15—1; T. Kay Kiat beat P. Ganguli (India), 10—15, 15—9, 15—0; S. Modi beat N. Yates (GB), 15—0, 15—2; P. Padukone beat S. Misra (India), 15—8, 15—11.

Squash rackets

AUCKLAND: Women: Britain beat Auckland Invitation 2—1 (British names first): J. Ashton beat A. Dwon, 9—2, 7—4, 3—9, 9—3, 9—3; S. Cogswell beat R. Blackwood, 9—2, 9—0; A. Cummings lost to J. Webster, 9—4, 3—9, 8—10, 1—9.

Tennis

TEL AVIV: Men's singles, first round: H. Solomon (US) beat G. Moretton (France), 6—7, 6—3, 6—0; S. Glickstein (Israel) beat R. Lewis (GB), 6—1, 6—3; M. Grant (US) beat D. Schneider (Israel), 6—4, 6—2; M. Doyle (US) beat R. Reininger (Austria), 6—2, 6—4; S. Perkiss (Israel) beat H. Stebler (Austria), 6—4, 1—6, 6—3; E. Giammalva (US) beat R. Drysdale (GB), 6—0, 6—1; E. Fromm (US) beat E. Edwards (SA), 6—7, 6—3, 6—2; C. Mayotte (US) beat C. Arissoroff (Israel), 7—6, 7—6.

BRISBANE: Men's singles, first round: B. Drewett (Australia) beat W. Hampson (Australia), 6—0, 6—7; P. Feigl (Austria) beat J. Marks (Australia), 6—1, 6—4; R. Frawley (Australia) beat Tom Gullikson (US), 6—1, 6—0; K. Rosewall (Australia) beat J. Fitzgerald (Australia), 1—6, 7—5, 6—3; A. Kohlberg (US) beat C. Fancutt (Australia), 6—3, 6—3; S. Ball (Australia) beat S. Menon (India), 6—3, 6—3; T. Rocavert (Australia) beat G. Masters (Australia), 6—3, 6—0; R. Meyer (US) beat K. Warwick (Australia), 6—7, 7—6, 7—6.

PHOENIX: Women's singles, qualifying round (US unless stated): M. Colville beat K. Norman, 6—0, 6—0; L. Fernandez beat J. Gooding, 6—4, 7—5; R. Glancy (Canada) beat J. Rapp, 6—3, 6—1; C. Schmoyer beat G. Genovese, 7—6, 6—4; K. Kell beat K. Steinmetz, 6—3, 6—4; S. Gordon beat K. Farrell, 7—6, 6—1; A. Walker beat L. Epstein, 6—0, 6—3; J. Nachand beat B. Smith, 6—3, 6—3. First round: C. Stoll beat D. Desfor, 6—3, 6—4; C. Bully beat M. Wiksted (Sweden), 6—0, 6—0; L. Morse beat G. Coles (GB), 6—2, 6—3, 6—1; Duk Hee Lee (Korea) beat R. Gerulaitis, 6—4, 6—3; B. Bunge beat N. Gregory (Australia), 1—6, 6—4, 6—4; E. Latham beat B. Kruman, 6—3, 2—0, rtd; J. Rapp beat K. Dewis (Canada), 6—4, 6—2; E. Collins beat N. Ornstein, 6—3, 6—1.

Brighton results yesterday

1.45 (1.47) SOMPTING STAKES (2-y-o: £1,760: 6f)
ENDLESS MOMENT b f, by Timeless Moment—Go On And On (C. Cradock), 8-13 ... M. L. Thomas (8-1) 1
Good Offices ... P. Robinson (8-1) 2
Kinnigger ... J. Mercer (9-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 8-11 fav Dancing Sally, 8-1 Gabital, 16-1 Isomeric, 20-1 Slacker, Lord of the Realm, 33-1 Biscayne Bay, Fairgreen (4th), Gres Wally, River Warrior, Rockon Tommie, Baulk. 14 ran.

TOTE: Win, 72p; places, 17p, 15p, 11p; dual forecast, £1.46. CSF, £7.17. B. Swift, at Epsom. 1l, 2l. 1min 14.94sec.

2.15 (2.21) SALTDEAN HANDICAP (£1,973: 1m 2f)
OLD KNOCKER, b c, by Murrayfield's Pin—The Keys (D. Levy), 7-7 ... S. Payne (10-1) 1
Sunset Ray ... P. Robinson (9-2 jt fav) 2
Hampshire ... W. Carson (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 jt fav Handy Dancer, 7-1 Crowning Moment (4th), 10-1 Hang-On Elvis, 12-1 Mr Whitney, Traquair, 20-1 Ravarback, Fortuny, Sporting Covergirl, Liquidation. 13 ran.

TOTE: 97p; places, 21p, 20p, 13p; dual forecast, £3.75. CSF, £5.04. D. Laing, at Newbury. 1l, ½l. 2min 10.51sec.

2.45 (2.52) FRENCHIE NICHOLSON HANDICAP (2-y-o: £4,766: 1m)
APERITIVO, ro c, by Sharp Edge—Feasting (Mrs J. Spencer), 9-4 ... P. Eddery (15-2) 1
Wicked Will ... J. Matthias (11-2) 2
Beecan ... B. Rouse (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-4 fav Jungle Jim, 11-2 King Parade, 10-1 Wrong Page, 12-1 The Cliftonian, 14-1 Tamdown Flyer (4th), 16-1 Count Rostov, 25-1 Moto, Abercorn Flyer. 11 ran.

TOTE: 80p; places, 19p, 31p, 29p; dual forecast, £1.54. CSF, £4.26. R. Price, at Findon. ½l, 2l. 1min 41.48sec.

3.15 (3.20) STEYNING HANDICAP (Selling: 3-y-o: £930: 7f)
PICK O' THE CATCH, b f, by Laser Light—Jane Shaw (R. Manning), 8-10 ... J. Lowe (16-1) 1
Reybirdie ... W. Carson (8-1) 2
Stebbington Green ... R. Weaver (3-1 fav) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Magneto (4th), 8-1 Elide, Rutherlow, 10-1 Queen's Gallery, 12-1 Rapid Spring, 14-1 Mansies Gold, Place in the Sun, 16-1 Ilsa Kempinski, Lefrak City, 25-1 Sparkler Superb, Sousiri, Hot Money, Another Blues, Dusty Purple, Late Event, Storm Dancer, Go Diana, Silver City. 21 ran. NR: Manitoba.

TOTE: Win, £2.83; places, 88p, 10p, 23p, 17p; dual forecast, £17.21. CSF, £25.80. 1min 28.79sec. Hd, ½l. M. McCourt, at Wantage.

3.45 (3.44) BRAMBER STAKES (£2,243: 1m)
LIGHTNING LABEL, br c by African Sky—Sole Sauvage (R. Mandell), 4-9-10 ... W. Carson (4-5) 1
Reine Soleil ... P. Cook (9-2) 2
St Louis Sue ... T. Rogers (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-2 Andy Rew (4th), 25-1 Speed Bonnie Boat, 33-1 Remo, Artun, Telecommunication, Drumcheeva, Shining Prince. 10 ran.

TOTE: Win, 18p; places, 10p, 20p, 18p; dual forecast, 47p. CSF, 46p. 1min 40.29sec. 2l, 2l. P. Kelleway, at Newmarket.

4.15 (4.22) SOUTHDOWN STAKES (£1,475: 1m 4f)
AMBLER, b c by Simbir—An Strachin (D. Thorne), 4-11-13 ... Mr R. Hutchinson (11-10 fav) 1
Trudy's Boy ... Mr J. Akehurst (12-1) 2
Flurry Knox ... Mr E. Whettam (20-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 Directed (4th), 9-1 Saracen Prince, Azd, 16-1 Fryer Hill, 20-1 Thran, 33-1 Newark, Dred Scott, Excelsior, Tour of a Kind, Priory Girl, Morning Enquiry, Vaudeville Queen. 15 ran.

TOTE: Win, 27p; places, 12p, 17p, 59p; dual forecast, £1.55. CSF, £1.43. 2min 44.55sec. 2½l, 1½l. G. Balding, at Weyhill.

JACKPOT: £4,905.55. PLACEPOT: £9.75.

Devon and Exeter NH

2.0: 1, Achill Sound (9-1); 2, Sofronoff (5-4 fav); 3, Poole Bay (11-2). 10 ran. NR: Qualification.

2.30: 1, General Election (13-8 fav); 2, Tower Bridge (5-1); 3, Man of Letters (9-2). 8 ran.

3.0: 1, Foreign Legion (5-1); 2, El Cardo (8-1); 3, Golden Autumn (16-1). 7 ran.

3.30: 1, Lucky Louis (5-1 jt fav); 2, Hobooblin (12-1); 3, Carraglo (5-1). San Patricio other jt fav. 13 ran.

4.0: 1, Budsey Brook (5-1); 2, Miss Retinue (6-1); 3, Justino (5-6 fav). 4 ran.

4.30: 1, Natter Mill (4-1); 2, Pumper Yop Cup (4-1); 3, Pengale Member (10-1). Tom Scoley 8-15 fav. 6 ran.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: Futurity Stakes, Doncaster: Hot Bolide, Thaumaturge, Damister, Rainbow High, Silver Creek, Three Hats, Euphilo, Next Edition, Gould, Casham Bay, Magnum, Singapore Flyer, Petrolic, Skyrain Flyer, Al Nasr, Le Monarc, More of a Crowd, On A Cloud, Salute The Brave, Wolver Legend.

York programme

2.0 AINSTY SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £2,705: 6f)

4 100340 Mull of Kintyre (C), P. Haslam, 9-4 ... B. Jago 1
5 000100 Tumble Whirl (D), P. Rohan, 9-2 ... C. Dwyer 9
6 003010 Allied Cardiff (D), C. Blum, 9-1 ... M. Rimmer 5 11
7 010302 Amsam, J. Smith, 9-1 ... — [illegible]
9 400221 Humber Crossing, A. Smith, 9-1 ... — 3
10 103014 Miss Worth, C. James, 9-1 ... R. Varnham 7 14
11 00 Carry Over, G. Balding, 8-11 ... R. Weaver 1
12 0200 Fortified, I. Balding, 8-11 ... J. Matthias 18
13 00 Cymer, A. Bailey, 8-11 ... A. Kimberley 15
14 0000 Hanover Lad, J. Hardy, 8-11 ... A. Proud 5 19
15 002000 High Lift, J. W. Watts, 8-11 ... E. Hide 5
16 0040 New Journalism, M. H. Easterby, 8-11 ... M. Birch 21
17 030 Quiet Cove, P. Asquith, 8-11 ... W. R. Swinburn 20
18 0000 Rapid Lad, T. Gillam, 8-11 ... A. Cook 13
20 040000 Sharp Star, C. Blum, 8-11 ... — 8
22 000 Supreme Show, Hbt Jones, 8-11 ... W. Carson 2
23 00 Terreuna, R. Armstrong, 8-11 ... L. Piggott 6
24 4 The Polchar, G. P.-Gordon, 8-11 ... G. Duffield 7
26 000420 Wish Upon A Star, S. Nesbitt, 8-11 ... A. Nesbitt 5 16
27 000003 Avondale Princess, J. Haine, 8-8 ... E. Johnson 12
29 000 Boxberger Rose, R. E. Peacock, 8-8 ... Paul Eddery 5 17
30 00 Farleigh, J. Douglas-Home, 8-8 ... T. Rogers 10

7-2 New Journalism, 9-2 Fortified, 5-1 Miss Worth, 6-1 High Lift, 7-1 The Polchar, 8-1 Avondale Princess, 10-1 Humber Crossing, 12-1 Tumble Whirl, 14-1 others.

2.30 BRAMHAM MOOR MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £2,243: 5f)

201 02404 Bold Scuffle, R. Hollinshead, 9-0 ... W. R. Swinburn 6
203 0 Christmas Cottage, J. Mason, 9-0 ... G. Oldroyd 5
204 0 Hands Tied, C. Thornton, 9-0 ... J. Bleasdale 1
206 20233 Rehoboam, H. Wragg, 9-0 ... J. Mercer 4
209 000 Stochairn Skater, V. Mitchell, 8-11 ... P. Tulk 2
213 00 Lingdale Lady, W. Elsey, 8-11 ... G. Sexton 3

4-6 Rehoboam, 11-4 Lingdale Lady, 6-1 Bold Scuffle, 10-1 Hands Tied, 16-1 others.

3.0 CHESTERFIELD HANDICAP (£4,025: 5f)

302 00-0000 Future Forest (D), D. Leslie, 7-9-12 ... C. Moss 9
303 20-1111 Swelter (D), F. Durr, 4-8-8 ... P. Robinson 6
306 101404 Tobermory Boy (D), J. Hardy, 3-8-5 ... P. Eddery 5
307 000000 St Terramar (D), W. Gaed, 5-8-2 ... W. Higgins 8
308 301304 Cliquot (D), M. Prescott, 3-8-0 ... G. Duffield 3
310 0-00000 Roger Bacon (D), J. Haine, 5-7-13 ... E. Johnson 10
312 420001 Jose Collins (D), R. Armstrong, 3-7-12 ... R. Crossley 5 4
313 000100 Sandra's Secret (CD), R. Whitaker, 5-7-11 ... N. Connorton 3 11
314 321101 Walter Osborne (D), M. W. Easterby, 3-7-11 ... K. Hodgson 5 1
315 000200 Friendly Fun (CD), N. Crump, 5-7-10 ... W. Carson 7
318 120320 Firbeck (D), A. Balding, 4-7-7 ... A. Nesbitt 5 2

11-4 Swelter, 4-1 Walter Osborne, 7-1 Jose Collins, 8-1 Sandra's Secret, Friendly Fun, 10-1 St Terramar, Cliquot, 12-1 Tobermory Boy, Firbeck, 14-1 others.

3.30 MIDDLETHORPE STAKES (3-y-o: £2,746: 1½m)

402 033001 Ribo Charter, P. Kelleway, 9-0 ... J. Mercer 2
404 043001 Feelings, J. Hanson, 8-10 ... E. Johnson 3
405 000-124 Stuart King, R. Hollinshead, 8-10 ... W. R. Swinburn 6
406 0-10432 Franciscus (D), R. Armstrong, 8-7 ... L. Piggott 8
408 410400 Silly Twist, J. Fitzgerald, 8-7 ... N. Day 7 4
412 0-004 Court Green, J. Walker, 8-4 ... P. Colquhoun 5
413 0403 Grima, W. Hastings-Bass, 8-4 ... W. Carson 1
418 0 Vivario, Hbt Jones, 8-4 ... W. Newnes 5 7
420 00 Tentwort, W. Elsey, 8-1 ... M. Wigham 9

3-1 Franciscus, 9-2 Ribo Charter, 5-1 Grima, 11-2 Feelings, 6-1 Stuart King, 10-1 Court Green, 12-1 others.

4.0 MIDDLEHAM NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o: £2,250: 1m)

504 040131 Stormy Jim, Hbt Jones, 8-13 ... W. Newnes 5 6
505 0442 Lord Ever-So-Sure, J. Etherington, 8-12 ... J. Seagrave 3
507 000120 Silver Leo, J. Harris, 7-13 ... W. Carson 2
509 04434 Faridella, J. Walker, 7-10 ... J. Fortune 7 5
510 000102 Beechwood Seeker, K. Stone, 7-8 ... J. Lowe 1
512 000 Creative Star, J. FitzGerald, 7-7 ... Paul Eddery 5 2

7-2 Stormy Jim, 5-1 Lord Ever-So-Sure, 9-2 Beechwood Seeker, 11-2 Faridella, 8-1 Silver Leo, 16-1 Creative Star.

4.30 LITTLE-GO HANDICAP (£2,771: 1m 1f)

601 000000 Chalet, A. Smith, 4-10-0 ... — 5
602 03201-0 Commander Bond, A. Smith, 5-9-11 ... — 12
603 01130 Chevington, H. Wragg, 3-9-10 ... P. Eddery 13
605 210404 Jim's Tricks, D. Laing, 3-9-[illegible] ... L. Piggott 17
606 123223 Royal Rex (CD), J. Tierney, 3-8-9 ... S. Perks 15
609 3242u0 Celestial Gem (D), R. Hollinshead, 6-8-6 ... N. Carlisle 7 2
610 244420 On Edge (D), J. Sprating, 3-8-7 ... P. Robinson 16
611 033311 State Councellor (CD), Denys Smith, 3-8-2 ... R. Campbell 7 [illegible]
612 00-0400 Tuyenu, M. Camacho, 4-8-2 ... J. Bleasdale 4
613 020400 Perculo Ludus (D), J. Harris, 4-8-1 ... G. Duffield 9
614 000000 Man in the Middle (D), D. Sasse, 4-8-0 ... M. Birch 14
615 000020 Ray Dancer, W. Elsey, 5-8-0 ... R. Jones 7 3
616 -210013 Prince, R. Stone, 6-8-0 ... M. Wigham 10
617 000-002 Mitigator, W. Hastings-Bass, 4-7-13 ... E. Johnson 11
618 100021 Our Birthday, C. Bonstead, 4-7-12 ... W. Carson 7
619 414401 Belle Vue, R. Mason, 7-7-10 ... Paul Eddery 5 6
620 000040 Renid (C), W. Elsey, 3-7-8 ... J. Lowe 3

7-2 State Councellor, 9-2 Mitigator, 6-1 Our Birthday, 15-2 Jim's Tricks, 8-1 Chevington, 10-1 Royal Rex, 12-1 Ray Dancer, 14-1 Prince, 16-1 On Edge, 20-1 others.

York selections

By Michael Seely
2.0 The Polchar. 2.30 Rehoboam. 3.0 SWELTER is specially recommended. 3.30 Franciscus. 4.0 Beechwood Seeker. 4.30 Jim's Tricks.
By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.0 The Polchar. 2.30 Rehoboam. 3.0 Swelter. 3.30 Grima. 4.0 Faridella. 4.30 Mitigator.

Cheltenham NH card

2.15 TEWKESBURY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,836: 2m)

1 24-1 Remezzo (D), D. Elsworth, 4-12-4 ... C. Brown
3 000- Lumen, J. Gifford, 5-11-3 ... Champion
4 30-0 Kintbury (D), Mrs N. Kennedy, 5-10-10 Shilston
7 20-0 Jakaroo (D), F. Walwyn, 4-10-8 ... Mooney
8 01- Deep Sound (C), M. Tate, 4-10-6 ... C. Smith
11 0-03 Gay Twenties (D), Rex Carter, 6-10-2 Webber
12 14p- Seled (D), D. Nicholson, 6-10-1 ... Scudamore
13 20-3 Bald Front (D), L. Kennard, 4-10-0 Miss Vincent
16 000- Twilight Stag (D), W. Jenks, 6-10-0 ... R. F. Davies
18 222 Fenny Boy (D), J. Thorne, 6-10-0 ... Hobbs

5-2 Remezzo, 100-30 Lumen, 6-1 Jakaroo, 15-2 Kintbury, 8-1 Bald Front, 10-1 Fenny Boy, 12-1 Deep Sound, 14-1 others.

2.45 POSTLIP CHASE (£1,966: 3m)

1 111 Prince Hill (D), A. Andrews, 6-12-1 ... King
2 -00 Blackwater Bridge, D. Weld, 8-11-12 McGivern
4 22-3 Handy Mark, J. Priday, 6-11-7 ... G. Jones
5 p-22 Happy Mint, P. Haley, 9-11-7 ... Bowker
6 p03- Indian Scholar, D. Lewis, 11-11-7 ... Barrett
7 Keengaddy, N. Gaselee, 7-11-7 ... Linley
8 4-0f Midnight Panic, M. Bunt, 8-11-7 ... Scudamore
10 0 Mons Kilts, M. Low, 7-11-7 ... Mr Low
11 p0-f Right Mingle, J. Gifford, 9-11-7 ... Champion

5-4 Prince Hill, 2-1 Blackwater Bridge, 5-1 Keengaddy, 7-1 Handy Mark, 12-1 Happy Mint, 16-1 others.

3.20 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: Novices: £1,473: 2m)

1 3-01 Gaye Chance (D), F. Rimell, 5-11-5 Morshead
2 2f Biddlesway, W. Fisher, 5-11-0 ... Steve Knight
3 f-2 Braven, W. Wharton, 5-11-0 ... S. J. O'Neill
4 0u- Chelsea Island, A. Taylor, 5-11-0 Mr L. Taylor
8 010- Fernshaw, Miss S. Sykes, 5-11-0 ... Dickin
12 2-3f Judicious, K. Weisselberg, 5-11-0 R. R. Evans
13 Monkadon, R. Hartop, 6-11-0 ... Merry
15 p00- Morgan's Money, W. Clay, 5-11-0 ... Clay
16 New Lyric, D. Nicholson, 5-11-0 ... Scudamore
17 Ox Leason, J. Priday, 5-11-0 ... G. Jones
19 222 King Tim Tim, L. Kennard, 6-11-0 ... Frantome
21 003- Tyne, Mrs D. Oughton, 5-11-0 ... Rowe
22 00- Veronaise, N. Henderson, 5-11-0 Smith Eccles
25 002- Washington Heights, F. Walwyn, 5-11-0 ... W. Smith
27 000- Wellfast, M. Tate, 6-11-0 ... C. Smith
28 00- Southdown Spirit, J. Gifford, 4-10-10 Champion

3-1 Gaye Chance, 4-1 Washington Heights, 5-1 King Tim Tim, 15-2 Ox Leason, 8-1 Biddlesway, 10-1 Braven, Veronaise, 12-1 Southdown Spirit, 16-1 others.

3.55 CHURCHDOWN CHASE (Handicap: £2,909: 2m)

4 1f2- Professor Plum (D), T. Forster, 7-11-8 ... Mr Thomson Jones
5 231 Carrigeen Hill (CD), R. Armytage, 9-11-2 ... H. Davies
6 00p- Sweeping Along, J. Gifford, 7-11-7 Champion
7 210 Skryne (D), P. Bailey, 10-11-5 B. R. Davies
8 3d-1 Tsaru (D), L. Kennard, 9-11-0 ... Linley
9 0-42 Mr Marshbridge (CD), D. Gandolfo, 7-10-12 ... Barton
12 111 Elect, O. O'Neill, 5-10-1 ... M. Floyd
13 310 Calculator (D), R. Hoad, 10-10-0 ... Gray
15 f3-1 Philwin (D), J. King, 8-10-0 ... R. Floyd
16 312 Current Chance (D), F. A. Smith, 9-10-0 ... de Haan

5-1 Carrigeen Hill, 5-1 Professor Plum, 11-2 Elect, 6-1 Sweeping Along, 7-1 Tsaru, 8-1 Mr Marshbridge, 10-1 Skryne, 12-1 Philwin, 20-1 others.

4.25 NAILSWORTH CHASE (Handicap: £1,949: 2½m)

2 f1p- Manbulloo, D. Nicholson, 7-11-6 ... Scudamore
3 110 Keithson, F. Rimell, 7-11-4 ... Morshead
4 121 Galahad II, P. Cundell, 7-11-1 ... H. Davies
7 0-04 Killulagh Jack, D. Lewis, 9-10-6 ... Barrett

5-4 Galahad II, 11-8 Keithson, 4-1 Manbulloo, 14-1 Killulagh Jack.

4.55 NICHOLSON OPPORTUNITY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,429: 2½m)

2 411- Superbreaks, J. Gifford, 6-11-8 ... Double
3 02-0 Emission Control, F. Winter, 6-11-4 ... de Haan
4 21-4 Raging Torrent, F. Walwyn, 5-11-3 ... Chapman
5 030 Echo Summit (C,D), R. Pelling, 8-11-3 Griffiths
6 22f- Othman, H. Poole, 7-10-13 ... Morris
9 012- Crown Pageant, P. Cundell, 4-10-11 ... Strange
10 0-31 Oui Monsieur, M. Haynes, 6-10-10 ... Wright
12 010- Speed of Light, G. Balding, 5-10-7 ... Coyle
13 324- Nostradamus, T. Forster, 5-10-6 ... Jackson
14 021 Prince Pirate, J. Jenkins, 5-10-5 ... Alderman
15 00-0 Tempest Girl, Miss A. King, 7-10-5 ... Kear
23 00 Rodney Parade, M. Salaman, 5-10-5 T. Williams
26 pf- Ferry Point, A. Andrews, 10-10-5 ... Bourne
27 000 Kam Tele Princess, W. Clay, 5-10-5 ... [illegible]
29 02-0 Highland Drake, B. Munro-Wilson, 7-10-5 ... McGarrele

4-1 Raging Torrent, 5-1 Oui Monsieur, 6-1 Superbreaks, 13-2 Nostradamus, 7-1 Prince Pirate, 8-1 Emission Control, 12-1 Speed of Light, Echo Summit, 14-1 Othman, Tempest Girl, 33-1 others.

Newcastle results

2.15 (2.16) GLAMIS HANDICAP (Apprentices: £1,200: 6f)
CHICKEN AGAIN, b c by Royalty—Dust Sheet (Mrs T. Orrill), 3-8-0 ... N. Vaughan (14-1) 1
Tralee Falcon ... N. Day (5-2 jt fav) 2
Karen's Star ... G. Mills (14-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-2 jt fav Lidnate and 6-1 Luna's Secret (4th dead heat), 8-1 Relative Ease, Swizzle, 12-1 Glintwood, Town Sky, 14-1 Hunny Bunny, Shararogue, 16-1 Whenby, 33-1 Brendan, Holt Power, Star Attention. NR: Mr Gallery. 15 ran.

TOTE: Win, £1.93; places, 44p, 22p, 47p. Dual F: £2.69. CSF: £8.28. C. Crossley, at Wirral. 1½l, nk. 1min 20.07sec.

2.45 (2.48) NEWLANDS HANDICAP (Selling: 3-y-o: £1,430: 7f)
ABOUT TURN, b g, by Will Somers—Golden Darling (Mrs M. Murphy), 9-3 ... E. Hide (6-1) 1
Prince of Blades ... C. Dwyer (11-2) 2
Lady of the Isle ... M. Rimmer (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 9-2 fav Deputy, 6-1 Paintbox, 13-2 Roan Song, 9-1 Velveteen Slipper, 16-1 Thorganby Miracle, Virginia Heights, 20-1 Aegean Seaman, Mount Parnassus, Anna Blue (4th), 25-1 Chapel Break, 33-1 Raina, Likeable Fella, Hirnfield, Ramaile, Queens Ann. NR: Manitoba. 18 ran.

TOTE: Win, 49p; places, 16p, 15p, 21p, £1.30. Dual F: £1.57. CSF: £3.15. J. W. Watts at Richmond. Nk, ½l. 1min 37.06sec.

3.15 (3.16) POLWARTH HANDICAP (£1,895: 1m)
HIGHAM GREY, gr c, by Warpath—Jackies Joy (M. Chapman), 3-8-5 ... S. Webster (4-1) 1
Redenham ... T. Lucas (3-1 fav) 2
Handycuff ... G. Duffield (8-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 5-1 Glen Dancer, Jovotis, 9-1 Annabella, Arctic Tribune, 11-1 Just Gayle (4th), 25-1 Quaker Star, Villa Mill, The Souk. 11 ran.

TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 25p, 17p, 17p. Dual F: 99p. CSF: £2.38. D. Chapman, at Stillington. 3l, 1l. 1min 50.51sec.

3.45 (3.50) PRINCES STAKES (2-y-o: £1,811: 1m)
SULA BULA, b c, by Midsummer Night II—Blue Ann (G. Pratt), 9-0 ... M. Birch (10-11 fav) 1
Smindrither ... G. Duffield (5-2) 2
Middlin Thrang ... R. Campbell (10-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Ermac (4th), 33-1 Anvil Lark, 50-1 Whiskey Still, Willspal. 7 ran. NR: Mark Aurel.

TOTE: Win, 14p; places, 10p, 13p. Dual F: 18p. CSF: 22p. M. H. Easterby, at Great Habton. 4l, 1½l. 1min 45.50sec.

4.15 (4.15) GRENVILLE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,914: 2m)
Flying Officer, b c, by Warpath—Blue Wings (G. Reed), ... J. Bleasdale (1-2 fav) 1
Pyramus Game ... M. Birch (11-1) 2
Glenvara ... R. Sidebottom (9-1) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Malicourt, 10-1 Bahan, 14-1 Grand Promenade, 15-1 Miss Brilliant (pu), 20-1 Manstone (4th). 8 ran.

TOTE: Win, 15p; places, 10p, 13p, 50p. Dual F: 35p. CSF: 95p. C. Thornton, at Middleham. 3l, 4l. 3min 36.69sec.

4.45 (4.46) HEATHFIELD STAKES (2-y-o: £1,847: 1m 1f)
I. C. DOLLAR, b f, by Escapade—In Prosperity (Mrs A. Kalman), 9-2 ... G. Duffield (2-1) 1
Marcella ... E. Johnson (15-8 fav) 2
Skelbrooke ... C. Dwyer (7-2) 3

ALSO RAN: 7-1 Crested Wren (4th), 11-1 Sparkling Ears. 5 ran.

TOTE: Win, 20p. Dual F: 37p. CSF: 58p. G. P.-Gordon, at Newmarket. 2l, 3l. 2min 04.20sec.

TOTE DOUBLE: About Turn, Higham Grey, £22.00. TREBLE: Higham Grey, Sula Bula, Flying Officer, £3.25. PLACEPOT: £4.15.

STATE OF GOING (official): York: Good. Perth: Good to soft. Cheltenham: Good to firm. Tomorrow: Lingfield Park: Good to firm.

Perth NH programme

2.15 BRIGEND HURDLE (Novices: £529: 2m)

2 Bella Pasqua, R. Allan, 5-10-12 ... Mooney 4
3 Better Red, W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-12 ... Lamb
7 p- Fezante, J. Love, 5-10-12 ... —
8 004 Fordel, S. Chadbetter, 5-10-12 ... Barnes
10 Lola Montez, C. Bravery, 5-10-12 ... Brownless
12 00-0 Misty Rascal, W. Crawford, 5-10-12 Doughty 4
14 000- Tough Guy, J. R. Wilson, 5-10-12 ... Hawkins
17 Tsamgrancy, V. Thompson, 5-10-12 Mr Walton
18 44 Wahed, Denys Smith, 5-10-12 ... C. Grant
19 Wee Doll, T. Barnes, 5-10-12 ... Skelton 7
20 00-0 Welsh Piper, A. Scott, 5-10-12 ... —
21 0-02 Amber-Go, T. Vickers, 4-10-7 ... McLaughlin 4
22 03-0 Carat Gold, C. Lamb, 4-10-7 ... S. P. Grant 4
24 Clive Street, R. Oliver, 4-10-7 ... O'Connell 4
28 0- Parson's Bridge, A. Jarvis, 4-10-7 ... Turnell
29 000- Swerdna, J. Andrews, 4-10-7 ... Nolan

5-4 Wahed, 11-4 Amber-Go, 4-1 Parson's Bridge, 6-1 Fordel, 8-1 Better Red, 10-1 Tough Guy, 12-1 Carat Gold, 20-1 others.

2.45 MUIRTON CHASE (Handicap: £745: 2m)

1 01-3 Lord Greystoke (CD), G. Richards, 9-12-5 ... Doughty 4
2 111- My Buck (D), M. Dickinson, 8-12-3 ... Whyte 4
3 124 Fair Person (D), S. Leadbetter, 8-10-8 ... Barry
7 3-p3 Pampered Sovereign, V. Thompson, 9-10-0 Lamb

11-8 My Buck, 7-4 Lord Greystoke, 9-2 Fair Person, 8-1 Pampered Sovereign.

3.15 TENNENTS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,390: 2½m)

2 01-0 Oisin, G. Fisher, 7-11-10 ... J. O'Neill
3 001- Saucy Eater (D), T. Barnes, 7-11-2 ... Barnes
4 114 Vendeuvar (D), A. Jarvis, 5-10-13 ... Turnell
5 244 Northern Echo (D), M. Naughton, 5-10-6 ... Pimlott 5
9 011 Sea Lad (CD), T. Craig, 5-10-0 ... C. Grant
10 023 Highway Dual (C), C. Bell, 5-10-0 ... —

5-2 Sea Lad, 11-4 Oisin, 7-2 Vendeuvar, 6-1 Highway Dual, 8-1 Saucy Eater, 10-1 Northern Echo.

3.45 LATHAM CHASE (Handicap: £1,156: 3m)

1 21-4 The Engineer (CD), [illegible], 8-11-10 ... Holmes
2 231 Moorside (CD), T. Barnes, 9-11-7 ... Barnes
3 0-00 Another Captain (D), A. Scott, 8-11-1 Ellison 4
5 011- Dalleway (CD), J. Craig, 8-10-8 ... Mooney 4
6 2-03 Scorton Boy (D), Denys Smith, 11-10-8 ... C. Grant

13-8 Moorside, 5-2 Scorton Boy, 4-1 The Engineer, 5-1 Dalleway, 10-1 Another Captain.

4.15 TULLOCH CHASE (Novices: £765: 2m)

1 121 Twidale (CD), J. Wilson, 7-11-13 ... Mrs Rees 7
2 00-5 Gold Invader, A. Scott, 7-10-13 ... Ellison 4
3 f0-0 Likely Boy, V. Thompson, 7-10-13 ... P. Grant
4 0p-1 Running Deep, [illegible], 7-10-13 ... Nolan
5 u Chantar, V. Thompson, 5-10-12 ... Mr Walton
7 33-1 Snooper, W. A. Stephenson, 5-10-12 ... Lamb

15-8 Twidale, 3-1 Snooper, 7-2 Running Deep, 6-1 Chantar, 8-1 Likely Boy, 10-1 Gold Invader.

4.45 CRAIGIE HURDLE (3-y-o novices: £430: 2m)

1 421 The Arkesden Axe, Denys Smith, 11-5 Stringer 7
3 00 Claymore, W. Wright, 10-7 ... Lancaster 4
5 f Fairway, C. Bell, 10-7 ... —
6 Good On You, R. Johnson, 10-7 ... Webb
8 Lazzaro, A. Jarvis, 10-7 ... Turnell
10 Quadra, A. Jarvis, 10-7 ... O'Neill
11 000 Super Tony, J. Walton, 10-7 ... Mr Walton
13 Tamiami, W. A. Stephenson, 10-7 ... Lamb
15 Unsung Hero, R. Cross, 10-7 ... Charlton

5-4 The Arkesden Axe, 11-4 Lazzaro, 5-1 Tamiami, 6-1 Claymore, 8-1 Unsung Hero, 10-1 Quadra, 12-1 Super Tony, 20-1 others.

Cheltenham selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Remezzo. 2.45 Prince Hill. 3.20 Gaye Chance. 3.55 Carrigeen Hill. 4.25 Galahad II. 4.55 Superbreaks.

Perth selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.15 Wahed. 2.45 My Buck. 3.15 Vendeuvar. 3.45 Moorside. 4.15 Twidale. 4.45 The Arkesden Axe.

Richard Owen charts the possible effects on the policies of the superpowers over the war in The Gulf and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan

The changing face of the Middle East

The coup in Turkey, the war in The Gulf and the invasion of Afghanistan are not isolated and unrelated events, but part of a still evolving pattern which could lead to discernible shifts in the balance of power in the Middle East. That, at any rate, is the view of some of those who closely monitor and observe the strategic and political alignments of the area.

Coups, wars and invasions are not exactly new to the Middle East. These particular events, moreover, have their own causes and consequences. Nonetheless they have between them set up trends and cross-currents which will alter the face of the Middle East, although the final shape is far from clear.

Most vitally affected are the Americans, who have long been worried by the implications of the hard and inescapable fact that the United States lies about 7,000 miles away from the heart of the region, The Gulf. The Nixon doctrine, as evolved by President Nixon and his Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, was based on the realization that America was no longer able itself to police those parts of the world where it had what it considered to be vital defence and economic interests. The essence of the Nixon doctrine was that responsibility for local security should be handed over to local powers friendly to, and supplied by, the United States.

In the Middle East, where Britain's withdrawal from The Gulf had left a vacuum, the fulcrum of this policy was Iran. Under the Shah, Iran in effect acted as policeman of The Gulf in American interests. The fall of the Shah in February 1979 and his replacement by a fervently Islamic regime was the the first of two major events which pulled the ground from under the feet of American policy makers and placed in question all previously held assumptions about the behaviour of local powers in the region.

The second event was the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan 10 months later. The Russians, perhaps sensing that the ripples of the Islamic resurgence could easily swamp Afghanistan, moved to secure by military means an area which they had always regarded as being within their legitimate sphere of influence. The move brought them to within 300 miles of The Gulf, and raised fears that Moscow was about to take advantage of the new regional instability, and America's lack of reach, to extend its own tutelage. Iran was assumed to be a prime Soviet target, and long-forgotten Tsarist ambitions to secure access to the warm water ports of The Gulf were dusted off in the chancelleries of the West.

These theories are now beginning to wear a little thin. America is still going ahead with plans for a "rapid deployment force" designed to bridge the 7000 mile gap and give Washington the capacity to obstruct any aggressive Soviet moves in The Gulf. The force only exists on paper, however, and is likely to remain on paper for some time. In any case, as the United States deputy Secretary of State, Mr Warren Christopher recently observed, the Russians have some 80,000 troops tied down in a "very difficult" war in Afghanistan, and are not likely to want to take on similar or even worse problems in Iran.

This does not prevent their seeking influence in Tehran, even apparently to the extent—having previously armed Iraq—of offering Iran military aid. But all offers of Soviet help have been rudely rebuffed.

What seems to be happening, in fact, is that the local powers, including not only Iran and Afghanistan but also Turkey and Iraq, are increasingly defying both the superpowers, and making it extremely difficult for either Moscow or Washington to be quite certain where their spheres of influence can be said to lie. Under the joint impact of Islamic resurgence and Arab nationalism, the Middle East states are forcing the great powers to take another look at the map.

Iraq is a case in point. Under the leadership of President Saddam Husain, Iraq is attempting to replace Iran as the leading power in the area and to establish its dominance. If he succeeds, Saddam Husain will be in a strong political position. He has carefully manoeuvred Iraq which was at one time a Soviet fief, to the point where it is wooed by both Russia and the West, yet controlled by neither. But even if he fails, in the sense of not being able to force Iran to make peace on Iraqi terms, President Husain will still have put Baghdad firmly on the political map as a force to be reckoned with, something Saudi Arabia and The Gulf states have already tacitly recognized.

There are constant factors in this changing picture. Syria, for example, seems firmly committed to the Soviet camp, while the Israeli-Egyptian rapprochement is likely to remain the cornerstone of American policy in the Middle East. But like the Gulf war, the coup in Turkey demonstrates that, in the Middle East, no certainties are certain for very long.

Given its strategic position, Turkey has long been considered part of the American sphere of influence, a counterpart to Afghanistan in the Soviet sphere at the other end of the Middle East. On the other hand Turkey—which has a large Muslim population—is not untouched by the Islamic revival, and is in any case sensitive to suggestions that it is under American domination. The United States-Turkish agreement on Nato bases and "listening posts" in March this year was concluded very much on Turkish terms. Ankara is also quite capable of playing "the Moscow card".

The Americans have not forgotten the visit to Ankara of the Soviet Chief of Staff, General Ogarkov, two years ago, which together with Soviet loan offers, gave rise to talk of a Turko-Russian connection.

The military coup in Turkey offers some comfort to the West, inasmuch as the generals now in power in Ankara are both democratically minded and sympathetic to Nato, and may even patch up Turkey's quarrel with Greece which could soon be its partner again in Nato. But the social, political and religious tensions which have torn Turkey apart are still just below the surface, and could erupt to form yet another pocket of chronic instability in a volatile region.

The danger now is that the two great powers, faced with increasingly fractious local states, may be more rather than less tempted to intervene militarily to shore up their interests. This is what happened in Afghanistan. It could happen in the Gulf, if the war between Iran and Iraq were to spread and threaten the oil supplies on which the western economies depend. Given that the local Gulf states are not yet in a position to provide adequate protection, the question is whether the Soviet Union would react to any United States military move, and if so in what way.

Much would depend on how the Kremlin perceives the threat to its own interests in the area. It is entirely possible that the Russians, whatever their public posture of outrage, would in private turn a blind eye to an action intended to avert not a mythical Soviet threat, but the spread of war. In any case, the flow of oil to the West is as much a Soviet as a western interest.

The decrepit and backward Soviet economy, after all, depends on the survival of a healthy western economy off which it can feed. Equally, the strategic map seen from Moscow looks even less comforting than it does from Washington, so that both countries have an interest in maintaining stability. Soviet attempts within the past decade to extend Soviet influence and set up a ring of client states have mostly ended in abject failure. The traditional Russian aim remains to hold on to Russian footholds in the Middle East while taking advantage of instability wherever possible. But it is becoming increasingly difficult for either Moscow or Washington to control "client states", let alone conflicts between local powers. It will become even more difficult in the event of further upheavals in potentially unstable countries such as Saudi Arabia or if the Iran-Iraq dispute becomes as much a permanent feature of the turbulent Middle East scene as Palestine, Cyprus, the Kurdish question and hostility between Shia and Sunni Muslims.

Iranian troops with anti-aircraft guns push through a crowded street in Tehran during an Iraqi bombing raid. Whoever wins the war, the Middle East will never be the same.

Bernard Levin

Madame Mao and Wang Hongwen: a 'trial' soon.

This shoddy charade

It seems, from official statements made in Peking, that the trial of Madame Mao and her fellow-members of the Gang of Four, together with a number of other, mainly military, figures, is soon to take place. By now, therefore, the full script will have been written and the participants thoroughly rehearsed; the judges will have been told what sentences are to be imposed and what terms of opprobrium are to be used in passing them; defence counsel will be practising the catalogue of abuse they are to hurl at their clients, and the defendants themselves are no doubt being heard, at least daily and possibly oftener, in the recitation of their confessions. Comparatively unpractised in this sort of drama, the Chinese authorities are taking no risks of a hitch on opening night; no foreign journalists are to be allowed to attend, and the court will be filled with "representatives of the masses". The guilt of the accused has, of course, been announced in advance, which is only logical, I suppose, even though it seems that last-minute revisions to the script are being made, there being, as David Bonavia delicately put it in his report from the Chinese capital last week, "some confusion as to what laws exactly the defendants are being tried under".

And now it behoves me to drop this tone of bourgeois banter and ask plainly: has the world really got to go through this filthy nonsense again? Was not the appetite for judicial proceedings made of torture, lies and gullibility fully slaked before the war in Moscow and after it in Prague, Sofia and Budapest, among other places where the writ of Stalin and his heirs ran? Can the present rulers of China not simply have their eminent victims quietly killed and quietly buried, instead of going through the horrible and disgusting farce of a "trial" the validity of which they can hardly expect even Messrs Felix Greene and Neville Maxwell to endorse?

Within these questions there is another, which I have asked repeatedly, without getting anything like a satisfactory answer: even Vladimir Bukovsky could not really explain it to me. Look again at David Bonavia's dispatch, and harken to Mr Zeng Tao, spokesman for the Chinese leaders, giving out the news of the forthcoming trial:

> Mr Zeng said the Congress standing committee had granted the request of the chief prosecutor for the setting up of a special procuratory office and special court . . .
>
> The request . . . was granted in view of the "extraordinary and grave nature" of the charges.

The question is: why do the authorities in totalitarian states say things which are not only untrue, but which every hearer or reader of them, including their most loyal and uncritical supporters, knows to be untrue? We have just had a perfect example of this weird phenomenon over the Polish crisis: *everything* said by the Polish leaders from beginning to end consisted of lies, and *everybody* in Poland, from the dissident leaders, laughing in their rulers' faces, to the most docile party hack, fervently wishing that the Russians would arrive and exterminate the strikers *en masse*, knew this to be so. Why then did the rulers bother?

I really do not know. Nor do I know why the Chinese rulers bothered to send Mr Zeng to explain that the prosecutor had made a "request" for a special court, and that the request had been granted". But that, though an apparently insoluble puzzle, is not really important; what is important is the fact that the Chinese rulers are about to resort to the most vile and discredited of all totalitarian techniques.

It is important to bear in mind that what is about to take place is not simply an unfair trial; obviously any political trial in a totalitarian country is unfair, and the revolting Soviet prosecutions of dissidents, Christians and Jews are, in their methods, as fraudulent as any of the proceedings of the Terror itself, with a procession of suborned witnesses reciting their testimony with no more feeling than a class in an old-fashioned nursery-school would use to recite the multiplication table. But there is a crucial difference. Defendants in the countries of the Soviet Empire are now allowed to plead not guilty. Everything is done beforehand to break them, of course, and every now and then a defendant does indeed admit to crimes he not only has not committed, but *could* not. But this technique now works only rarely; I believe the reason is that communism's judicial victims now know that they are not alone, that they have a large and growing number of supporters, even though most of them are silent, in their own country (in the Soviet colonies, of course, it is almost the entire population, which is why such trials are still much rarer there than in the Soviet Union), and that their plight is very likely to be publicized abroad. Thus armed, these heroic men and women defy their judges and the system that the judges serve; they are condemned nevertheless, and suffer accordingly, but at least they are not robots, even if all the others involved in the proceedings are.

In China, however, it is clear that the Orwellian isolation, against the weight of which all struggle is virtually impossible, still exists. And how many dissidents, how many Christian believers, how many citizens who wish to think, even if not speak, for themselves, have vanished from sight in that huge land without their names being known outside, or indeed, apart from the inevitable knowledge of a handful of relatives and neighbours, inside either?

So it is to be Darkness at Noon for China now, when not even Brezhnev would dare to stage such wicked and shoddy theatricals any longer. And I dare say that somewhere in the western world they will find reviewers to give the show a good notice, hacks who will declare that Madame Mao and her accomplices were fairly tried, justly convicted and fittingly punished. As I say, the Chinese rulers have banned all foreigners from the trial (though we may yet see that rule relaxed in favour of a back or two), but there will no doubt be an official account of it, which will be quite sufficient.

Besides, even if the trial of Madame Mao is universally condemned (and let no one fall into the trap of thinking of her and her associates as freedom-loving dissidents, for they clearly represented Maoism at its maddest and most implacably cruel, and the only reason they are going on trial is that they lost the power struggle that followed Mao's death), the feeling behind the condemnation will fade quickly. How many people in this country know without being reminded that the rulers of China still arm, support and praise the remnants of the Pol Pot regime in Cambodia?

I suppose I have myself answered the question I asked: yes, the world must indeed go through this filthy nonsense again. Because China's present rulers are not willing to denounce Mao for his crimes (if only because most of them participated in the crimes at one period or another), they intend to go through the ritual prosecution of those who at the end were closest to him in thought and deed; because they cannot admit that China was ruled by a Gang of Five, they are to prosecute a Gang of Four. And the horrible and idiot nature of the judicial proceedings involved may be deduced from the original accusations levelled at Madame Mao when she was arrested: that she watched private showings of *The Sound of Music*, and liked her melon hot.

A bumper crop, and never mind about the weather

W. J. Burroughs on how agriculture copes with our changeable climate

This year's bumper crop has confounded certain traditional wisdoms about the effects of the weather on agricultural yields and the gloomy predictions made earlier in the year. The exceptionally dry spell during April and May and then the cold wet period during June and July caused worried farmers to voice fears of lasting damage.

The warmer weather since August brought crops on apace and the occasional bouts of heavy rain have not seriously delayed the harvest. All this goes to show that despite significant prolonged fluctuations in the weather British agriculture is robust and capable of shaking off all but the worst extremes of the weather.

Clearly the crop yield must be a consequence of the weather during the growing season. But the way in which the combination of variations in temperature, rainfall, humidity and sunshine affect both plant growth and disease is complex. So, within wide margins, the net effects of these variations appear largely to cancel out one another.

Examination of the national statistics for the yields for cereals and root crops going back to 1884 shows that the year-to-year variations cannot be related closely to parallel changes in the weather. But, this is not always easy to see, especially in the last 35 years as yields have risen sharply.

This may not agree with local experience as country-wide figures disguise variations from one part of the country to another. This is important as it is not uncommon for a bad summer in, say, the southeast to be matched by better than average conditions in the north and west.

Despite the limitations in using national figures the message is clear. The only years which do stand out unequivocally from the normal fluctuations for the principal crops are the hot dry years 1947, 1975 and 1976. All the cold wet seasons are lost in the natural variability of agricultural output in more normal years. While certain years have had notably low figures for individual crops (eg wheat in 1963), across the board, even the worst years, like 1954, 1922 and 1903 do not stick out. Nor do the earlier hot dry years of 1921 and 1911 show up clearly.

Not until we go back to 1879—before the standard statistics were available — do we find such a combination of cold and wet so bad that it had an outstanding impact on agriculture. This year, which marked the nadir of the first acute phase of the great agricultural depression of the last quarter of the 19th century, far exceeded anything experienced so far in this century. Between November 1878 and January 1880 there were 15 consecutive months with well below normal temperatures, while April to September had well above normal rainfall.

After a savage winter the entire growing season of 1879 was an unbroken succession of cold, sunless drenched weeks. There was no relief to allow crops to recuperate. In Ireland where official statistics go back to the 1840s general agricultural productivity was over a third below normal and in England the wheat harvest barely exceeded half the normal value. This damage, coming as it did at a time of rising imports and declining prices, was a principal cause for the setting up of the Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression.

What this exceptional year and the subsequent statistics confirm is that cold wet weather, if not sustained throughout the growing season, has only limited impact on yields. But that does not deny that bad weather during harvesting may lead to poor quality crops which can only be gathered in at great effort and requiring costly drying before storing.

Where the yield does not recover is when prolonged drought and hot weather produce an early light crop. While the harvest may be gathered in under ideal conditions the damage caused by shortage of water and then great heat has an irrevocable effect. The blazing summers of 1975 and 1976 are the examples of this, when both cereals and root crops suffered major setbacks with yields generally down by about 20 per cent and 25 per cent respectively. The adjacent cool wet years (1974 and 1977) were marked by heavy yields.

The one example of variable weather having a major impact is the extraordinary year of 1947. Here the combination of an exceptionally cold snowy late winter, when nearly 4 million sheep were lost, followed by a record wet spring and then a memorably hot dry summer, hit all sectors of agriculture. There is no other year which has strung together such a variety of extremes in a single growing season.

So, the general conclusion which must be drawn from both this year's bumper crop and the results of the last hundred years, is that British agriculture is remarkably resilient and well matched to our changeable temperate climate. Only the most extreme events bring it to its knees. For the rest, the dire predictions of some farmers when a few weeks abnormal weather strikes have to be taken with a pinch of salt. Not until the harvest is in can a judgment be made of the real consequences of the weather, and only rarely are these clearly identifiable.

Another feature that stands out is the way in which the fluctuations from year-to-year soon balance out. A poor year is rarely followed by another, and often a bumper year comes along in a year or two to make amends.

Hardly ever are farmers faced with a long succession of good, or bad years—just a fascinating mixture of different results in which the weather plays an important but mysterious part.

LONDON DIARY

In line now for master of the ratings?

I learn that this year's Dimbleby Lecture on BBC Television is to be given by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls and our longest-serving judge. The prestigious lecture, created in memory of the late Richard Dimbleby and now in its ninth year, is to be broadcast live from the Royal Society of Arts on November 20.

The lectures have established themselves as a controversial and newsworthy soapbox for eminent speakers, who in the past have included Lord Annan, Sir Robert Mark, Jack Jones and Lord Rothschild. The standard was well maintained last year by Roy Jenkins, who in a dissertation entitled Home Thoughts from Abroad, floated his ideas on the need for a centre party and dropped tantalizing hints that he might return to British political life.

Denning, now aged 81, ought to be good value too. He has chosen as his theme The Misuse of Power, and he ought to have some interesting things to say, particularly in view of some of the cases involving trade unionists he has presided over.

Nor is he known for hiding his light and his opinions under the customary ermine cloak of judicial discretion. Last year he published *The Discipline of Law*, in which he freely discussed the reasons for his judgments in a number of his more noteworthy cases. There were mutterings around the Inns of Court at the time that no one but Denning could have got way with such a thing.

He may be the trade union movement's least favourite judge, and his rulings may have been overturned by the Lords on nine consecutive occasions in the past two years, but he does not appear to mind in the slightest. Having become a best-selling author at the age of 80, he is now set to become a star of the small screen at 81. It wouldn't surprise me if he makes a record next.

Auntie Bleep

Listeners around the world to the BBC's external services who hear a high-pitched shrill bleeping in the background of their programmes will have every right to feel concerned. But it will not be some unfriendly foreign power trying to jam the news from London; the hideous noise will indicate that a studio manager is under attack.

The Corporation has provided a dozen 120-decibel alarms for use by female studio staff who work on the night shift at the external services headquarters at Bush House. The alarms produce such a deafening blast—staff are advised not to let them off near the ear—that they can penetrate the sound-proofing of studios, allowing the world to know that an evil deed is being perpetrated.

The reason for their introduction, according to the BBC's house journal *Ariel*, is not a sudden increase in wicked acts in the dark corners of Bush House but the relentless march of new technology. An electronic distribution system that flashes messages around the building has done away with most of the messengers and secretaries who used to tramp the corridors at night. Any unwelcome intruders therefore are less likely to be detected.

The blast from the cigarette-lighter-sized alarms is guaranteed to make any intruder stop in his tracks, but their real purpose is to bring the security staff running.

The BBC told me yesterday that since the devices were made available in the summer, "nobody has yet had to use one in aggro, so to speak."

Shaping up

When I was a lad, tourists in London were predominantly composed of earnest middle-aged Americans, well equipped with cameras, guidebooks and planned itineraries. Nowadays Westminster is full of noisy groups of Scandinavians dressed in jeans and oilskins, blocking the pavement and shouting at each other at the top of their voices.

What they may well be saying to each other is that they don't know the difference between Tower Bridge and St Paul's Cathedral. To avoid just such confusion, visitors to Parliament Square can now make use of a so-called indicator, a sort of skyline sketch engraved in metal, which is intended to help them identify the various buildings and monuments they see around them.

Yesterday's unveiling of this latest aid to international understanding was only slightly marred by a heavy shower and by the excited comments of a group of Germans who clearly considered a glimpse of the Lord Mayor of Westminster in his chain of office to be the high spot of their visit.

Robert Shaw, chairman of the Silver Jubilee Walkway Trust, said it was hoped to have five such indicators placed at strategic spectator points; the first, outside Lambeth Palace, was opened last week, and others are scheduled for Jubilee Gardens, next to the Festival Hall, and for Bankside. The fifth chosen location is Tower Bridge, but the City engineer has objected on the grounds that it would obstruct traffic.

Another difficulty for the Trust is that the excellent and informative map which it has recently produced is being cold-shouldered by newsagents because, at 35p, it does not afford them a big enough profit.

THE LINK — CUL-DE-SAC

After yesterday's pictorial evidence of the flat-bottomed egg, I bring you the one-ended through road. D. MacLeod of Bradford took the picture in Selby, Yorkshire.

Humbug too?

The Prime Minister's name is helping to boost sales of confectionery at the Tory conference in Brighton this week. Yorkshire Young Conservatives are offering cakes of a familiar brown sweetmeat bearing the slogan "Mrs Thatcher doesn't fudge the issue", while another band of Young Tories are pushing Brighton Rock at 20p a stick with "Maggie for President" written all the way through.

It is made, I am told, by a firm owned by the mayor of the rival conference venue, Blackpool. Such is the free market economy.

Meanwhile colleagues at Brighton have spotted evidence of class distinction in the town's conference centre, which last month hosted the Trades Union Congress. Between that and the arrival of the Tories shoe cleaning machines were installed in the gentlemen's cloakrooms.

Glad tidings

With little more than two months to Christmas the news from Fine Art Development at Burton-on-Trent—the biggest greeting card producer in Europe—suggests that recession or not, cash registers up and down the country are beginning to make happy long playing noises.

The company is also distributing 50 million charity cards; the front runner, and this year's likeliest best seller, is one ordered by the Save the Children Fund. It depicts children of many nationalities bearing gifts round Christ in his crib. So far more than half a million copies have been sent out.

The sale of cards and related items such as gift wrappings and tree decorations are said to be well up on last year, even taking inflation into account. From a region whose industrial life on several fronts is almost moribund, this news from the brewery town presents some pre-season cheer.

Off course

A group of protesters in Essex has proved that it is not necessary to detonate explosive devices, kick policemen, or lie down in front of bulldozers to persuade authority to change its mind. The Friends of Epping Forest have saved their beloved woodland from the encroachments of a golf course by holding a mass picnic.

Leaders of the campaign have learned that, thanks to their efforts, the City of London Corporation's Epping Forest and Open Spaces Committee has abandoned its intention to construct a golf course on Chingford Plain, a tract of undeveloped land which until now has been the exclusive province of grazing cows and ramblers.

Besides collecting a petition of over 9,000 signatures, writing to the Queen, and presenting the City Corporation with a long list of reasons why the environs of Epping Forest should be left undisturbed, the campaign committee recently staged a "picnic-in" on the disputed ground, at which over 1,000 people strolled about and ate sandwiches in militant fashion. Forest by-laws forbade them to indulge in any more active form of protest.

Mrs Georgina Green, who led the campaign, told me: "We are delighted. The decision to build this golf course was reversed by only one vote, and it still has to be ratified by the Court of Common Council. But we regard it as a great victory for Epping Forest, which we all believe should be left unspoiled."

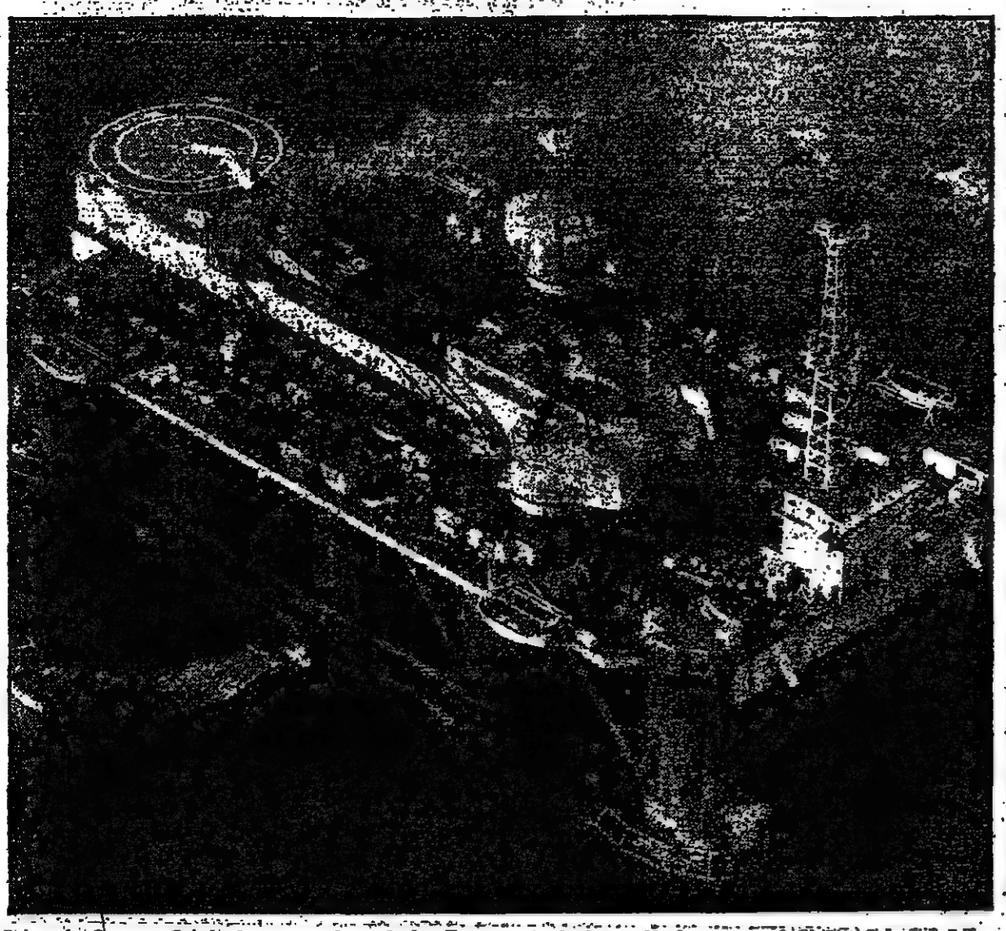
Mrs Green and her band of genteel militants are now fighting to have the planned link road from Hackney to the M11 motorway buried in a tunnel. This time, stronger measures may be required.

A colleague's sister in Penzance found an exhausted seagull outside her back door. She placed it in a small box and tried to revive it with warm milk laced with brandy. Then she asked her husband to take the bird to the nearby Mousehole bird sanctuary. The sanctuary vet gently examined the gull and then pronounced with horror: "This bird's drunk!"

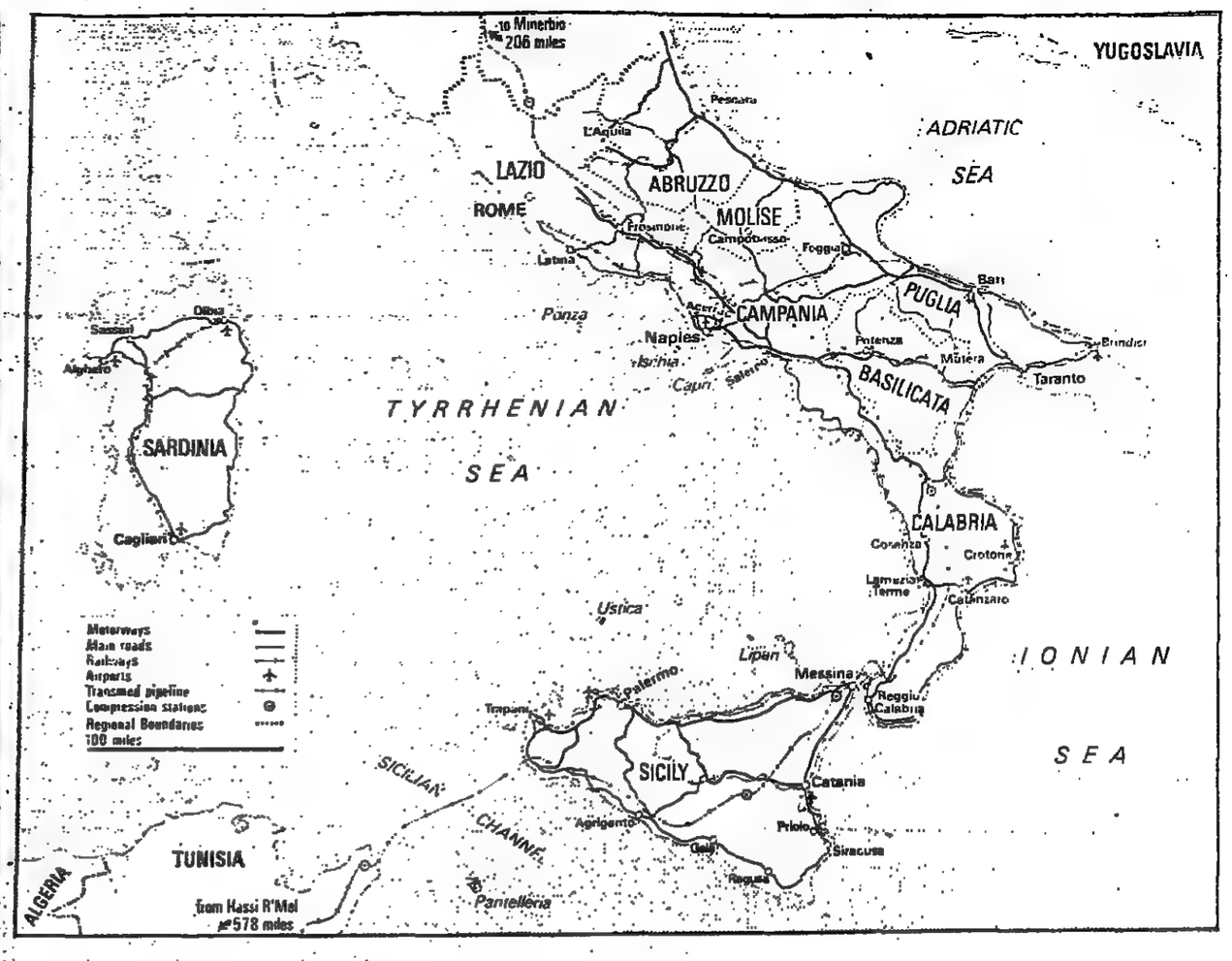
Alan Hamilton

هكذا من الاصل

THE MEZZOGIORNO



Saipem's Castoro Sei laying a section of the Transmed pipeline off the coast of Sicily. Scheduled for completion by the end of 1981, the 1,552-mile pipeline will eventually connect the gas fields of Algeria with the North Sea and the Soviet Union. John Earle discusses its controversial significance for southern Italy on page III.



Debate rages after failure to reach goals

A chapter is about to close in the 30-year history of efforts to banish poverty for the 20 million inhabitants of the largest underdeveloped region in the European Community. The law regulating the Cassa per il Mezzogiorno, the government development agency for the south, expires on December 31.

The cassa, it is widely recognized, has failed to achieve its goals, even if the record is not as negative as is sometimes made out. A great debate is under way on what direction policy for the Mezzogiorno should now take, though it would be idle to expect clear-cut decisions by January. Any change in direction will require time to implement.

Should the present system of incentives, with cash grants, soft loans, tax holidays and social security payment reductions, be maintained unchanged? Should there be less discretion in the hands of bureaucrats and politicians, and more certainty about what will be available, so that the potential investor will know where he stands? Does this mean less emphasis on grants and more on tax alleviations? Can procedures be speeded? Can the labyrinth of bodies dealing with aid be rationalized?

Broadly speaking, the *Christian Democrats*, especially those from the south, who have benefited through the flow of funds during the three decades their party has been in power, would like things to remain substantially as they are. The left wants change. Some Communists have called for abolition of the cassa, and even of the separate Ministry for the Mezzogiorno.

Signor Nicola Capria, Minister for the Mezzogiorno, who is a Socialist, described the cassa in a recent magazine interview as a "bureaucratic and clientelistic group", which in practice was outside the control of the central and regional governments. There was confusion about the functions of the cassa and its associate bodies. He would like to dismantle the cassa as it is now, and to rationalize it into an industrial promotion agency for the south, while transferring its other functions to the regional governments.

Certainly, a glance at some areas where big industrial projects have been concentrated offers a dismal picture. Sardinia's economy is sagging beneath the weight of a nearly bankrupt petrochemical industry, set up with public incentives by *Signor Nino Rovelli when he* headed Società Italiana Resine. One of the few redeeming features of the island's plight is the progress of its tourism, spurred by the Aga Khan's Costa Smeralda development which, for all the criticisms levelled at it, has doubled the population living in the area since 1961.

Sicily has also experienced intensive development of the petrochemical industry, but police reports suggest that the most profitable multinational enterprise in the island is the Sicilian-American drug mafia. An annual murder rate of 150 in Palermo alone, *including the regional* Government's Premier, and senior magistrates and police officers, has brought a vacuum in public life that is not conducive to economic or political initiatives.

In Calabria the Government's development policy has been associated with the Gioia Tauro project, conceived as a large steelworks, but since scaled down and adapted to other industrial activities, whose success is still uncertain. In the Naples conurbation, whose four million inhabitants make it the most densely populated area of the Mezzogiorno, Alfa-Romeo's Alfa-Sud plant has never achieved production targets and is best known for its absenteeism. In various regions the cassa has been the subject of so-called scandals over contracts for the building of irrigation dams.

A closer look, however, shows patches of light as well as shade. Among the big government-sponsored projects, the Taranto steelworks in the south-east stands out as a modern complex, well able to compete on international markets. Pockets of extreme poverty still remain in some areas, but in others a network of small businessmen and entrepreneurs has been developing, notably around Naples and in Puglia.

Even if unemployment in the south is well above the national average and likely to worsen as dismissed emigrants return from the north, the standard of living has improved notably in the past 30 years. In the words of Signor Giorgio Ruffolo, former head of government planning, per capita resources have trebled, agricultural income has quadrupled, and individual consumption of meat, cars and telephones has reached the level of a developed society. As Signor Capria put it, the Mezzogiorno has not yet reached the stage of takeoff, but work on the runway is nearly finished.

What are the prospects for foreign firms? In April, 1979, the Institute for Assistance in the Development of the South listed 196 wholly or partly-owned foreign companies with plant in the Mezzogiorno which employ nearly 80,000. Over the years a fair number of foreigners have pulled out, though at the institute it is maintained that this was usually owing to extraneous factors such as difficulties of the market or of the company itself, and not to its presence in the Mezzogiorno. Though the form of future incentives is uncertain, the institute—*the first door on* which a prospective investor should knock—is expanding its offices abroad, and recently opened one in London.

Among deterrents to *expansion into the area*, businessmen complain of a petrifogging bureaucracy, which delays decisions beyond reasonable expectation, as well as of imperfect services (bank loans may cost two or three points more than in the north), and of labour costs that are no longer competitive. An employer of Italians fresh from an agricultural background may find they adapt with difficulty to the fixed time schedules and lack of fresh air of factory life. Easy labour relations should not be taken for granted.

The prospects naturally vary according to sectors of activity and geographical location. A recent research, conducted with the object of encouraging West German private investment, indicated good opportunities in agribusiness *sectors such as* animal feed, small-scale machinery, equipment for stock raising, liquid fertilizers, canning equipment. Another promising sector was perfumes.

One of the more interesting locations is Puglia, where industry, by all reports, has been standing up better to the recession than elsewhere in the south. Signor Carmine Cosentino, director of the Industrialists Association of Bari, likened the area and the mentality of its inhabitants to a region of the north transplanted to the south. The industrialists have set up a consortium to obtain lower interest rates for loans to small firms from a local bank, and they are also promoting the establishment of a business management and training school.

Giving the view from the other side of the fence, Signor Vito Consoli, *responsible for industry in the* Bari headquarters of the Communist-Socialist trade union confederation CGIL, said they had no ideological prejudice against foreign firms, but they disliked having mere subsidiaries of companies which took all decisions outside the Mezzogiorno. They also objected to being relegated to the role of component-makers for articles manufactured in the north or abroad. In his view, on the other hand, Puglia could offer a platform for industrial development linking with other countries of the Mediterranean, such as Algeria and Tunisia.

The Mezzogiorno's geographical situation near markets of the Mediterranean and the Middle East is clearly important. But anyone contemplating going in should take a hard look before doing so.

John Earle

The north 'looks down' on the south

There is something of an optical illusion about the south. From the north, the gap between the two parts of Italy is sharply defined—clear, and undoubtedly the principal element in the national scene.

Southerners are seen to be inferior. The south is a weight around the country's neck, a centre of absurd passions with an atmosphere ill conducive to work, yet a ready absorber of state funds aimed at developing the prospects of labour.

The cities are chaotic and dirty. The politics are feudal and the shores are lapped by a Mediterranean which saps the will while diluting any aspiration to become an industrialized democracy of the West.

From the south, the northerners are not particularly superior, or cleaner, or very different, except that in the past they have been consistently favoured by policy as much as by history and their luck is still holding.

Italy can be looked at in at least two ways. From the north it is a part of Western Europe which gradually drops away into the Mediterranean becoming less European as it goes: or it can be seen to be rooted in the Mediterranean and flowering at the top of a long stalk as it breaks into bloom by means of contact with the Alps.

Its central spine can be regarded as the Appennines running from north to south or the valley of the Po which strikes out across the country from Piedmont to its misty delta on the Adriatic a course from east to west surrounded by the really prosperous areas of the country both in terms of industry and agriculture.

Geographically, Italy belongs to southern Europe for the most part but has constantly been involved in the affairs of the north because Rome is the centre of Catholicism. The Roman church is essentially a Mediterranean creation (whatever may be the nationality of the present Pope) artificially forced to be present in northern Europe.

The reason is simple. The Popes after the fall of the Roman Empire required physical protection and they looked first to the French and then to the Germans to provide it. As a result, the Italian peninsula looked upward rather than downward, apart from exceptions to this generalization such as the move towards the south and the east by Crusaders, and pilgrims who marched down the peninsula and across to the Adriatic coast to take ship for Palestine.

Then there were the commercial routes to the Levant which brought exotic goods to medieval Europe until Europe for the first time started looking west across the Atlantic following the tracks of that northern Italian, Columbus.

Nowadays, the Italian south is seen as an example of chaos or of a design for the future. Immediately before the imposition of national unity, the south largely slept under Bourbon rule. It is fashionable these days to give the Bourbon dynasty more credit than in the past for its handling of a difficult kingdom which was unmistakably Mediterranean while attempting to reconcile such different historical experiences as those lived by Sicily and the southern mainland. We are long out of the Gladstonian strictures on the Bourbons.

This credit is due if only because of the work of denigration which concentrated for so long on the obscurantist side of Bourbon rule. There is now a growing sense of regional awareness in Italy. It is no coincidence that Naples has its exhibition illustrating the eighteenth century in the southern kingdom as a counterbalance to the Medici exhibition in Florence and the Bernini celebrations in Rome.

North and south have their historical differences, however. It is difficult to compare the kingdom of Naples with the vigorous absolutism of the Piedmontese state, the survival, if in a decadent form, of republicanism in Genoa and Venice and the admirative efficiency of Lombardy under the Austrians. There is a difference in sheer energy.

The last war accentuated the difference. The south was occupied by the Allies and so could play little part in the resistance movement which is regarded as the reawakening of the Italian democratic spirit. The post war plans to bring heavy industry to the south are now admitted to have been mistaken.

If no other evidence was necessary, there is that of the massive shift northward of millions of southern Italians who went to seek a higher level of living in the northern industrial cities.

They were supported in their upward climb by the view accepted by most politicians that Italy's future was with the democratic, industrialized society of Western and Northern Europe. The south was something to escape from; and in many cases with good reason because the prospects of development and of dignified work were few, and they remain few.

The only advice a disinterested observer could have given to a poor southerner in the years of industrial expansion was to go north while the going was good. It no longer is. Flight northward does not solve the problems of the southerner. The sense of frustration is increasing.

At the same time, another change in direction is taking place in national policy. Italy is firmly established as a founding member of the European Community. De Gaspari was one of the original architects of a united Europe. He came from the Trentino and had scarcely served in the Austrian Parliament as a representative of the Italian speaking minority before the First World War.

He could hardly have been more distant from the Mediterranean mentality of the southern Italian. But the Community now is opening southward. The addition of Greece and, eventually, of Spain and Portugal will change the character of the Community in a way that will make it a multi-national version of multi-regional Italy.

Europe is now moving south. Italy can reasonably expect to have the leadership of the southern members as the strongest power among them and no doubt it was for this reason that the Italians have constantly supported the entry of these southern European countries although, agriculturally, they are competitors.

The southern Europeans will be able to provide a grouping within the Community which can act as a counterweight to the Western European powers, at least in the form of a homogeneous presence, if not in terms of industrial strength or democratic experience.

Italy is frequently described as the link between European civilization and the developing world to which it is close. The most recent comparison came from President Pertini who saw terrorism as a weapon intended to reduce to chaos a country with this vital geographical situation and the responsibilities which go with it.

In this sense, the south is becoming the frontline rather than the rearguard. "The southern question" can no longer be shrugged aside as a tiresome product of history about which the economists and sociologists can endlessly argue.

Peter Nichols

Sicily, despite its isolation attracts investors

Of the nine regions of the Mezzogiorno, Sicily is second to Sardinia as the most isolated geographically, politically and economically.

Yet Sicily ranks fourth out of the nine after Lazio, Campania and Apulia, in terms of foreign investment. According to the Institute for Assistance in the Development of Southern Italy (IASM) Sicily has 23 foreign-owned plants employing nearly 6,000 people. However, the contrast is great between Sicily and the top two regions in the foreign investment table. Latium (95 plants, 30,000 jobs) and Campania (81 plants, 25,000 jobs).

Just one Italian company, the Milan-based chemicals company, Montedison, employs 6,300 in one Sicilian plant, the petrochemical refinery at Priolo between Catania and Syracuse—more than the total labour force of all foreign-owned businesses on the island.

As IASM points out in a survey of foreign investment in the Mezzogiorno: "The islands of Sicily and Sardinia are too remote for most purposes". Some companies, however, have been drawn there, "by the presence of a unique raw material, by an exclusively local market or by the initiative of a local partner".

The same IASM survey reported this reaction to Sicily from a foreign investor: "The telephones are dreadful, the mail hopeless, and the airport at Catania is very bad. The electricity is very problematical, and it took forever to get building permits. Any improvement in the bureaucracy would be welcome".

Sicilians like to think of themselves as Sicilians first and Italians only as a very poor second. After the war they sought to break away from Rome and even put out feelers to the United States seeking to become a state of the union. Yet the Sicilian economy is only that of Italy writ small.

The West pours dollars into Rome to stave off the economic collapse that would bring the communists to power. Rome in turn adds some of those dollars to the lire it funnels into Palermo in an effort to minimize the islanders' secessionist sentiments.

The result is that per capita income is two thirds that of the Italian average—higher than one might expect. Unemployment figures, in so far as Italian labour statistics mean anything, show that the Sicilian average is less than that of the rest of the country. Unemployment is growing, but some Sicilians who have lost jobs on the mainland and elsewhere in Western Europe, are returning home to sit out the recession. There is work for skilled people on the island still, and the local businessman or foreign investor who cannot raise some cash for a venture on the island is unfortunate indeed.

Over the centuries the Sicilians have been invaded by—and yet in time have assimilated—the Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, Arabs, Normans and Spanish. The two biggest investor countries in Sicily today are the Americans and the Dutch. The Libyans are now moving on from Malta and establishing a presence in the off-shore island of Pantelleria and in Palermo.

Mainland Italian investors have learnt, the Americans and the Dutch are learning and the Libyans will learn, that the Sicilians like to do things their own way, and usually succeed in that aim.

Thus, although Sicily has no established industrial tradition, the island and its people are eager to benefit from foreign investment—but on their own terms. Workers need training for the most simple industrial processes, but are quicker and keener to learn than those of the mainland north.

On the other hand, the food in the canteen has to be good or there is labour trouble. Heaven help the factory management that sails too close to the wind on pollution control. Above all, the management team requires the presence of many Sicilians, since only they ever manage fully to understand other Sicilians.

Workers cannot be bossed about, although they have an innate desire to please. An inordinate amount of time has to be spent in getting along not only with the regional parliament in Palermo (which has no time for Rome) but with the local council (which may not be sure where Palermo is, or may not care) as well as with environment-conscious local residents' associations.

Here as elsewhere in Italy there are restrictions on hiring and firing. It is difficult to shed labour, and in recruiting workers it is usually necessary to hire somebody on the unemployed list rather than to poach somebody already in the line of work for which he is required.

"The future of Sicily will be agricultural again", I was told in Syracuse by Signor Enzo Nicotra, who is chairman of the Union of Chambers of Commerce of Sicily. "In the 1950s it was thought here and in Rome that Sicily's future would lie with industry. Now we are going back to agriculture and to tourism, which will be a great resource for the island."

To see how investment was being channelled into the Sicilian economy, I spoke to Dr Giuseppe Biondo, deputy director-general of the Regional Institute for the Financing of Industry in Sicily (IRFIS). He said that IRFIS, which was established in 1950, is the agency through which medium-term capital loans are made for the construction or expansion of plant, the purchase or replacement of machinery or for helping cooperatives and tourist projects.

The institute, he continued, also favoured the development of small industries, particularly those not yet highly developed in Sicily. However, there was backing for some big industry, as had been the case with petrochemicals in the early 1960s.

Dr Biondo, himself a native of the island, employed a typically Sicilian rural simile to explain the quandary in which the island now finds itself with its petrochemical industry, the development of which, he said, was to have been that of a tree. The roots were to have been the jetties in the Bay of Augusta sucking up the oil from the tankers. The trunk was to have been the refining of the crude oil, the branches the production of the petrol-based chemicals and the leaves the manufacture of finished goods from these chemicals. Unfortunately, icy blasts from Opec had stunted the tree and the island had yet to progress beyond the production of the basic chemicals.

Dr Giovanni Consagra, head of the Palermo office of IASM, said: "Today small to medium-sized industries are of great importance because they are the only ones that are healthy".

My abiding memory of the Sicilian economy is that of the little man who stopped his scooter-powered van outside a Palermo restaurant late one night.

The restaurateur, a part no doubt of the tourist trade, had piled his rubbish neatly out on the pavement in a large cardboard crate. But cardboard crates have a market, so the little man, whose wagon was already piled high with flattened crates, emptied the garbage all over the pavement, flattened the packing case, tied it on to the heap already on his wagon and drove off. He had made a few lire for himself, and some extra work both for the rubbish collector and the street cleaner. It is easy to see why unemployment is comparatively low in Sicily's mixed economy.

Ross Davies

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Transmed: the great opportunity

The 1,552-mile Transmed pipeline, which from late 1981 is to bring methane from the Algerian Sahara to Italy, will offer an unparalleled opportunity to speed economic development in the Mezzogiorno. But the signs are that much of this opportunity will be missed.

The Government has been under fire from many sides—from southern industrialists, trade unions, the Communist Party and the Cooperative League—for failing to provide an overall design for coordinated distribution to benefit the south. Local authorities and politicians have been trying to obtain, piecemeal, as large a slice of the gas as possible for their areas without clear ideas of what to do with it.

In Sicily, there is the question to what extent the Mafia will succeed in influencing the use. The northern industrial lobby is also strong and the fear exists that, besides whatever may be destined for other European customers, a disproportionate share of the methane may find its way to the north.

Under an agreement made in 1977, the state corporation ENI undertook to buy 12,360 million cu metres of methane, originating at Hassi R'mel in the Sahara, from its Algerian counterpart Sonatrach. The full flow will be reached in 1985, and the agreement is valid till 2045.

In September, however, Signor Alberto Grandi, the chairman of ENI, signed with Sonatrach a letter of intent to boost Transmed capacity to 18,000 million cu metres a year. There is also talk of laying a second Transmed, bringing total capacity to 36,000 million cu metres.

Transmed will run across Tunisia (which will take a small share of gas for transit rights), the Sicilian Channel, Sicily, the Strait of Messina, and up the Italian mainland to Minerbio near Bologna, where it will join the existing Italian system. This is already linked with Switzerland, West Germany and The Netherlands in one direction, and with Austria and Eastern Europe in another. Algeria will thus be connected through an umbilical cord to a Euro-network reaching up to Ekofisk in the North Sea and to the gasfields of the Soviet Union.

Transmed is a masterpiece of modern pipeline technology, in which the Italians can claim to be world leaders. Saipem, the ENI subsidiary performing the laying, has reached a world record water depth of 1,984ft in the Sicilian Channel, as well as a high point of 5,250ft at Monte Colla in Sicily.

The increase beyond the original 12,340 million cu metres capacity means that quantities will be available for sale to other European customers. The Algerians appear to prefer to export by pipeline rather than by the complex process of liquefying the gas and then having it conveyed in special tankers for reconversion to gas at the destination.

West Germany, France, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium and Austria are mentioned as potential purchasers, provided mutually-acceptable price structures can be negotiated. But will they for political reasons wish to commit themselves to sizable imports through one channel? Tough negotiations seem to lie ahead.

Yugoslavia has already agreed in principle with Algeria to buy through Transmed, and studies have been made on building a spur from southern Italy to Greece, though Italian experts doubt if such a project is economic.

Whatever quantities are sold elsewhere in Europe, the nub of the problem for Italy remains how to consume the gas in the Mezzogiorno. The late Signor Piersanti Mattarella, the Sicilian regional Premier, said in conversation late last year that he had one third of the Italian quota earmarked for Sicily, but admitted that the island's economy was unable to absorb it and most of the gas would have temporarily to fuel electric power stations pending the development of local industry.

Signor Mattarella was one of the younger generation of Christian Democrats, aware that the old methods of power and of managing—or mismanaging—the economy required change. A few weeks later he was murdered, presumably by the Mafia.

The debate on government unpreparedness for Transmed will doubtless continue. Some of the unsettled aspects were indicated when Signor Paolo Sartori, a trade union leader on the right wing of the Catholic Confederation, CISL, recently complained of the absence of overall policies about how local utilities would distribute the gas, how staff would be trained, and how financing would be arranged for bringing the network down to the consumer.

The Communist Party has called for a methane plan for the Mezzogiorno which would give priority to consumption by medium and small industry, craftsmen, tourism, agriculture and domestic users. There should, in the communist view, be a single, national price for methane—for what chance can the Mezzogiorno have if gas, as the party says, costs twice as much in Naples as in Turin?

The technical work on laying the Transmed trunk line is on schedule, and the first gas will be able to flow in late 1981, reaching the full regime (at the 12,360 million cu metre level) in 1985. In the end, the extent to which Transmed will really benefit the Mezzogiorno depends on the political battle being waged, particularly inside the ruling Christian Democrat Party, between those wishing to preserve narrow, local vested interests, and those pressing for a broader vision of progress on a national scale.

John Earle

Impact of the Montedison Group

The Montedison Group, Italy's largest and the world's eighth largest chemicals group, is a major employer in the Mezzogiorno.

The company emerged in its present form in 1965 through a merger of Montecatini, a chemicals concern, and Edison, an electrical and industrial conglomerate. Today, it has three main plants in the Mezzogiorno employing about 11,500 people, about one in 10 of the group's total labour force.

There is a big polypropylene and pvc plant at Brindisi, which employs about 2,000. Until two years ago, there was also an ethylene cracker unit there, but this was destroyed in a fire and is being rebuilt.

At Acerra, about 60 km north-east of Naples, there is an acrylic fibre plant employing about 1,000. Lastly, in Sicily there is the biggest of them all, a huge petrochemicals complex at Priolo, between Catania and Syracuse, which employs about 6,300 people.

Here crude oil, mostly from Libya, is unloaded at jetties stretching far out into the Gulf of Augusta. Montedison refines the crude oil to make petroleum products for power, liquefied petroleum gas, fuel oil for the home, as well as kerosene for turbojet engines.

There are four main installations on its site and 100 km of internal road and railway. treatment of crude oil, electrolysis from rock salt for chlorine and other chemicals, olefines and aromatic products and base petrochemicals.

A pipeline being built will send ethylene to two Sicilian plastics plants of the ENI state corporation, one using natural gas at Ragusa and another at Gela which is petrochemical-based.

The Montedison experience at Priolo demonstrates reasonably well the impact of Montedison and big business on the Mezzogiorno in general—and, it must be said, the other way around.

By 1977, according to Montedison, the economic impact of the Priolo plant had been to drive up per capita income in Syracuse province to nearly that of the national average and to "a leading position in Sicily."

The workforce, which had no industrial tradition, needed training but was quick to learn, if rather more emotional. However, as early troubles within the plant began to diminish, there were new troubles, this time outside the plant.

Perhaps the most visible sign of these is a patch of thistles at Priolo. This was to have been the site of a new aniline plant, a co-operation between Montedison and Britain's ICI. It was abandoned 18 months ago after protests from the people of Priolo that anilines cause cancer. Montedison claims that this fear was refuted to its satisfaction by a study commissioned from Sicily's own university at Palermo.

The Priolo plant has not been operating in the most friendly of worlds for some time. The ever increasing price of crude oil has reduced the plant's consumption from 15 million to 8 million tons even though Montedison pays for part of its supplies not in cash but in kind.

Priolo supplies petrochemical and energy-based feedstocks not only to other plants in Sicily but throughout the Montedison group, a major Italian exporter. Since the Brindisi fire, the group is having to import ethylene that could well be made in Sicily at Priolo.

Proximity to oil supplies and financial inducements brought Montedison to Sicily. However, the supply of crude is dwindling and the money Montedison has pumped into the local economy does not always have the expected effect.

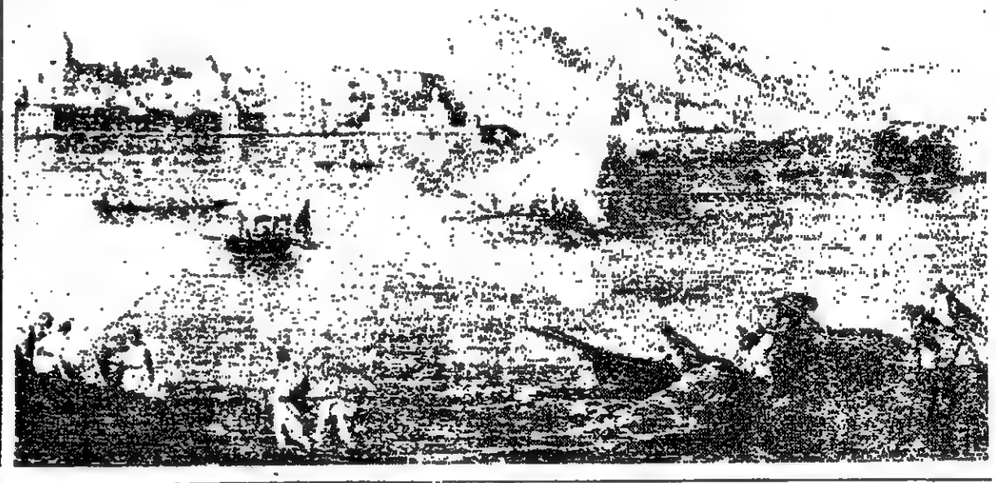
Syracuse, for example, is a small town, but it manages to support three new local papers and six television channels. All watch Priolo like hawks. "If a car goes on fire at the plant, there are headlines saying 'Blaze at Montedison plant'", one Montedison executive said ruefully.

Another thing that is not working out is the hope that the new money would stimulate the establishment of local concerns to make finished articles from Montedison plastics and fibres.

The company itself has shown the way with a small plant at Lentini, north of Syracuse, making plastic crates and other packaging for Sicily's fruit and vegetables.

Speaking not only for his own plant but for those of Esso Italiana Liquichimica and other big investors in Sicily, one Montedison man mused: "They are like cathedrals in a desert".

R. D.



Fair is a window on the world

The annual Levant Fair is 50 years old. But much water has flowed through the Mediterranean since 1930 when Italy's Fascist rulers sought by peaceful as well as military means to expand their influence to the shores of North Africa and the Middle East across the Mare Nostrum.

Now the customers from the Mediterranean, the Arab and African countries, are more important than ever. But the political undertone has gone, and Bari, profiting from its historical role as a trading port with the Levant, feels in a good position to provide a bridge between the industrialised and developing worlds.

Among southern cities, it is smaller than Naples or Palermo, but sees itself as in no way behind them in business acumen. At the same time, it lacks the industrial hinterland of Italy's leading trade fair, Milan, and does not aim to usurp the latter's primacy.

The Levant Fair has a second role, that of providing a window on the world for the Mezzogiorno. The scope for export promotion by the Mezzogiorno can be seen from the fact that three quarters of Italy's exports come from the north.

The main fair is always held in September. This year's event, which ran from September 12 to 22, was, as usual, opened by the Prime Minister, Signor Francesco Cossiga, and was visited by a number of government ministers.

There were 47 foreign countries with official stands, notably the Soviet Union, China and the United States, which staged an exhibition on computers, word-processing, and equipment for the office.

The fairground, covering 300,000 sq metres of exhibition space, compared to the 115,000 sq metres of the 1930s, is bursting at the seams, as it lies on a promontory to the west of the city and cannot expand. About 5,200 firms were represented this year at the main fair, with another 3,690 at a series of simultaneous satellite exhibitions: Agrilevante (mechanization and industrial products for agriculture); Edil-levante (building); Sum (office equipment); Sala dell' Alimentazione (food and beverages); and the Salone dell' Autoveicolo Industriale (industrial vehicles).

The fair is essentially a local initiative, being sponsored by the Bari Chamber of Commerce, the municipality, and the Bari provincial authority. Its president is Signor Stefano Romanazzi, a manufacturer of industrial vehicles.

Since its foundation the fair has passed through four phases. The first, under fascism, lasted from 1930 until the outbreak of war, as a result of which this year's was the forty-fourth and not the fiftieth. The second phase, from 1947 to 1956, was an outlet for Italy's postwar recovery. The third, from 1957 to 1968, was a period of consolidation. Since 1969 the fair has followed the direction taken by many international fairs of staging a series of specialized satellite exhibitions.

There are now 22 exhibitions during the year, with pauses in July and August, and from November to January. This results in more rational use of the fair premises over a longer time, and provides better opportunities for negotiating deals away from the mass of the public.

A few days after the main fair, the next item on the programme was a twice-yearly exhibition of fashion wear, the other edition being at the end of February. Many of the specialized exhibitions are in consumer goods and leisure activities—jewelry, camping, gardening, sports equipment, tourism and holidays, gifts, books, even an exhibition of contemporary art in March. Strong contingents of Middle East buyers usually come to Mobilevante (furniture) in April and May and Dilmatlevante (building materials) in February. For example, the former was attended this year by operators from Syria, Morocco, Arab Emirates, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, North Yemen and from Cameroun, Gabon, Nigeria and Ghana, as well as from European countries.

Every second year, the fair acts as host at events of a technically more advanced nature. Next June it will stage an international exhibition on solar energy, shared alternately with Genoa. Similarly, after being in Milan this year, there will be an opportunity in that city in October 1981 to see the latest developments in a sector in which Italians believe their manufacturers are second to none—machinery for making pasta and confectionery.

J. E.

Harbour at Sperlonga. The tall, thin houses were built to resist the Saracen invaders.

Lazio: romance in the air

The countryside around Rome is studded with Roman fortified towns, Renaissance villas and romantic, mournful lakes. Among the Alban hills are woods of chestnut, vineyards producing such wines as Colli Albani and Frascati, and medieval hill villages. There is a wealth of intimate hotels and rustic restaurants serving food and wine of a high standard.

This is the region where the Pope has his residence, Castelgandolfo; where Italian noblemen have always enjoyed their leisure and pleasure; and where now rich Roman businessmen have their second, or country, homes. It is an area of assignation. This is the atmosphere which comes over quite strongly to the visitor, especially to those who, like me, were cosseted in some good hotels and taken on a ceaseless round of banquets—16 of these in eight days.

The medieval hill town of Sermoneta, north-east of Latina, is beautifully preserved and has a castle where Lucrezia Borgia once stayed. The place was alive with a BBC film crew when we were there—about 500 people in all, including about 300 extras, cameramen and wardrobe mistresses, not to mention a large consignment of horses and donkeys. The cameramen downed large glasses of red wine and marvelled at the price, which was less 15p.

Try to eat at Charlie Brown's Restaurant, which serves wild game and other delicacies in a medieval building, which used to be an oil press. It is an experience not to be missed.

For many a visit to Monte Cassino and the Abbey of St Benedict, restored to its former splendour, will be mandatory. We were shown round by Dom Agostino, a sprightly old monk who has lived in the monastery since the age of 12 and remembers leading the civilians sheltering from the American bombing along the narrow, mined road to safety.

The beautifully cared-for war cemeteries at Cassino and Anzio are a painful reminder of the 30,000 Polish, British, Italian and German dead of the Second World War. Also at Anzio, which has a long beach with several Roman remains, is the villa which belonged to Nero. Overgrown now with yellow-eyed daisies, the mosaic floors can still be seen as one scrambles over it to get down to the beach. When in Anzio, make it a point to eat at Romolo's del Porto, where the owner, Romolo, will cook for you and insist that you try at least a little bit of all the fish fresh in that day.

There are many places on this riviera south of Rome which are worth a visit. Along the coast one can stay at Formia, close to the Campanian border. This is a pleasant town with an attractive harbour, some Roman remains, but a rather disappointing beach. A hotel to be recommended is the Caposele, which offers comfortable surroundings and really good food provided by the owner, Signor Bruno di Russo. We enjoyed fresh lobster and a dish of mixed sea food, as well as home-made pasta and ham and bean soup.

A more expensive and very comfortable hotel is the Maga Circe at San Felice Circeo, about 50 km west of Formia. It has some well-appointed bedrooms with large balconies overlooking the sea, a big swimming pool and a marina for motor boats. The food is good and varied, but no better than the less expensive Caposele. The Circeo National Park covers almost 2,000 acres and contains the promontory of Circeo, four coastal lakes and 800 acres of forest. Here are to be found wild flo and animals, including and bears (though I n saw any).

Sperlonga, much clos Formia, has tall, thin ho built to resist the Sarace vaders. In the square, men sit patiently over a of coffee, eyes glazin they study one of the explicitly sexual posters seen outside Soho.

From Formia all the round and from San F Circeo at certain times o year, boats leave for Pontine Islands—Ponza, marola and Ventotene. fortunately the sea wa rough on the day we we have visited them. I have to make a return because for me, this w have been the highlig an interesting trip.

Further details may b tained from CIT, 256 Street, Croydon, and the Italian State T Office, 201 Regent S London W1.

Diana

Puglia: something for everyone

Despite its high mountains, Puglia, with nearly four million inhabitants, has something for everyone. Often stony and flat, its greatest altitudes are of the order of 3,000 to 4,000ft, reached in a corner of the Appennines west of Foggia and in the Gargano, the beautiful spur on the Italian boot that juts into the Adriatic.

There are beaches and coves which are still unspoilt compared to the north, oak and beech in the eastern Gargano out of a Grimm's fairy tale, and the Trulli landscape south of Bari, as tidy as Tuscany or southern England.

The Trulli's whitewashed dwellings are unique in Italy and unfortunately are at risk of being commercialized as a tourist attraction in the main town of Alberobello.

For lovers of blood sports, the shooting season is in full swing in the Gargano and arrangements can be made at a local holiday centre, with a scale of prices for wild boar, roe deer, hare, pheasant and partridge.

For those who like cathedrals and castles in a region steeped in history, one is never far away. For the classicist, towns like Monopoli and Gallipoli recall the Magna Graecia of antiquity, and in villages between Lecce and Otranto in the Salento district of the extreme south, a Greek dialect is still spoken.

A long tradition of pilgrimage dates from the Crusaders embarking for the Holy Land. They would stop and pray at the shrine of Saint Michael on the spectacular hilltop of Monte Sant'Angelo in the Gargano. An alternative route, lay through Bari, whose sailors in 1087 stole from Asia Minor the corpse of Saint Nicholas, known to his contemporaries as a thaumaturge and to children today as Santa Claus.

In modern times many go on from Monte Sant'Angelo to San Giovanni Rotondo, 16 miles away, where the Capuchin Padre Pio, famed for having the stigmata, died in 1968. A large modern hospital complex has been built with funds gathered in his name. Pilgrimages of another sort are undertaken to Castellaneta near Taranto, to visit the statue of its most famous son and one of Hollywood's early stars, Rodolfo (Rudolph) Valentino.

Architectural elegance distinct from any other southern Italian town is offered by Lecce, where agricultural prosperity and enlightened patronage brought an explosion of luxuriant baroque art in the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries. The old town would be a homogeneous work of art in warm, honey-coloured stone but for the intrusion in the main square of tasteless buildings from this century.

Streets in the centre of Lecce as, indeed, in all centres of Pugliese towns are immaculately clean compared with Naples or Rome. Only in the old part of Bari the women sweeping the alleyways outside their homes will tell you to be wary of the town, the little rats, as the bag snatchers are called.

But the heel of the Italian boots is distant not only for the British but also for many northern Italians. The number of hotel beds in the region has increased at an average 15.5 per cent a year from 20,000 or so in 1971 to 38,311 at the beginning of this year, while a further 53,000 beds are available in tourist complexes, camping sites, motels and youth hostels. But the occupancy rate has not kept pace, rising by an average 5.78 per cent a year.

The region, under laws passed by its assembly in 1978 and 1979, makes for constructing new facilities and imp existing ones. But ther been a disappointing the number of Italian daymakers staying in The 738,865 arrivals 2,253,797 bed-nights in were 7.5 and 0.3 per respectively less tha year before. But thi been compensated f more foreign visitors, in hotels (occupancy up by 10.27 per cent in other tourist fa (up by no less than per cent).

Most foreign t come from West Ge and France, with taking fifth place, Americans and Charter tours operate Britain to Bari and B airports. Signor Medea, coordinator tourism for the r Government, estimate about 1,500 Britons each year in this way.

The regional Gover conscious of the dista anxious to promote holidays by car, caravan bus groups, and o schemes to refund so the motorway tolls long drive south. Medea says that buses ing at least 30 pas can obtain a refu 600,000 lire (£200) spend six nights or m Puglia in the low and 200,000 lire in th The sums are halve stays of three to five n

The region has als giving compensation, smaller scale, to ind motorists from Wes many and France. regional authorities like to extend these to visitors from other pean countries in Britain, but Signor says their paymen linked to the now petrol coupon system. new scheme will firs to be devised.

John

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TIMES PAST THE TIMES
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A VALID HOUSE OF LORDS

Among the few questions on which there was a widespread measure of agreement at Blackpool last week was that the House of Lords should be abolished. Whoever wins the internal battle within the party, there is now a very real danger that the election of a Labour Government would lead to single chamber government in Britain. This would be thoroughly undesirable.

One chamber government is an encouragement to ill-considered government. It provides insufficient opportunity for the revision of legislation before it reaches the statute book, or for the discussion of issues not immediately related to legislation. A second chamber adds a necessary dimension to the processes of government and offers a safeguard for private liberties against precipitate action by whichever party happens to hold office for a while.

But it is no longer realistic to hope to secure the future of the House of Lords simply by advancing the merits of a second chamber. If a future Labour Government is to be dissuaded from the intention to kill the upper House it will have to be confronted by a chamber free of the objections that undermine the position of the Lords at the moment. That was the theme of the debate on the Lords at the Conservative Party conference yesterday. If the House of Lords is to be preserved then it must first be reformed.

There are three principal objections to the House of Lords in its present form. It is totally non-elected. It is, of course, an illusion to suppose that only those who have been elected are capable of doing a good job in legislature. But the essence of parliamentary government is that it is representative government, and a chamber that does not contain a single elected member cannot claim convincingly that it is representing anyone.

A second objection is that the House of Lords does contain an hereditary element. There is no need to sneer at the contribution that the hereditary peerage has made throughout centuries of British history. But as an institution it represents the past. It is no longer, as it once was, a source of power and authority in British society. It does not therefore have any rightful place solely on its own account in the British legislature today.

The third objection to the present House of Lords is that there is an unlimited right of nomination to it. This not only opens the way to Mr Benn's thousand new peers. It also means that the government of the day is in a position to tilt the balance of the House's composition to its own satisfaction, even when its purposes are less dramatic than the abolition of the second chamber. Even if this power is not used, the fact that it exists must undermine public confidence in the Lords.

How then can the House be reformed so as to eliminate these weaknesses? In his speech replying to the conference debate yesterday Mr Norman St John-Stevas, the leader of the House of Commons, was careful to avoid any commitment on the part of the Government, but he made it clear that he personally looked with favour on the proposals of the Conservative review committee, chaired by Lord Home, which reported two years ago.

This committee recommended a complicated scheme providing for a House that would be partly elected and partly nominated, with fifty hereditary peers remaining as an interim measure. Mr St John-Stevas went out of his way yesterday to support the continuation of the hereditary component in the House. This would surely be a mistake. Not only would it make the scheme of reform too complicated to be readily appreciated—and simplicity is an important condition for public confidence in any system of representative government—but it would undermine the legitimacy of the reconstituted House. The hereditary element would make the second chamber a perpetual target for sniping.

It would be much better to have a House with an elected majority and a nominated minority, roughly of the proportions of two thirds to one third. If this arrangement were adopted, it would follow that the number of appointed members would have to be restricted. This could be done either by limiting the number who could be nominated in any one year or by ensuring that the proportions of nominated members should always accord with the balance of parties in the House of Commons.

An upper chamber composed of elected and nominated members could be compared with the old system of local government when there were elected majorities and a minority aldermen, who made a valuable contribution in terms of experience and continuity and who should never have been abolished. Finally, it would be necessary to provide that any further change in the role of either House of Parliament should require the consent of both. A new constitutional settlement along these lines would carry public confidence and be a guarantee of stability at a time when this may be badly needed.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF THE POLISH PARTY

It is going to take a long time for the effects of the Polish strikes to work their way through the political system. The process began in August when Mr Gierek, then party secretary, tried to head off trouble by sacking a number of senior men, including Mr Babiuch, who had been Prime Minister for only a few months. At the same time he promoted two men whose advice he had earlier spurned, Mr Stefan Olszowski and Mr Tadeusz Grabski, with an apologetic reference to "those comrades who noticed earlier the accumulation of various irregularities, who tried to counteract them and to whom we did not then listen".

This was not enough. Even if he had not been taken ill he could not have long escaped blame for the failures of his own leadership. His turn came only slightly sooner than expected when he was replaced by Mr Kania, who is now continuing the purge by removing many of Mr Gierek's men from the Central Committee. And this is certainly not the end. The party is demoralized and confused at all levels. It must now be a happy hunting ground for those with scores to pay off and ambitions to fulfil. There is no sense at this stage in trying to detect victory for any single faction or doctrine.

In some ways the most intriguing development is the reemergence of General Moczar, who led the antisemitic purges of 1968 and paved the way for Mr Gierek only to be elbowed aside once Mr Gierek had consolidated his power. Since then General Moczar has used his job in the party control commission to gather files on the corruption which gradually spread through the upper ranks of Mr Gierek's team. Posing now as the cleansing conscience of the party, he knows too much about too many people to be ignored.

For the moment, however, Mr Kania seems to be gathering the reigns of power into his hands. At a stormy meeting of the Central Committee over the weekend he delivered one of the frankest and most hard-hitting speeches ever to come from the mouth of a contemporary communist leader. He broadly accepted almost every criticism made by the opposition in recent years of the way the system has been functioning. He said that workers' criticism of the trade unions was justified, that their protest was "a mass workers' protest not against socialism but against violations of its principles; not against people's power but against bad methods of government; not against the party but against errors in its policy . . . not a protest of paid employees but of a class which feels it is the ruler of the republic".

He lambasted failures in investment management, failures in agricultural policy and failure to ensure accurate reporting of the situation. "Often the facts were invented locally or within individual branches of industry . . . the style of government was characterized by arrogance and a hostile attitude to criticism and a disregard of the concepts and opinions created outside the centres of leadership." He put forward a whole series of reforms, including "the free election of party authorities" and said the country must have an answer to its request for "a guarantee that the sicknesses and mistakes which gave birth to the present crisis will never again be repeated".

These are stirring words, and they will doubtless increase the "heated discussions" which he admits are taking place within the party as well as among the people. But in themselves they offer no guarantee that they will change Polish reality. The system has its own imperatives. The apparatus down to the middle and lower levels does not like being told that it has failed. Nor is it easily persuaded that it must make room for rival bodies or alternative channels of information. It will not be wholly reassured by Mr Kania's argument that the creation of new trade unions means only "an organizational division" of an otherwise united union movement. They will be even more reluctant than Mr Kania must surely be to give these unions the "constructive cooperation" he promises in public. What seems to face Mr Kania, in fact, is the irresistible force of social pressure coming up against an immovable object in the shape of a system which demands a single source of power.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST BROADCASTS

Now that the Welsh question has been settled, the glare of publicity has passed from the Broadcasting Bill which enters its committee stage in the Lords today. But the Welsh language and even the future of the fourth television channel are of secondary significance among the contents of the Bill in the eyes of most of the public. What worries people most about broadcasting (as witnessed by the thousands of letters received by the Annan committee of 1977) is the accountability of the broadcasters to their audience.

Many feel, and with justice, that both the BBC and the IBA are dismissive, even arrogant, about complaints from the public. This is especially so in respect of unfair or inaccurate references to individuals and organizations. Partly because of the nature of the medium, but chiefly because of the attitude of those in control of the programmes, it is far harder to set right broadcast misrepresentations than it is to get a correction or a reply printed in any respectable newspaper.

The two broadcasting authorities have each set up a body to hear such complaints, but these have never carried much conviction because they are subsidiaries of those they sit in judgment on. The Bill would replace them with a single statutory commission, able to require the authorities to publicize its findings as it sees fit. So long as its members are skilled in the assessment of evidence and familiar with the practical problems of broadcasting, this should greatly assist those who have been unfairly treated.

It will be no help to those whose complaints are more general. Lord Nugent of Guildford and Lord Halsbury have moved an amendment to the Bill which would extend the scope of the commission to include indecency, foul language, violence and mockery of religion. The idea of a commission with wider powers may be superficially attractive, but it was firmly rejected by the Annan committee, which recommended the creation of the commission. They felt that there was too great a difference between the quasi-judicial function that they envisaged and the role of adjudicating over what are to some extent matters of taste and certainly of less definable judgment. In addition, it is otiose to set a statutory body to oversee two others (the authorities), both already charged with statutory duties of the same kind.

Yet many feel that the authorities do not fulfil their duties, and that no effective way of bringing them to account exists. A commission empowered only to issue belated disapproving comments over the air would not be very effective either. A commission with punitive or executive powers would uncomfortably resemble a new monopoly broadcasting authority on its own account. It is for the authorities to set their own houses in order. The main focus of concern is not so much profanity or indecency as violence, where the evidence of television's harmful influence on conduct is disturbingly strong. Sometimes the two channels give the impression that they are competing for viewers by bidding up the level of violence, unjustified either as art or as news, and often at times when children may be watching. To justify their independence, the authorities must satisfy the public better that they are responsive to these fears as their statutory responsibility dictates.

Radioactive waste

From Mr P. A. Calvert

Sir, It is with some concern that I read about the intention of the Natural Environment Research Council to drill boreholes to explore the feasibility of disposing of high-level radioactive waste in North Somerset. The area may have the range of rock formations that might be suitable for waste disposal, but that surely is the only factor in favour of it being considered for such a purpose.

The suggested sites border an area which is widely regarded as England's last great fen, an undramatic place, flat and perhaps to the casual observer uninteresting, but to risk poisoning such a finely balanced environment (and perhaps the local population), or at the very least ruining the area with railway terminals, security zones and all the necessary paraphernalia for such a project is unacceptable. I trust the application for permission will be unsuccessful in order to preclude this truly terrifying idea gaining any credibility.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP CALVERT,
9 Ringwood Grove,
Weston-super-Mare,
Avon.
October 3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why Mr Callaghan should go now

From Mr William Hamilton, MP for Fife Central (Labour)

Sir, Contrary to Mr Heffer (article, October 6), I did not find it a "privilege" at the Labour Party Conference to see decent hard working Members of Parliament like Will Rodgers, David Owen and Jack Ashton booed and hissed and slow-handclapped. It was no privilege to watch some Trade Union leaders being actually threatened with physical violence.

So far as the party leadership is concerned, over a long period now Mr Callaghan has been humiliated and kicked in the teeth by National Executive Committee members and others. Now they are licking his boots, urging him to stay on as leader—until the game is properly fixed. But if he stays on, Mr Heffer himself has repeatedly said that he would oppose Jim. Why the change, Eric?

Mr Callaghan will know better than most the purpose of these manoeuvres. He must not fall for them. He must not be *allowed* to fall for them. He should go now, quickly. The Parliamentary Labour Party must get on with its job of electing a Parliamentary Leader of *its* choice—just like other Labour Groups all over the land elect their own leaders. It would be intolerable if the party in Parliament had thrust on it a leader in whom it had no confidence.

The truth is, the Labour Party is in turmoil because ever since the last election it has been engaged in torrents of double talk. No one has seriously considered in depth and objectively *all* the things that are wrong. For the last 18 months the self-styled Left has been determined so to rig things as to ensure their permanent accession to control of the party, and doing it all on the specious claim that all was designed to "democratize" the party. It's time all that humbug and hypocrisy ceased. It's getting very late in the day.

Yours sincerely,
W. W. HAMILTON,
House of Commons.
October 6.

From Professor G. L. Rogers

Sir, Mr Vernon Bartlett (October 4) as usual puts his finger on the central point. The Labour Party's decision to have mandatory reselection of MPs is of the most profound constitutional significance.

The Labour Party no longer believes in representative Parliamentary democracy. It wishes to replace the House of Commons by a legislative conference of delegates pledged in advance to carry out the instructions of the small group which selects them.

This may be the way Left-wing parties work on the Continent, but it is not the way we do things in Britain.

Yours faithfully,
G. L. ROGERS,
Department of Physics,
The University of Aston in Birmingham,
Gosta Green,
Birmingham.
October 6.

EEC expenditure cuts

From Mr Ben Patterson, MEP for Kent West (Conservative)

Sir, Lewis Carter-Jones (*The Times*, October 2) is right to be concerned about the EEC Council of Ministers' cuts in proposed non-agricultural expenditure. Fortunately this is one matter on which much of the final say rests, not with the Council, but with the European Parliament.

British MEPs of all parties have been urging the Commission to support the International Year of Disabled People in 1981 with a coordinated programme of projects. As the Member this year responsible for the Youth and Education section of the Budget, I myself will be seeking to amend the Community Budget to provide funds, more particularly for help to disabled children.

We should be able to do a lot more, however, with the support of national governments. I feel sure that the British Government will not let us down when the final Parliament-Council negotiations on the 1981 Budget take place.

Yours sincerely,
BEN PATTERSON,
11 Buckingham Street, WC2.

Golden age of drinking

From Mr R. K. French

Sir, Alexander the Great may or may not have drunk excessively, but he certainly encouraged others to do so. The story of Alexander's great drinking competition deeply impressed subsequent generations and particularly the medical men of renaissance Europe. "Alexander set a prise, many fell, many died" as William Harvey told the Royal College of Physicians in 1617. The competitors drank unmixed wine (the drink of the true toper, as your correspondent observes) and 35 of them died at once; the winner survived for four days only, having consumed four *congii*, that is, according to Harvey, some 40 pints.

It was clear to the renaissance doctors that the Golden Age had truly passed. These heroes of old, the 16th century anatomist Sylvius tells us, not only drank unmixed wine in vast quantities, but did so at a draught *without pausing for breath*: they had not only large stomachs and hard heads, but enormous lungs. It was also clear that degeneration of the human race had quickly set in: Cicero's son, although the most noted tippler of his age, some centuries later, was but a *bicongius* (we can translate as Two-Gallon Tully) and the stomach, lungs and chest of modern man were puny besides those of Alexandrian times. This process of degeneration explained how it was that Milo of ancient Croton could carry a bull round the stadium on one breath and then at once eat it, while Harvey's friend Wilkinson of Trinity College Cambridge could only manage a "pipe of ye spritt". No doubt modern Fellows of Trinity are more degenerate still.

Yours etc.,
R. K. FRENCH,
Glare Hall,
Cambridge.
October 4.

Viewing the dark side of Britain

From Mr B. C. Brookes

Sir, In your leader "The dark side of Britain" (October 4), you rightly point to the decay of our national institutions as a cause of disturbing aspects of our present political life. But you omit to point to Parliament itself as the institution which most urgently needs to adapt itself to changing needs.

The "prudent Conservatives" to whom you address your leader should take note of Mr Benn's fervent advocacy of greater democracy in our politics. While they have the *power to do so, they should introduce* proportional representation for Parliamentary elections.

Yours faithfully,
E. C. BROOKES,
64 Abbots Gardens, N2.
October 6.

From Mr K. M. Kirk

Sir, The vehemence of your leader on Saturday promots a question. Supposing that, at the next general election, the Labour Party were clearly to expound its present platform, and win, would you accept its authority and executive action taken to implement that platform?

If you cannot give an immediate and unequivocal "Yes" to that question (and in the light of your leading article, the matter is in doubt), you are in no position to pontificate on where the danger to democracy lies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
K. M. KIRK,
70 Townshend Court,
Townshend Road, NW8.
October 5.

From Mr Michael Newman

Sir, So France and West Germany have achieved a rebirth and Britain needs similar leadership to exorcise the left-wing demon which is destroying it ("The dark side of Britain", October 4).

The relatives of the victims of the recent neo-Nazi outrages in Paris and Munich would, of course, be the first to agree!

This is a cheap reply to a much cheaper editorial.

Yours faithfully,
M. D. NEWMAN,
30 Oak Village, NW5.
October 4.

From Mr C. A. F. Warner

Sir, Your leading article of October 4 makes a vital point when you say that "Mrs Thatcher's Britain is being exposed to economic discipline, but is not being asked for the rebirth which General de Gaulle asked of France".

I am convinced that without that spiritual rebirth in the spirit of the nation, which means a return to God and to true religion, there can be no economic recovery either.

Happily a Prime Minister and a Government are not the only ones able to make that call and give that lead. Let all Christian men and women do so "to the utmost of their power" (as Her Majesty promised at her coronation). Let the church also make that call so strongly that none may be in a position to say that they did not hear.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. F. WARNER,
51 Bantock Gardens,
Wolverhampton,
West Midlands.
October 5.

From Mr Norman Gear

Sir, After reading your editorial, "The dark side of Britain" (October 4), my own reaction was one of dismay, not at anything that occurred at Blackpool last week, but at the anti-left hysteria which seems to have seized the entire British press, with the natural exception of the *Morning Star*.

We have had the spectacle of the Press unanimously proclaiming that any political position one step to the left of Mrs Shirley Williams was that of people who were malign, ignorant, destructive and even, as you suggested, insane. This is to dismiss a vast corpus of perfectly legitimate political thinking at least as profound and researched as anything on the right. It is to reject wholesale such political philosophers as Lukacs, Gramsci, Marcuse, Sartre and Chomsky as well as to ignore the great English revolutionary tradition which comprises the seventeenth century Levellers and the Chartists as well as the vast army of working people who have fought throughout the centuries for dignity and freedom, not always with the support of middle-class "moderates".

To condemn the contemporary development of this tradition as a product of some "rancorous material of the subconscious mind" is to betray the very principles of learning and reason you frequently claim to embody.

I suggest that what we have witnessed during the conferences of the TUC and the Labour Party is the dark side of the British Press.

Yours sincerely,
NORMAN GEAR,
55 Caerleon Road,
Dinas Powis,
South Glamorgan.
October 5.

Taxation law ruling

From Mr D. C. Potter, QC

Sir, A news item on page 2 of *The Times* of today (October 6) refers to the decision of the Law Lords in the *Vestey* case in November, 1979, and to the report thereon in yesterday's *Sunday Times*.

The use of the emotive word "loophole" and the contrast between the letter of the law and its spirit could well cause a rush of prejudicial comment. May I therefore, having been concerned in the *Vestey* litigation, make one important point?

While the letter of taxation law is contained in the statutory language, the spirit can presumably be found by reading *Hansard* which may report what statements Treasury Ministers made to the House of Commons when introducing the relevant statutory provisions. The Courts may not look at *Hansard*. However, journalists may; and anyone can spare himself the labour of turning up the relevant volumes of the debates by referring to the well-known textbook *Whiteman and Wheatcroft on Income Tax, the 2nd edition*, at pages 849-850, where are statements by Treasury Ministers made in 1936 when the predecessor of the enactment that became section 412 of the Income Tax Act, 1952 (now Taxes Act, section 478) was introduced. One thing becomes abundantly clear from thus ascertaining the spirit of section 412. It is that the Law Lords in the *Vestey* case have interpreted the letter of the statute fully in accordance with its spirit.

In reality, the letter of the law departed from its spirit in the *Congreve* case, decided by the Law Lords in 1948. Much of the reasoning in that case contradicted the spirit of the legislation as explained in *Hansard*. It is certainly not any member of the Vestey family who availed himself of the letter of the law and spurned its spirit. On the other hand, the Treasury and the Inland Revenue, who must have been aware in 1948 that the Law Lords had given a ruling in the *Congreve* case that contradicted the spirit of the legislation, did not go back to Parliament, as they might have done, in order to correct the letter of the law. Instead, they enforced an interpretation that led to results which have been condemned by one of the Law Lords, Lord Wilberforce, as "arbitrary, potentially unjust, and fundamentally unconstitutional". Surely anybody who cares for the rule of law must be glad that an interpretation of the letter of the law *that clearly contradicts its spirit*, and can be condemned in such language by an eminent Law Lord, has been reversed.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. POTTER,
4 Pump Court,
Temple, EC4.
October 6.

Education proposals

From the Chief Education Officer of Sheffield

Sir, Professor Cox's letter (October 2) on private education seems to be somewhat simplistic. "The liberty of parents to educate their children as they see fit" can be fulfilled in the exact sense of his own words only if parents see to the task themselves. If they delegate it to a school however they evidently cede a certain part of their "liberty".

But there is more than one way for them to maintain a hold over the rest of their influence and it seems to be a rather precipitate conclusion on the part of Professor Cox that the only location for this is likely to be in independent schools. He appears to ignore another alternative, larger and perhaps more sophisticated. This is the pursuit of accountability through open government of schools and through strong parental representation on school governing bodies, where curriculum issues can be thrashed out and offered to consensus.

The Taylor committee of enquiry on school government recommended as much in its report "A New Partnership for Our Schools", and the legal requirement in the 1980 Education Act for parent representation on governing bodies (as was also the intention of the previous Labour Government's Education Bill lost from view at the last general election) is a late though nevertheless welcome realization, in part, of the Taylor committee's proposals.

Is not the projection of parents' views through involvement in the government of their own community's schools a more mature and constructive approach, both politically and educationally, than the opting out process supported by Professor Cox?

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HARRISON, Chief Education Officer,
City of Sheffield,
Leopold Street,
Sheffield.
October 2.

Ice house at Leeds

From Lord Geoffrey-Lloyd

Sir, Confirming Mr Osmond's article (Midland Diary, September 23), the ice house at Leeds Castle depended largely on straw for insulation and is 20 feet deep. As at Hafod (letter, October 6), it was in use in the early years of the century and, indeed, up to the outbreak of the First World War. However, although the brickwork is considered very old, it is still in perfect condition.

Mr Cooper, clerk of the works to the late Lady Baillie, who started work at Leeds Castle in 1912 at the age of 14, states (as Mr James (October 4) suggests) that winters were harder in those days and ice on the lake of up to 5 inches thick was fairly commonplace. Mr Cooper says that the workmen hated the job of filling the ice house, the capacity of which is 4,500 cubic feet.

As a result of the interest aroused by your correspondence, it has been decided to show the ice house to some of the visitors to the castle, including school children on educational tours.

The use of insulation is very ancient, for Professor Braudel in *The Mediterranean* writes of "the long Mediterranean history of 'snow water' offered by Saladin to Richard the Lionheart", and of the bulk transport of snow and ice by sea from the Syrian and Lebanese mountains to the consuming centres, "which explains the early development of the art of ice-cream in Italy". Thus it seems that cooling food and wine was practised on a considerable scale a thousand years ago. If communications had been better between the Mediterranean countries and Normandy when Bishop Odo of Bayeux received Leeds from William the Conqueror and established his vineyard there soon after 1066 (recorded in Domesday Book in 1086 and replanted on the same site by the Foundation in May 1980), perhaps he would have made an ice house as well!

GEOFFREY-LLOYD, Chairman of Leeds Castle Foundation,
House of Lords.

Grasping the nettle of juvenile crime

From Mr John Gittins

Sir, The hudge-podge of irrelevance in the Government's White Paper on crime and young people is worthy of the Labour Party Conference. By this I mean that it stems from ideology rather than wisdom, that its practical formulation is grossly impracticable, and that we, the public, who are vitally affected, will wonder (to echo Mr Alan Fisher) "what the hell has been going on" in all these months of consultation and thought.

We have found that locking up doesn't work, so now we are going to have more of it for shorter periods. The "wider powers" to be given to the courts depend on a myth of diagnostically perceptive magistrates prescribing largely non-existent facilities. The rebellious young are to be tamed by a ritualistic demonstration that they are displeasing their spluttering elders.

The problem is too serious for this kind of amateurish posturing. We are dealing with our most valuable asset—our young people—and since 1908, when the first signs of legislative insight into their problems appeared, we have consistently provided resources that are inadequate, particularly in quality, and have directed them at the wrong target.

The plain fact is that, once a delinquent pattern has been established in a youngster, all our experience shows that we are powerless to remove it, in the majority of cases, by short-term methods—and certainly not by coercion. The conclusion is irresistible: that the only effective way to deal with juvenile crime is to *prevent* it.

This requires intelligent, thorough and cooperative action at the first signs of trouble. It means mobilizing people of skill, imagination and persistence who will treat youngsters as individuals. These people exist, and in considerable numbers, among teachers, relatives, and the many community resources. It is comparatively easy to identify the children at risk. But instead of focusing sharply on them, assessing their situations in realistic detail, and mobilizing the intensive help that is necessary, we label, separate, and hope that some sort of friendly penal establishment will ultimately do the trick.

The business of prevention is not easy. It requires a degree of community and professional cooperation that can emerge only under rigorous leadership by small-scale experiment. What the Government is doing is to perpetuate exactly the opposite approach. It has never worked and it never will.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GITTINS,
38 Station Road,
Kenton Bank Foot,
Newcastle upon Tyne.
October 4.

Nuclear arms depots

From the Norwegian Ambassador

Sir, In his letter published on October 1, Mr Dmitri Ardamatsky writes: "The US also has dumps of equipment and arms, including nuclear arms depots, in Norway and Denmark, and activity in this sphere has been intensified recently."

There are absolutely no nuclear arms depots in Norway (and Denmark), and in connection with the ongoing negotiation for storage in central Norway of heavy equipment for an American Brigade it has been stated categorically and officially that this will *not* include nuclear arms.

Yours faithfully,
FRITHJOF JACOBSEN,
Royal Norwegian Embassy,
25 Belgrave Square, SW1.
October 3.

The right to know

From the Director General of the Central Office of Information

Sir, There is something wrong in the logic of Peter Hennessy's article about the Government information service (September 30). He wants administrators to take over the information role so that journalists can find out what is happening in what he describes as "the most secretive administrative service in the world". Hardly a recipe for success, I suggest. The only quotes he can find to support his view are 33 years old. The fact is that the information service has done much to improve the flow of information to the media and is constantly working to break down unnecessary reticence.

Perhaps what Mr Hennessy really wants is for civil servants to be disloyal to the Ministers they serve. If that is so I hope he will find that information officers and administrators alike will resist his blandishments.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN GROVES,
Central Office of Information,
Hercules Road, SE1.
October 2.

Melodic line

From Dr A. C. Lynch

Sir, The London Diary (September 30) regrets that British Rail, unlike its Chinese counterpart, does not provide music to celebrate the departure of its trains. But its predecessors did so. Samuel Smiles recorded that "though the usual stage-coach bugleman could not conveniently accompany the passengers, the trains were at first played out of the terminal stations by a lively tune performed by a trumpeter at the end of the platform; and this continued to be done at the Manchester Station until a comparatively recent date" (1857).

And on the London to Greenwich line, "a band of musicians in the garb of the Beef-eaters was stationed at the London end, and another band at Deptford. For cheapness's sake the Deptford band was shortly superseded by a large barrel-organ, which played in the passengers; but when the traffic became established, the barrel-organ, as well as the beef-eater band at the London end, were both discontinued."

Yours faithfully,
ARNOLD LYNCH,
8 Heath Drive,
Potters Bar,
Hertfordshire.
October 1.

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 7: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, The Embroiderers' Guild this afternoon visited their 1980 Exhibition at the Commonwealth Institute and later saw the Guild's Historical Collection at Barkers of Kensington.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester as President, visited the Royal Hospital of St Bartholomew, London this afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duchess of Gloucester, this morning, opened Grundfos Manufacturing Limited's Sunderland Production Plant. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness opened an extension to The Wildfowl Trust at Washington and later opened the new premises of Willington Quay and Howden Boys' Club and visited the West Allotment Boys' Club, Tyne and Wear.

The Duchess of Gloucester travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
October 7: The Duke of Kent, President of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, today visited the Institution's Headquarters at Poole and subsequently visited the factories of Ryvita and Hamworthy Engineering Limited.

His Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Lieutenant-Commander Richard Buckley, RN.

The Ambassadorial Ball, in aid of the United Nations Association, will take place on Thursday, November 20, 1980 at Grosvenor House. Tickets at £20 each are obtainable from the ball chairman, UNA, 3 Whitehall Court, London SW1 (telephone 01-930 2931).

Birthdays today

The Marquess of Anglesey, 55; Sir Paget Bourke, 74; Viscount Caldecote, 63; Lord Caradon, 73; Sir Nicolas Cheetham, 70; Professor Sir Alastair Currie, 59; Sir Esmond Durlacher, 79; Mr Milner Gray, 81; Sir Mark Oliphant, 79; Miss Merle Park, 43; the Hon Sir Peter Ramsbotham, 61; Sir Reginald Sholl, 78; Mr Peter Wood, 52.

Today's engagements

The Duchess of Gloucester presents prizes to winners of Brighter Kensington and Chelsea Scheme, Kensington Town Hall, 7.55.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, president of Civil Service Sports Council, opens new clubhouse in Gillingham, Kent, 1.

The Duchess of Kent, Controller Commandant of the Women's Royal Army Corps, visits 12 Company, WRAC, Inglis Barracks, Mill Hill, 2.

Lunchtime music: violin, piano, St Olave's, 1.05; organ, St Margaret Lothbury, 1.10; organ, St Bride's, 1.15.

Walks: Dickens's London, meet St Paul's station, 11; Royal London, meet Westminster station, 11; Historic City, meet Tower Hill station, 2.30; Ghostly haunts and gruesome murders, meet Savoy Hotel, 7.30.

Latest wills

Mrs Agnes Farish, of Bournemouth, left estates valued at £52,634 net. She left all her property equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, RSPCA, Salvation Army, and RNLI.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):
Bell, Mr William Charlton, of Poole, Dorset £190,124
Hinchliffe, Sir Albert Henry Stanley, of Muckleston, Staffordshire £266,805

Photograph by Brian Harris

A visitor at the Thomas Gainsborough exhibition which opens today at the Tate Gallery, London

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. A. S. Everard and Miss C. A. Hill
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Major and Mrs Peter Spencer, of Rotherby Grange, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire and Caroline, daughter of Mr Reginald Hill and the late Mrs Hill, of Holfield Grange, Coggeshall, Essex.

Mr T. H. Fletcher and Miss C. E. Pether
The engagement is announced between Timothy, elder son of Mr D. E. Fletcher, of Horley, and of Mrs J. Fletcher, of East Grinstead, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. C. Pether, of Mill Hill.

Mr R. C. Hamilton and Miss E. C. Glossop
The engagement is announced between Robert Guy, son of Mrs Jane Hamilton, of Richmond Avenue, Wolverhampton, and the late William Keith Renwick Hamilton, FRCS, Ed, and Emma Charlotte, daughter of Mr and Mrs Rudolph Glossop, of Brane, Penzance, Cornwall.

Mr P. R. Lake Coghlan and Mrs W. Kerr
The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between Patrick Lake Coghlan and Sally Kerr.

Mr O. M. Lombe Taylor and Miss E. M. Bowser
The engagement is announced between Oliver, younger son of Mr and Mrs R. G. Lombe Taylor, of Conifer Hill, Starston, Harleston, Norfolk, and Fiona, daughter of Captain and Mrs D. S. Bowser, of Argaty, Doune, Perthshire.

The Rev C. J. Offer and Dr C. M. Lloyd
The engagement is announced between Clifford, son of the late Canon C. J. Offer and of Mrs J. M. Earle, and step-son of the Ven E. E. M. Earle, of Shipbourne, Kent, and Catherine, daughter of Dr and Mrs G. Marner Lloyd, of Ross-on-Wye.

£350 paid for Sober Club water glass

By Our Sale Room Correspondent

Sobriety was the note struck by Christie's glass sale yesterday with a water-glass inscribed "Sober Club 1758" in a cartouche of orange and lemon branches selling for £350 (estimate £100-£130) to the Sons of Scotland Temperance Society of Larkhall, Lanarkshire.

One of the many Glasgow clubs of the eighteenth century, the Sober Club was distinguished by the fact that its members drank nothing but water at their meetings. They drank it, however, out of pretty glasses of drawn-trumpet shape with a plain stem and conical foot.

Christie's sale was well supplied with curiosities which met keen competition, though prices for more common drinking glasses seemed to have dropped a little since the summer. An early eighteenth-century glass oil lamp with two curved spouts made £160 (estimate £100-£140) while a transparent glass teapot dating from around 1725 brought £320 (estimate £100-£140) despite a chip to the rim. Odder still were two glass pipe stoppers of the early eighteenth century which brought £700 (estimate £60-£100).

Grander curiosities were also bid above expectations. Two colour-twist cordial glasses, the bowls with delicate Beilby enamel decoration of fruiting vines, sold for £3,000 each (estimate £800-£1,200); a third matching glass with a bruise to the foot went to Asprey at £2,000 (estimate £200-£1,000). The top price in the sale was £3,800 (estimate £3,000-£4,000) for a Viennese beaker of 1820 painted in transparent enamels with a view of Schönbrunn by the distinguished glass and porcelain decorator Anton Kothgasser. The sale totalled £69,005 with 3 per cent unsold.

A virtu sale at Christie's made £70,475 with 9 per cent unsold and a sale of portrait miniatures £23,141 with 14 per cent unsold.

Receptions

British Railways Board
Sir Peter Parker, Chairman of the British Railways Board, was host at a reception held at Rail House on October 6 in honour of Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the Keep Britain Tidy Group, and Lady Ezra. Other guests included:
Sir Alex and Lady Alexander, Mr and Mrs B. Audley, Mr and Mrs M. Blakeney, Mr and Mrs A. P. de Boer, Sir John and Lady Buckley, Mr Bullmore, Mr E. A. Cameron, Mr Michael Caine, Mr Donald Chidson, Sir J. C. Collinson, Mrs Gwenda Cowan, Mr and Mrs J. H. Craigie, Mr and Mrs Leslie Davies, Mr and Mrs Ian Eldridge, Mr William Eustace, Mr and Mrs Ian James Fraser, Mr and Mrs D. R. I. Hodder, Sir John Howard, Mr Noel Hunter, Mr and Mrs R. Irons, Mr Bernard Kaukas, Sir Maurice and Lady Laing, Sir Robert and Lady Lawrence, Mr C. Leahy, Sir and Mrs David Lewis, Mr L. J. Lickorish, Sir Peter Masefield, Mr David McKenna, Mr and Mrs M. Middleton, Mr and Mrs O. Normandale, Sir Raymond and Lady Pennock, Mr Charles Plowden, Mr W. Rosevear, Lord and Lady Shepherd, Mr and Mrs R. Stanton, Mr and Mrs Sam Toy, Mr W. A. de Vigier, Sir Jack and Lady Wellings, Mr and Mrs C. T. Wyatt, Princess Elizabeth Galitzine, Mr Nicolle Alexander and Miss Susan Latham.

Incorporated Council of Law Reporting
The chairman, Sir Robert Megarry (Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division) and members of the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting gave a reception at the Middle Temple yesterday for Miss Maria Hill on her retirement from The Law Reports. The guests included:
The Treasurer of the Middle Temple and Lady Roskill, Lord Lane (Lord Chief Justice), Lord and Lady Denning, Lord Justice Ackner, Mr Justice Woolf, Mr John Grant, law reporters and other colleagues.

Prospect for breakfast TV surveyed

By Kenneth Gosling

The average British householder, yawning over the breakfast table having stayed up to watch the late film, may blench at the prospect of watching television while he eats his cornflakes.

But, as Mr Ned Sherrin put it with some elegance yesterday: "A substantial majority never asked for the avocado but once it started to come in they were frightfully keen on it". Mr Sherrin is a director of Good Morning Television, one of the applicant groups for the breakfast television franchise, which announced more findings in the attempt to ascertain how much public interest there really is in the idea.

The company also introduced one of its new directors, Mr Peter Hardiman Scott, former chief assistant to the director-general of the BBC, who echoed Mr Sherrin's point.

"To some extent", he said, "the provision of a service creates a demand for it; after a while people wonder how they managed without it." Nobody, he said, now questioned the great success of breakfast-time radio.

A poll carried out by MORI for Good Morning Television went in some detail into the breakfast habits of the population including some illuminating details on where they actually eat it—those, that is, who even bother with breakfast at all.

"The astounding thing is that 88 per cent don't eat breakfast in the dining room", Mr Robert Worcester, managing director of MORI, told a press conference. About a third stay in the kitchen, 2 per cent, apparently wander about and settle in no particular room, 1 per cent eat in bed and half a per cent eat in someone else's bedroom.

University College School

During the past year University College School has returned to its restored buildings, rebuilt after the fire of April 1978. The Queen reopened the restored hall on February 27, at the same time commemorating the 150th anniversary of the school's foundation in 1830.

The Endowment Fund for Bursaries achieved its initial target of £300,000 within 10 months. The fund is a continuing one. Donations and enquiries should be addressed to the Appeals Secretary.

On October 24, at 4.15 pm the Bishop of Rochester will rededicate the First World War Memorial which was destroyed in the fire. The new memorial is to be placed with the existing ones for the Boer War and the Second World War which stand in the gardens. Old Gowers and friends of the school are welcome. It would be helpful if those who intend to be present on this occasion would inform the School Secretary. Tea will be served in the refectory after the ceremony.

Two gold medals awarded for colourful trade exhibits in RHS flower show

By Our Horticulture Correspondent

The Royal Horticultural Society's flower show, together with the Alpine Garden Society, British National Carnation Society and Japan Society of London's Bonsai competitions fill the New Hall, Westminster, while the RHS fruit and vegetable show has taken all the space in the Old Hall in Vincent Square.

The trade exhibits in the New Hall are varied and colourful and there is much to interest visitors. Two gold medals have been awarded, one to County Park Nursery, Hornchurch, the other to Oakleigh Cactus Products, Alresford.

County Park Nursery has created one of its delightful miniature rock gardens and planted it with a range of most interesting subjects. Just some worthy of note are a collection of hebes, with flowers in various colour shades from the palest to the darkest of blues, and others with variegated foliage. There is a fine example of *Frankenia thymifolia*, a pink flowering ground coverer, and an attractive miniature shrub of *Leptospermum* 'Walrera' with pink flowers. Several forms of rhododendrons are shown in flower, in various shades of pinks and mauves.

Oakleigh Cactus Products have a large display of many types of cacti and succulents, showing the great variation in form and growth exhibited by these plants. There are collections of lithops, mammillarias in various types, some just coming into flower, several agaves, including *Agave americana marginata*, with yellow edged leaves, *Sedum sieboldii*, variegated leaves and pink flowers, *Euphorbia splendens* 'Minor', with red flowers, and *Monvillea spegazinii* 'Cristata', with its cock's comb-like growth, among the many plants displayed.

Not many plants were submitted for judging to the committees and only two received awards of merit. These were: *Crocus hadriaticus* white, from the Rev R. J. Blakeway-Phillips, Little Abington, and *Dendrobium* 'Circe Gail', shades of purple, from Mr D. Clulow, Bletchingley.

In the Old Hall the exhibits and competitive entries indicate that it has been a good year for fruit and vegetables. The RHS Garden, Wisley, has staged a decorative stand of over 100 varieties of dessert and cooking apples, illustrating many old and new popular varieties. Each dish is clearly labelled, indicating the source of origin, time of use and cultural habits.

In the competitive section for different kinds of fruit, Mr T. D. Baxendale, Chichester, was a consistent prize-winner and virtually swept the board, being placed in almost all the classes he entered. His major achievements were winning first prizes for a collection of six varieties of hardy fruits; a collection of 12 dishes of apples and pears, four varieties each of dessert apples, cooking apples and dessert pears; six varieties of dessert apples; six varieties of cooking apples; and six varities of dessert pears. The varieties of dessert apples he used in his winning entries included: 'Ellison's Orange', 'Cox's Orange Pippin', 'Wheeler's Russet', 'Laxton's Fortune', 'Worcester Pearmain', 'Crimson Cox's Orange Pippin' and 'Egremont Russet'. Cooking apple varieties used by Mr Baxendale included 'Lord Derby', 'Peasgood Nonsuch', 'Howgate Wonder', 'Arthur Turner', 'Bramley's Seedling', and 'Annie Elizabeth'.

In the Affiliated Societies' Challenge Cup and George Monro Memorial Cup competitive classes, Pinner Horticultural Society won the former and the Leyton Allotment Society the latter. Pinner staged an excellent display of 15 dishes of apples and pears, five varieties each of dessert and cooking apples, and dessert pears. Leyton's beautifully arranged display of vegetables showed a very varied collection, and illustrated how effectively and colourfully it is possible to arrange vegetables to catch the eye.

In the general competitive vegetable classes, Mr K. R. Clarke, Sittingbourne, was the successful winner of the RHS Vegetable Cup for the highest aggregate of points in all classes. He was also awarded the Riddell Trophy for a collection of nine kinds of vegetables, showing fine specimens of 'Mammoth' onions, 'Tender and True' parsnips, 'Red Globe' turnips, 'The Prince' beans, 'Barrier Reef' cauliflowers, 'New Red Intermediate' carrots, 'Carrions' potatoes, 'Unrivalled Pink' celery and 'Mammoth' leeks.

Other prizewinners in the vegetable section include:
Silver Knightian Medal, for best dish of vegetables in the show: J. Wibey, Maldon, for onions grown from his own seed; C. S. Kitchener, Truro, for six varieties of potatoes; the Duke of Devonshire, Bakewell, for a collection of six kinds of culinary herbs.

The Alpine Garden Society's competition has plenty of entries considering the type of summer those alpine plants have had to contend with. Major awards given include:
Farrer Medal for the best plant in the show, to L. W. Browne, Lingfield, for a tub of Gentiana sino-ornata; Harold Bishop Memorial Trophy, for the highest aggregate of first prize points: L. S. Boston, Burnham; Saunders Spoon, for the best pan of cyclamen: J. Yearley, Hornchurch, for Cyclamen mirabile.

The autumn bonsai competition of the Japan Society of London did not attract many entries, though those displayed were of high quality. Mr F. D. Shields was a consistent first prize winner, and was also awarded the China Stone Lantern for the highest aggregate of points in classes for English grown bonsai.

The British National Carnation Society's autumn show has a good number of entries and the blooms were of remarkable quality.

The show is open today from 10 am to 5 pm.

Britain in Bloom trophy winners

Trophy winners in the British Tourist Authority's Britain in Bloom competition were announced yesterday.

They are: floral city, Exeter; outstanding large town, Douglas, Isle of Man; attractive small town, Ryton, Tyne and Wear; best village, Killingworth, Tyne and Wear; Gordon Ford trophy, for the area in which the commercial sector has made the best effort, Sidmouth, Devon; Keep Britain Tidy trophy, Forres, Morayshire; trophy for new and extensive landscaping, Paisley, near Glasgow.

Britain miss chance in world bridge contest

From a Bridge Correspondent
Valkenburg, Oct 7

With only five matches to be played in the long drawn out qualifying tournament for the World Bridge Olympiad open championship, Britain are in fifth place with four to qualify.

In yesterday's play they missed an outstanding chance to clinch one of the four qualifying places. In the first of the day's three matches they scored a maximum 20 against Bermuda to move into fifth place, close on the heels of the fourth. They had two further matches to play in the day against Uruguay and Philippines, respectively twenty-eighth and twenty-sixth in the 29-team league. They lost the first 13-7 and won the second 12-8 for a total of 19. Had they taken the 40 points they were expected to take, they would have needed little more than an average score from the remaining programme.

Now they almost certainly require to win their remaining five matches. In today's opening round the British open team had a bye (12 points). Their closest rivals all gained ground and the British receded to seventh place. With four matches to play the British need 60 points out of a possible 80 to have a good chance of qualifying.

In Pool B of the open series, Norway who seemed certain qualifiers 24 hours ago have suffered successive reverses and with France apparently certain qualifiers, Norway are now one of four fighting for the remaining qualifying place.

The British ladies continue in disappointing form and have no more than a slight chance of the bronze medal.

Open series leaders after round 25: Pool A, Netherlands 349, Denmark 341, Brazil 331, Taiwan 332, Canada 320, Turkey 320, Britain 319, Argentina 313. Pool B: France 367, Norway 349, USA 335, Indonesia 344, Australia 341, Germany 320, Italy 310, Poland 307. Ladies series: Italy 322, USA 314, Ireland 313, Sweden 305, Denmark 294, Britain 285, France 280.

Science report

Explosions: Electrostatic charge risk

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

The chances of a gas explosion being caused by a spark from a person on whom an electrostatic charge has accumulated has been investigated at the laboratory of the Health and Safety Executive. The experiments show the conditions under which a gas cloud, originating, say, from a leak of natural gas in the home or in industry, can be ignited.

The amount of energy needed for an accident to take place is extremely small (about one thousandth of a joule). The electric charge that provides the spark can be acquired when garments are taken off by a person wearing insulated footwear.

The amount of energy generated by an electrostatically charged person needed to cause ignition is considerably smaller than has hitherto been recognized. Consequently safety standards are being revised for assessing risks to certain industrial employees.

Another examination of the hazards of electrostatic charges started with reports from miners that flashes of light are seen occasionally when packets of chewing gum are opened underground.

The packets are made from paper covered by a thin layer of plastic on one side. When the paper is folded to cover the chewing gum a seal is formed by pressing two plastic edges together. When the seal is pulled apart in the dark a line of light is generated along the line of separation.

A study by the safety laboratory shows that the net electric charge produced by pulling the seal apart is very tiny indeed. In the laboratory, those discharges failed to ignite a hydrogen-air mixture. And since that mixture is more easily ignited than the type of gaseous atmospheres in mines, the discharges are assumed to be harmless.

But work is continuing into the way pipework and metal fencing of petrochemical plants may behave as unintended radio receiving aerials from neighbouring high-power radio frequency generators.

The work arose from anxiety about accidental ignition at St Fergus, in Scotland, from a large-scale transmitter close to a petrochemical site.

The type of structure that can absorb radio frequency energy to build up a potential danger has been described by the research group. Safety procedures such as earthing, which will eliminate the hazard, are being issued to industry.

But a more unusual phenomenon has been found when a structure is stimulated by more than one radio frequency. A secondary series of radio pulses or "beats" may be set up, which can cause an ignition when the difference between the two original frequencies is less than 30 kilohertz for hydrogen-air combustion and less than 10 kilohertz for ethylene-air mixtures.

The research on electrical hazards is only one aspect of investigations by the executive accounting for £11.4m.

Source: *Health and Safety Research 1979* (Stationery Office, £3.80).

Funerals

Princess Anne of Denmark
The funeral service for Princess Anne of Denmark took place privately at St Albans Church, Copenhagen yesterday.

Mrs C. E. Pert
The funeral service for Mrs C. E. Pert took place on Friday in the Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park. The Rev Anthony Harbottle, Chaplain to the Queen, officiated. Among those present were:
Major-General C. C. Pert (husband), Mr Hugh Pert (brother-in-law), Mrs Greta Pert (sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs Jimmy Pert, Mrs Sheila Pert, Mr and Mrs David Malamith, Mr and Mrs Garmonsway-Williams, Mrs Lindley, Mr John Tucker, Commander and Mrs Derek Martin, Miss Marian Rice-Oxley, Mr G. Cross, Miss E. Cross, Lord Vestey, the Hon M. Vestey, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Harper, Major and Mrs D. Grehan, Mr and Mrs M. Maunder, Captain and Mrs A. Yates, Mrs D. Langley, Mrs G. Smith, Major B. Weth (Prokyma House), Major and Mrs R. Loraine-Smith, Mrs C. Sanson, Mrs C. Seymour, Major and Mrs Kennard, Colonel T. Mudie, the Hon Mrs Angela Lascelles, Colonel Sir Henry Abel Smith, the Hon Diana Makgill, Mr and Mrs C. Deverell, Major A. Parker Bowles, Lord and Lady Fermoy, Dr K. Thomas, Major and Mrs W. Thompson, Mr B. Carden, Mrs Sanderson, Lord Patrick Beresford, General Sir Rodney and Lady Moore, Captain the Hon Nicholas Beaumont, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs R. Watt, Miss C. Watt, Lieutenant-Colonel M. Maxse, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Pitman, Major and Mrs R. Ferguson, Major J. Purdey, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs D. Green, Major and Mrs W. Loyd, Brigadier and Mrs R. Critchley, Mr and Mrs N. Hazlet, Mrs W. Hyde-White, Mrs R. Hindley, Major and Mrs C. Woodworth, Captain N. Corbally Stourton, Mr D. Bourne, Mr and Mrs P. Wiseman, Mr J. Hughes, Major T. Tufnell, Mr C. Stone and Dr R. Harcourt.

25 years ago

From The Times of Saturday, Oct 8, 1955

Drain on French army

That North Africa is a prodigious drain on France's military resources is well known; the withdrawal of French troops from Europe's ground shield has shown how serious the terrorists' activities in Algeria and Morocco have become. The exact strength of French troops in North Africa is not known but there are probably about 50 infantry battalions in Algeria and 40 in Morocco plus the Compagnies Républicaines de Sécurité, the Gendarmerie Mobile and other indigenous troops. How far France has had to scrape the bottom of the barrel can be gauged from the fact that one infantry battalion for Morocco has been raised by sending men from a heavy anti-aircraft regiment in the Paris area. It is probably true to say that half the French army is now in North Africa. . . . The total French security forces, including police, in Morocco and Algeria must number well over 200,000. Never before perhaps have so few pinned down so many by internal subversion.

OBITUARY

SIR GORDON RUSSELL

Pioneer work in furniture and industrial design

Sir Gordon Russell, CBE, MC, RDI, FSIA, died yesterday at the age of 88. With his death Britain has lost her last surviving pioneer of modern design, a pioneer not only of modern furniture, the field in which he made a world-wide reputation, but of design in industry at large.

Although himself a craftsman and a profound believer in handwork ("the only way to keep a sense of proportion" he used to say "is to work for a few hours each week with one's hands"), he was the most articulate and convinced champion of designing for the machine in the age of the machine. As he once wrote: "there is a job for the hand and a job for the machine", but no one could be more scathing when manufacturers deliberately or through ignorance confused the two and tried to reproduce by machine things originally designed to be made by hand. "Are we to admire things", he asked, "because they are beautiful or because they are old? The doctrine that nothing is beautiful unless it is old has created an army of swindlers, whose artful work may in time even bring discredit on the lovely craftsmanship which they attempt to imitate".

Fortunately he lived long enough to see his early battles, largely won; to find himself, who had so long been the target for misunderstanding and even abuse in commercial circles, honoured and emulated far beyond his own industry; to see his place in the history of design fully secure and recorded; to watch the Council of Industrial Design, which he had so imaginatively directed for twelve of his late middle years, grow into a national institution with an international reputation.

No list of honours and appointments can do justice to a man who so modestly but so fundamentally changed the outlook of his contemporaries on what should be demanded of things in every day use; or who so singlemindedly fought to raise the quality of English life. His friends and colleagues and disciples will remember him above all for his generosity; his wisdom; his humour; his wide knowledge; his extraordinary humanity, which made the humblest feel needed; his constant concern for young people; his sure eye for quality; his love of the countryside; and his almost puritan addiction to work coupled with his enviable pleasure in leisure. He was as fond of good food as of good wine, his taste for the latter having contributed over the years many an empty bottle to the reinforcement of the retaining walls of his garden's terraces, most of which, together with various extensions to his house, he had built with his own hands.

Few men can have lived so many full lives simultaneously—or for that matter consecutively—and few can have enjoyed so secure and happy a base as Kingcombe, the remarkable Cotswold house and garden overlooking Chipping Campden which he and his wife together slowly created over half a century and which is now a rare monument to a fine judge of good work, a great innovator, a great countryman, but above all a great artist craftsman, whose hands were never idle.

Thus it was with special shock and sorrow, but also with humble admiration, that his friends had to watch the fatal progress of the muscular atrophy which gradually incapacitated and finally killed him, but which he and his devoted wife Toni bore with astonishing fortitude and cheerfulness. Two incidents during his last months will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them: his farewell paper to the Royal Society of Arts, given under the simple title "skill" to perhaps the largest audience ever assembled under that roof; and the staging of a mini-Convocation of the Royal College of Art, complete with robes, at Kingcombe, so that he might receive in person his well earned Honorary Doctorate of the R.C.A.

Sydney Gordon Russell, the eldest son of the late S. B. Russell of Snowshill in Gloucestershire, was born on May 20, 1892, but was brought up in the Cotswolds which were to become the most formative influence in his life. He lived as a boy in Broadway where his parents owned the famous Lygon Arms inn, but was educated over the hill at the Grammer School in Campden, where he came under the spell of C. R. Ashbee and his Campden Guild of craftsmen; indeed the Cotswolds at that time were, in the wake of William Morris, still the centre for much creative activity by many distinguished artist craftsmen.

It was inevitable that the young Gordon Russell should have been stirred by their invention just as he was impressed by his father's love of old furniture and of traditional stone building. Already before the First World War he was working in his father's furniture repair shop behind the Lygon Arms and it was natural that he should return there full of ideas for creating something new with traditions that were old. But first he had to suffer and survive four years in the trenches with the Worcestershire Regiment from which he emerged commissioned, wounded and decorated (MC), the full misery of which he was to describe most movingly in his autobiography.

Soon after the war he started designing and making his own furniture in his father's workshop and thus founded the firm that bears his name. At the start his designs were much influenced by the English Arts and Crafts Movement being primarily meant for hand production, but gradually he became more interested in larger contracts and eventually in selling to a wider public first through his own showrooms in Broadway and London and then through selected retailers—the famous Good Furnishing Group of the late 1930s. By this time he had already gained much experience of quantity production through his association with Frank Murphy and E. J. Power, the pioneer manufacturers of well designed radio sets whose cabinets were made by Gordon Russell in a factory at Park Royal to the designs of his younger brother R. D. Russell.

After a difficult start, the 1920s and 1930s were years of continuous expansion for Gordon Russell's furniture, but his great contribution was that in an industry that was continuously lowering its standards in search of mass markets he maintained at a reasonable price only that level of quality and design that could satisfy his own conscience. In these years too he learned some of the problems of retailing and as a director with his brother, Don Russell, of a thriving and enlarged Lygon Arms, something of the power to be exerted on suppliers by the bulk purchaser of contract buyer. At the same time through his interest in the Design and Industries Association he b[illegible] taking on more and more s[illegible] ing and writing and prose[illegible] ing in the cause of good de[illegible] all of which was admirably [illegible] paring him for his future [illegible] torship of the as yet un-tho[illegible] of Council of Industrial De[illegible]

But first he had to su[illegible] another war and the closi[illegible] his London showrooms, the [illegible] bombing of his Broadway [illegible] the selling of his Park [illegible] factory and the turning o[illegible] his Broadway one to the [illegible] facture of ammunition [illegible] and parts of RAF Mosqu[illegible] But, as Sir Nikolaus Pe[illegible] has written, it meant a [illegible] ing of Gordon Russell's [illegible] of activity in perfect co[illegible] tion of the direction whic[illegible] him to the Murphy an[illegible] Good Furnishing enterpris[illegible] joined the committee [illegible] Board of Trade under the [illegible] manship of Sir Charles T[illegible] son that led to the prod[illegible] of the excellent but ill[illegible] wartime Utility Furniture.

From 1943-47 Russell [illegible] chairman of the BoT [illegible] Panel and thus a power[illegible] controversial educational [illegible] in the British Furnitu[illegible] dustry. This too made [illegible] natural choice for memb[illegible] of the Council of Ind[illegible] Design formed in 1944 a[illegible] the Directorship three [illegible] later, from which he reti[illegible] 1959, having successfully [illegible] ched The Design Centr[illegible] British Industries in Hayn[illegible]

Conventional retirement [illegible] of course quite out of the [illegible] tion for someone of his [illegible] and distinction, since h[illegible] instantly co-opted onto [illegible] boards and bodies con[illegible] with design and productio[illegible] as the Design Panel of t[illegible] tish Railways Board, [illegible] National Council for Di[illegible] in Art and Design, Morro[illegible] dour Ltd, Edinburgh W[illegible] Ltd and Cockade Ltd. [illegible] last two of which he wa[illegible] while chairman. Indeed [illegible] a member at one th[illegible] another of the governing [illegible] of almost every organ[illegible] concerned with the arts a[illegible] sign including the Royal [illegible] of Arts, the Royal Coll[illegible] Art, the Design and Ind[illegible] Association, the Arts C[illegible] the British Council's Fin[illegible] Committee, the Royal Sc[illegible] Needlework.

He was given an h[illegible] degree by Birmingham [illegible] sity, an honorary Fellow[illegible] the Royal College o[illegible] Honorary Associatesh[illegible] Honorary Fellowship [illegible] Royal Institute of British [illegible] tects and Honorary As[illegible] ship by the Institute of [illegible] scape Architects. He [illegible] Member and past Master [illegible] Faculty of Royal Design [illegible] Industry, a past Master [illegible] Art Workers' Guild, th[illegible] Fellow of the Society of [illegible] trial Artists and Desig[illegible] Vice-President of the [illegible] sumers' Association, C[illegible] of the original Postage [illegible] Advisory Committee [illegible] member of the Bank [illegible] land's Bank Note Desig[illegible] mittee. He was also [illegible] chairman of the Crafts [illegible] of Great Britain.

In 1947 he was ap[illegible] CBE, in 1955 created a [illegible] Bachelor. He was also h[illegible] by the Kings of Norw[illegible] Sweden and by the RSA [illegible] gave him its gold Alber[illegible] in 1962 "for services t[illegible] trial design". He wrot[illegible] popular books on des[illegible] furniture and his autobi[illegible] Designer's Trade was p[illegible] in 1968.

In 1921 he married Co[illegible] Elizabeth Jane Vere ("[illegible] daughter of Dr F. A. V. J[illegible] of Sligo, by whom he h[illegible] sons and one daughter.

ADMIRAL SIR GEOFFREY HAWKINS

Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hawkins, KBE, CB, MVO, DSC, who died on October 5 at the age of 85 had a varied and distinguished career in the Navy from 1908 to 1952, culminating in flag appointments at the Admiralty and at Malta. He was a brother-in-law of Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester.

Geoffrey Alan Brooke Hawkins was born on July 13, 1895, the eldest son of Captain H. R. M. Hawkins, of South Walks, Dorchester. He entered Osborne College in May, 1908, and was appointed in January, 1913, as midshipman to the cruiser Natal, in which he served during the first part of the First World War.

In January, 1916, he was promoted sub-lieutenant and joined the destroyer Sandfly, and from May, 1917, served in the minesweeper Holderness, in which he was promoted to lieutenant. In June, 1918, before he was 23, he was given command of a minesweeper, the Tedworth, and in 1919 was awarded the DSC for war service in her.

From 1924 to 1927 he served as ADC to the Governor-General of South Africa, the Earl of Athlone. During the tour of the Prince of Wales to South Africa in 1925 he was attached to the staff of His Royal Highness, and was appointed MVO. He resumed sea service in May, 1927, in the Nelson, Atlantic Fleet flagship, and two years later was appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, from which he was promoted to commander in December, 1930. After attending senior officers' courses in 1931 and the Staff College in 1932, he was executive officer in the Effingham, Reserve Fleet flagship, in 1933, and in command of the destroyer Ardent in the Mediterranean in 1934-35. He then had two years as executive officer at Dartmouth College and was promoted to captain in December, 1937. During 1938 he served on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, until being selected for the Imperial Defence College course of 1939.

On the outbreak of the Second World War he was appointed for special service at the Admiralty, but shortly afterwards took command of the armed merchant cruiser Queen of Bermuda in the South Atlantic. From 1941 to 1943 he was chief staff officer to the Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and was then appointed to comma[illegible] cruiser Kent. He was m[illegible] in dispatches in 1944 for [illegible] displayed in this ship [illegible] operations which resulte[illegible] sinking of an enemy co[illegible] the coast of Norway.

From May, 1945, he w[illegible] modore of the RN B[illegible] Portsmouth, until his pr[illegible] to rear-admiral in [illegible] 1947. Two months later [illegible] appointed Vice-Controll[illegible] Admiralty. In this post [illegible] he held until October, [illegible] had wide responsibilitie[illegible] provision of naval mate[illegible] was made a CB in the 1[illegible] year honours. In Augu[illegible] the same month in w[illegible] was promoted to vice-[illegible] he was appointed Flag [illegible] Malta, and Admiral [illegible] tendent of the Dockyard, [illegible] there for the custom[illegible] years. He was created [illegible] the 1952 birthday hono[illegible] was placed on the ret[illegible] in December of that ye[illegible]

He was attached to t[illegible] of the Princess Royal [illegible] of the West Indies in 1[illegible] 1962.

He married in 192[illegible] Margaret Scott, daughte[illegible] seventh Duke of Buccle[illegible]

BRIGADIER DEREK MILLS-ROBERTS

Brigadier Derek Mills-Roberts, CBE, DSO, MC, a distinguished wartime commando leader, has died at the age of 71. He took part in some of the notable commando actions of the war, including the Dieppe Raid, and was subsequently at the spearhead of the 21st Army Group's advance across the Rhine in March, 1945.

Derek Mills-Roberts was born in Bootle in 1908, the son of Richard Mills-Roberts, and educated at Liverpool College and Oxford University. In 1935 he joined his father's firm of solicitors. In the following year he joined the Supplementary Reserve of Officers, Irish Guards. When war broke out in 1939 he joined the 1st Battalion, Irish Guards and fought in Norway. In 1942 he transferred to special services with the No 4 Commando. He took part in the Dieppe raid, his unit providing covering fire for the assault force, commanded by Lord Lovat. For this he won his MC.

Later in North Africa he commanded No 6 Commando where he won the DSO. He was particularly noted for his handling of his commando in night operations, a skill he was to develop later in the operations in North West Europe. He was with the 1st Commando Brigade for the Normandy beaches assault in June, 1944, succeeding to the command when Lord Lovat was seriously wounded in fighting behind the beach head, six days after D-Day. Himself wounded, Mills-Roberts led the Brigade in three months of continuous fighting.

Thereafter the unit was withdrawn to Britain, the intention being that it should train for combat against the Japanese in the Far East theatre. But in the event Mills-Roberts found himself and his force back in North West Europe, first in the campaign on the River Maas, and subsequently as a commando spearhead for the 21st Army Group's crossing of the [illegible] Particularly notable was [illegible] gade's capture of Wesel [illegible] East bank of the Rhi[illegible] classic assault which [illegible] much to Mills-Roberts's [illegible] tion of the tactics of nig[illegible] ing. He received a Ba[illegible] MC in 1945.

Mills-Roberts retired [illegible] with the rank of Briga[illegible] on the reformation of th[illegible] torial Army; commanc[illegible] 125th Infantry Brigad[illegible] from 1947 to 1951. He [illegible] Hon Colonel of the 13[illegible] cashire) Battalion P[illegible] Regiment (TA) from [illegible] 1955. Well known in [illegible] side business circles he [illegible] JP for Liverpool from [illegible] also became chairman [illegible] Irish Guards Associatio[illegible] England Branch in 194[illegible]

He had been appoint[illegible] in 1951, was also an Of[illegible] the Legion of Honour a[illegible] the Croix de Guerre ave[illegible] He married, in 19[illegible] daughter of John Sa[illegible] They had two daugh[illegible]

هكذا من الاصل

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Ind 483.5, down 1.1
FT Gilts 71.11, up 0.04

■ **Sterling**
$ 2.3320, down 50 points
Index 75.8, unchanged

■ **Dollar**
Index 83.4, up 0.2
DM 1.8050, up 60 points

■ **Gold**
$678.50, unchanged.

■ **Money**
3 mth sterling 15¼-15⅛
3 mth Euro $ 13-12⅞
6 mth Euro $ 12⅞-12⅝

IN BRIEF

Arab nations agree on higher oil output

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are believed to have agreed to raise their crude oil production by a total of about 3 million barrels a day.

According to the Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al Riyadh* the three raised their output on Monday.

If the report is confirmed the increased production would offset most of the losses caused by the halt in exports from Iran and Iraq, which exported between 3.5 and 4 million barrels per day before the Iran-Iraq war.

Mexico will not increase its oil export prices for the time being, a spokesman for Pemex the state petroleum company said.

Iran denies gold sales

The gold bullion price remained steady at $678.5 an ounce in London yesterday after fresh rumours that Iran had sold one quarter of its gold reserves to help finance its war with Iraq. Iran's central bank denied it had sold 13 million ounces of gold on the London or Zurich gold markets in the last two weeks.

Energy management

An energy manager, employed to reduce fuel consumption, should be appointed by every British company, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said when he presented to Mr Ted Kantzler, formerly energy manager of ICI's petrochemicals division at Wilton, the United Kingdom energy manager of the year award.

Housebuilding slump

Builders started work on only 1,300 homes in August, down 900 on the same month last year. In the three months to August, public sector starts were 37 per cent down compared with the corresponding period in 1979. Private sector starts were 36 per cent down.

Shipyard decision

British Shipbuilders told union leaders it had deferred a decision on the fate of the Cotstoun marine yard on the Clyde until the Government completed its review of the cash limits imposed on nationalized industries.

Blue Circle renews bid

Blue Circle has renewed its bid for Armitage Shanks after last week's clearance for the merger by the Monopolies Commission and Blue Circle is now offering 112p for each Armitage share on the same two for six share exchange.

Financial Editor, page 19

£1.5m freezer deal

J. H. Dewhurst, the butcher shop chain, is selling its 66 Freezer Food stores for £1.5m to Argyll Foods. Dewhurst is part of Union International Company, controlled by the Vestey family at the centre of tax avoidance allegations.

Financial News, page 19

Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 5.03 points down at 960.67. The $ against the SDR was 1.31680. The £ was 0.550663.

Further decline in living standards with spending rate down sharply

By David Blake
Economics Editor

Living standards fell again slightly in the second quarter of the year as rising unemployment gnawed away at pay rises. A drop in real disposable income of 0.3 per cent came on top of a 1.6 per cent fall in the first quarter of the year.

This is the first time since 1975 that living standards have fallen in two successive quarters and the Government is reconciled to the fact that its plans for the economy mean that things will get worse before they get better.

Consumers reacted to their growing pessimism about the economic outlook by saving a higher share of their incomes. The savings ratio rose to 15.2 per cent in the second quarter from 13.4 per cent in the first quarter.

This led to a 2.5 per cent drop in the volume of consumers' spending in the second quarter, with particularly sharp drops in spending on cars, drink and tobacco.

The figures, released by the Central Statistical Office, show a rise of 9 per cent in the profits of industrial and commercial companies between the second half of 1979 and the first half of 1980 after stock appreciation is excluded.

But this figure gives a meaningless impression, because it treats interest payments by companies to banks as if they were profits, which they are not.

After allowing for these payments it is likely that profits fell between the second half of 1979 and the first half of 1980 in nominal terms.

Allowing for inflation, the drop was even greater, suggesting that the burden of adjustment is still falling most heavily on the company sector.

The rapid drop in the number of people with jobs is the main force driving living standards down. Between the last quarter of 1979 and the second quarter of this year, the number of people employed in manufacturing industry fell by 3 per cent, so that total pay rose less quickly than did the average earnings of those who did have jobs.

The other main force at work in explaining movements from one quarter to another is changes in taxes and benefits made by the Government.

The second quarter of the year saw little change in most tax bills, but there was a sharp increase in national insurance contributions.

Throughout the current fiscal year, the burden of income tax is expected to rise because the Budget this year abolished the lower rate band of income tax to pay for increased personal allowances.

These tax changes interact with movements in wages and salaries to affect personal disposable income. Wages and salaries rose by 3.8 per cent in the second quarter, as did personal incomes.

But this concealed a slight worsening of the position of those who depended on benefits and an improvement of the position of those in work. However, inflation converted this advance into a loss of purchasing power.

Most people still have a substantial cushion from the very large advances in living standards which they made in 1978 and 1979, when there was an increase of about 15 per cent, the greatest ever recorded.

But the picture has been getting much less good in the recent past. Living standards in real terms were only 2 per cent higher in the second quarter of this year than they were in the second quarter of 1979.

The Government hopes that wage rises will now fall significantly below the rate of inflation, which would cut the living standards of those at work in the short-term before bringing down inflation.

Moran board move to unseat former chief

By Catherine Gunn

The board of Christopher Moran Group a Lloyd's broking and underwriting company will try to unseat as a director Mr Christopher Moran, its former managing director and the company's namesake, at an extraordinary meeting on October 31.

If they are unsuccessful, it is probable that the four other directors will themselves resign.

Mr Moran has declined invitations to resign of his own accord. Viscount Hall of Cynon Valley, the chairman, a former chairman of the Post Office and the other three directors say they are taking this step now because it is becoming increasingly difficult for the group to keep business going within Lloyd's pending Mr Moran's trial on charges brought in August, of conspiracy to defraud members of certain Lloyd's underwriting syndicates. He is on bail at present.

He was subsequently stripped of his executive offices in the group by the rest of the board. He has maintained throughout that the charges against him and the allegations being separately investigated within Lloyd's itself have no substance and fears his resignation might be read as an admission of guilt. The board disagrees.

The group's accounts published yesterday have been qualified by auditors Neville Russell. In their opinion, the criminal charges against Mr Moran, and the Lloyd's disciplinary hearings involving Mr Moran and two others could severely prejudice the group's business.

In particular they are unhappy about the £8.06m goodwill included in the balance sheet; the £8.83m valuation of subsidiaries' shares and the presentation of the accounts on a going concern basis.

The group's major profit earners, Christopher Moran & Co and underwriter Harman Hedley Agencies are also under investigation by Lloyd's. But any proceedings under Lloyd's by-laws depend upon the outcome of Lloyd's investigations of the three individuals, including Mr Moran and former chairman Mr James Redgrove.

The circular to shareholders sent out yesterday explaining the resolution to remove Mr Moran as a director quotes his own evidence from an unsuccessful defamation proceeding against the *Daily Telegraph* to substantiate the claim that the pending trial and investigations are damaging the group's business, notably his phrase: "the mere fact that there is investigation is harmful."

EEC ministers split on steel crisis

From Peter Norman
Luxembourg, Oct 7

The EEC Council of Ministers this evening began discussing the Commission's proposals to introduce production quotas in the European steel industry amid clear signs that West Germany would press for no decision to be taken at this meeting.

Dr Otto Schlecht, state secretary at the economics ministry, who was representing West Germany at the meeting, was expected to argue that Bonn could not take a decision on such an important issue just two days after a general election.

German officials pointed out that the victorious coalition parties had yet to draw up a programme for the new government and would not wish any domestic decision on the steel industry to be presented by a meeting of ministers in Luxembourg.

Although the European Commission and most EEC member states believe that urgent action must be taken to restore the balance of supply and demand in the steel market, the German Government was tonight preparing to argue that decisions could wait for another fortnight, and that this breathing space could be used by Europe's steel producers for a new attempt to put together a "fair" system of voluntary production control.

The decision by Bonn to send a high level official to today's meeting rather than Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the economics minister, was seen as indicating West Germany's determination to delay action on steel.

Although the Germans could be simply outvoted by EEC partners on the issue, Bonn officials were tonight arguing that the Council was unlikely to treat the Community's largest steel producing country in such a way.

For Britain, Mr Adam Butler, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, was understood to have told the meeting that the Government wanted immediate and effective action to deal with the steel industry and that decisions had to be taken today on the Commission's proposals to introduce production quotas and negotiate new import restrictions with third country suppliers.

The minister expressed regret that the producers themselves could not agree on a voluntary system of production curbs. But, according to officials, Britain accepted the Commission view that there was no alternative to using article 58 of the Treaty setting up the European Coal and Steel Community to declare a state of "manifest crisis" in the industry for the first time, and bring in production quotas.

According to officials attending the meeting, Mr Butler said that Britain would do all that it could to resolve outstanding points on production quotas quickly. He said that means should be found to make the quotas effective immediately.

He urged policing of the system, with companies that overproduced being forced to accept subsequent downward adjustments in their quotas as well as paying fines.

The minister was understood to have urged a large enough restriction on output to take account of both the fall in demand and the current large stockpile of steel in the EEC.

The exact level of the quotas at the heart of the Commission's proposals is due to be worked out in the coming days. But reports of Mr Butler's intervention suggested that Britain might be taking a tougher approach than that put forward by the Commission yesterday.

Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Industry Commissioner, said that quotas should be fixed to bring about falls in production of between 16 per cent and 20 per cent for coil and rolled strip, 13 per cent to 17 per cent for heavy plate and universal plate, and 14 per cent to 18 per cent for heavy and light sections, in the final quarter of this year compared with the last three months of 1979.

These targets correspond with the current 18 per cent to 19 per cent drop in orders for steel products and appear not to take account of this year's sharp rise in stocks. These rose by three million tonnes in the first six months of 1980.

While the British Government was backing the Commission proposals, German officials described Viscount Davignon's plan to employ article 58 as "unworkable and unfair". They argued that production quotas would penalize the German steel producers which, unlike their competitors elsewhere in Europe, had already carried through a major restructuring effort involving cutbacks in capacity.

Dr Schlecht was expected in the meeting to underline the dangers of going into the hitherto uncharted territory of declaring a "manifest crisis". Germany fears that the production quotas will have to be flanked by other interventionist measures such as minimum prices and much tougher import controls to be effective.

Mr Adam Butler: taking a tough line.

Apart from a fundamental dislike of any measures which take responsibility for the industry out of the hands of the producers, German Government sources were doubtful as to whether the Commission's plans could work.

They appeared particularly sceptical about the chances of the Commission's being able to police a system of production quotas after its failure two years ago to enforce minimum prices for certain steel products.

Moreover they argued that the entire concept of limiting output was at fault, and that, if anything, steel deliveries should be subject to controls. Production quotas could hit those companies which produced steel solely for their own processing plants, the Bonn officials said.

Eurofer calls emergency meeting on quotas

From Peter Hill
Madrid, Oct 7

Europe's leading steelmakers will discuss the EEC Commission's intention to bring in emergency powers to restore discipline to the crisis-torn steel markets tomorrow.

The emergency meeting of Eurofer, the European steelmakers' cartel, was called against the background of the Commission's request for the Council of Ministers meeting in Luxembourg to approve the implementation of special provisions of the European Coal and Steel Community.

The measures, which will involve control of production, deliveries and higher prices for imported steel, are likely to produce further labour cutbacks and short-time working. Britain's steel industry has strongly advocated implementation of the crisis powers to halt the price war taking place throughout Europe.

While the Council of Ministers may decide against approving the measures to allow time for further discussions between the Commission and the steelmakers, there is a distinct feeling that firm action is required.

Later this week, the Eurofer members attending the annual conference of the International Iron and Steel Institute here will have talks in Brussels with Viscount Etienne Davignon, Industry Commissioner.

Tomorrow's meeting will prepare the ground for those discussions and will concentrate on the machinery to be set up to monitor the steel market.

It was the failure of the Commission to secure a voluntary agreement which prompted the recommendation to invoke the special powers, which will expose producers which flout the quota restrictions to heavy fines.

The speed with which the Commission has acted to prepare the ground and the machinery which will be necessary if the Ministers accept the recommendation has surprised the steelmakers, most of which support the need for firm action, although West Germany and Italy have been bitterly opposed.

The paper outlining the Commission's case, which is being considered by the Council of Ministers, will form the basis for tomorrow's talks. Its tenor is one of regret and disappointment at the failure of the previous system of voluntary curbs.

Underlying the crisis plan, which will be effective from the beginning of next month but with production cutbacks of 15 per cent to be implemented this month, is the objective of lifting prices on a selected but wide range of products by at least 4 per cent by the middle of next year, and as a result bringing price cutting to an end and providing a basis for restructuring of the industry.

A number of possible loopholes which steelmakers might seek to exploit have been anticipated by the Commission, which polices the new measures.

Work on establishing a new regime of prices for steel imported into the Community is virtually complete. These higher prices, are designed to prevent a surge of imports into Europe to compensate for the enforced reduction in European output and deliveries.

The Commission clearly appreciates the considerable risks involved in implementing its plans, particularly against the background of the eight million workers unemployed throughout the EEC.

If the Council of Ministers endorses the plans, it is clear that the Commission may have to seek additional funds from the Community budget to alleviate social problems.

Brazil expansion, page 16

Saudis seek wider US investment partnership

From Frank Vogl
US Economics Correspondent
Washington, Oct 7

Saudi Arabia plans to broaden its energy industry over the next five years. The country's Finance Minister, Shaikh Muhammad Abalkhail, stressed here that "no longer can we, as oil producers, continue to export our depleting oil reserves in the form of unprocessed crude".

The Minister told a private meeting of Saudi and American business leaders that in the next five years Saudi Arabia would invest more than $240,000m (£100.46m) to diversify its economy and broaden its industrial base.

It was important to develop a full-scale economic partnership with the United States and move beyond the stage of merely exchanging crude oil for manufactured goods".

The Minister said he envisaged private sector joint ventures in Saudi Arabia with foreign companies providing management skills, experience and expertise. The Saudi Government "is willing to provide ample finance" to such partnerships, but that it would require that foreign companies participate in the equity of the joint ventures with enough capital "to at least indicate their stake and their commitment".

Shaikh Abalkhail made his remarks in a meeting arranged by the United States Treasury. Participants in the meeting said it was productive and provided an opportunity to discuss real problems, but that no specific deals were talked about. More such meetings are likely. The American participants included executives from Chase Manhattan Bank, Citicorp and Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, as well as Mr Robert Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield, Mr George Shultz, vice-chairman of Bechtel, and executives from another dozen industrial companies.

The minister asserted that foreign businessmen must start looking at Saudi Arabia not just as a market for exports, but as an area with investment opportunities. He said Saudi Arabia needed the cooperation "of foreign governments to ensure its economic expansion and diversification.

The minister made no mention of the recent clash between his government and the United States Treasury over representation for the Palestine Liberation Organization at the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund. His remarks to the businessmen gave no support to reports here that the PLO affair had produced a distinct cooling-off in Saudi-American economic relations. The minister stressed that the United States and Saudi economies "are now highly interdependent" and relations between both countries should be strengthened.

At the private meeting the Saudi minister pointed out that United States imports of Saudi crude oil were now running at an annual rate of about $15,000m, while Saudi Arabia last year bought some $5,000m of United States products. But he added that American companies last year won $6,000m worth of contracts in Saudi Arabia, representing about one-third of total Saudi contracts written and representing about 90 per cent of all United States contracts won in the Middle East.

Electricity chairman to resign

Continued from page 1

in April, 1977, the understanding was that he would become chairman of the new, unified corporation.

"I regret that it has not been possible to do what I came down here to do", he said. "Having decided it is not going to happen, I decided to cut my losses." He said he hoped to return to private industry but had not tried to find a new job.

He agreed there were some common threads between his own decision, and that of Sir William Barlow to resign from the chairmanship of the Post Office. Short-term political pressures made the lives of chairmen of nationalized industries more difficult than those of companies in the private sector.

He had never worried about these general pressures. The main reason for his resignation was "the sheer inability, because of the lack of legislation, to do the job I was engaged to do".

He believed the reorganization of the electricity supply industry was crucial, and would happen in the next few years although he could not say how many that would be. "There is no general management of the industry. No other country runs its electricity industry this way."

He was quite sure the facts were such that some British government would have to make the change to a unified corporation.

In the meantime, under the present structure, the result would be that electricity prices would probably be higher than they need be, because the efficiency of the industry would not be as high as it could be.

At the local level, the necessary things would continue to be done; but overall future planning for the industry as a whole would not be done because there was no mechanism to do it. There was a basic need to integrate considerations of electricity generation, distribution, and sale.

Not the job, page 19

Sir Francis Tombs yesterday: "I regret it has not been possible to do what I came to do."

Recovery in car output

By Edward Townsend

United Kingdom car production recovered last month after a disastrous August when short-time working at the main motor factories contributed to a big decline in output.

September production, according to figures issued yesterday by the Department of Industry, was estimated at 57,000 compared with 49,000 in August and 60,000 in September, last year. In the first six days of October, BL took 27.3 per cent of the market, compared with 19.2 per cent in September.

The full effects of the decline in United Kingdom car demand can be seen in the cumulative total of 724,000 for output in the first nine months of the year. This compares with 812,000 for the same period last year.

Import curbs plea, page 18

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Amstrad	7p to 93p	Farnell Elect	18p to 358p
Anglo Am Corp	23p to 883p	Hammerson 'A'	15p to 605p
Boulton W	3½p to 133p	Husky Oil	25p to 635p
British Sugar	15p to 270p	Northgate Explor	30p to 510p
Campari Int	5p to 58p	Ultramar	15p to 451p

Falls

Alco	20p to 450p	Peko Wallsend	35p to 570p
Broken Hill	30p to 755p	Schmitt	20p to 402p
Massey-Ferg	10p to 265p	Triplex F'ndries	3p to 38p
Metal Box	12p to 264p	Wardle B	2p to 29p
MIM Hldgs	15p to 238p	Western Mining	15p to 267p

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells		Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.08	2.01	Norway Kr	12.00	11.50
Austria Sch	31.80	30.10	Portugal Esc	122.00	116.00
Belgium Fr	72.00	68.50	South Africa Rd	2.15	2.04
Canada $	2.85	2.77	Spain Pta	179.00	171.00
Denmark Kr	13.70	13.15	Sweden Kr	10.29	9.84
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.70	Switzerland Fr	4.06	3.86
France Fr	10.32	9.88	USA $	2.45	2.38
Germany DM	4.47	4.26	Yugoslavia Dnr	75.75	71.75
Greece Dr	105.00	99.00			
Hongkong $	12.15	11.65			
Ireland Pd	1.18	1.14			
Italy Lir	2180.00	2045.00			
Japan Yn	523.00	498.00			
Netherlands Gld	4.85	4.63			

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Western Australian rush after prospectors strike it rich

Gold diggers make advances to Leonora

In the latest Australian gold rush at Leonora in Western Australia, an old aboriginal prospector and his young white workmate have made A$500,000 (£240,000) in just one day's gold hunting. So says Cliffminex of Perth, the company which has just bought their claim for A$4.7m.

Unfortunately for would-be investors, the Perth stock exchange has suspended trading in Cliffminex shares, pending inquiries into their extraordinary run from 42 cents to A$1.40 between September 11 and 30, and a series of optimistic comments about the Leonora gold prospect from company principals, before drilling tests have been undertaken.

The West Australian Corporate Affairs Commission is taking a close interest in the movement of the share market which has already made considerable fortunes for local investors.

Dozens of hopeful men from small mining companies have already staked claims around the rabbit warren where Mr Snowy Barnes, a 70-year-old aboriginal, and Mr Peter Thompson, 25, struck it rich a few weeks ago.

Already 70 square kilometres has been claimed in two busy weeks which has doubled to 1,000 the population of Leonora, more than 600 kilometres north-east of Perth.

The two men had gone to buy new cars yesterday and were unavailable for comment—Mr Thompson was looking at an XJ6 Jaguar, according to friends.

Mr Peter Engelbrecht, the Cliffminex chairman, was to appear on television to assure critics that there was no conflict of interests in his recent business transaction. He had acquired the rabbit warren claim through Engelbrecht Prospecting Expeditions, his personal company, for A$500,000 and then sold 75 per cent of it to Cliffminex for A$2m cash and A$2.7m in shares.

He had said earlier: "I would be disappointed if we did not pull out $A1m of gold in a month".

Mr Engelbrecht's name is familiar to share market veterans of the West Australian nickel boom of the late 1960s and the 1978 West Kimberley diamond rush.

Rising gold prices have meant boom towns again for Western Australia, a state born in the Kalgoorlie - Coolgardie gold rushes of the late 1890s.

Some local promoters in the area are so enthusiastic about their gold prospects that they have already hired leading public relations men. One man who has done this is a business associate of Mr Engelbrecht, Mr Danny Hill, a 38-year-old Irishman who has already made many millions of his own.

Some of Mr Hill's companies, including Conex, Geometals, Amber Gold, Falkiner, Leichardt are all attracting interest from United States investors in particular with the help of Murphy Communications and Corporate Strategies, the New York-based public relations consultants.

Jan Mayman

Japanese to launch big research programme

Many leading Japanese companies plan heavy spending on research and development to stave off competition in world markets, according to a survey published in Tokyo.

The Industrial Bank of Japan said a survey of 1,732 private companies showed that their capital spending in the present financial year would increase by 21.9 per cent to 12,650,000m yen (£24,500m).

About 34 per cent of this was for research and development, compared with only 5.1 per cent in the financial year which ended last March.

The remainder of capital outlays in 1980 will be used on either rationalization or to replace obsolete equipment.

Swiss money supply

The Swiss M1 money supply fell 11.4 per cent in July compared with a year earlier, after an 8.1 per cent decline in June, according to provisional figures published by the national bank.

Japanese trade law

The Japanese Government has decided to enforce the revised foreign exchange and trade control law from December 1. This will remove almost all restrictions on capital and trade transactions with other countries.

Italy's salaries up

The Italian index of salaries rose by an average 21.[illegible] per cent between January and August this year compared with the same eight-month period last year.

Chrysler sale in Spain

Chrysler Corporation plans to sell five plants, four in the Detroit area and one in New Castle, Indiana, employing a total of 6,000.

Norway unemployed

The number of unemployed in Norway at the end of September was only 20,400 or 1.2 per cent of the labour force, [illegible]00 more than in September 1979, and 3,300 fewer than in August.

Informatics prospects

Informatics, the science of automated information systems, will means the loss of many jobs needing only low qualifications, although it should create jobs in the long term, according to delegates at an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development conference in Paris.

British Rail cuts collection and delivery service in face of competition

Wrapping up the parcels business

British Rail's planned withdrawal from collection and delivery of parcels could have a beneficial effect on an industry some would say has been crying out for rationalization for years.

Parcels are big business, with a market worth more than £900m a year. The Post Office is market leader with nearly £500m, followed by British Rail with £150m and the National Freight Company, through its National Carriers and Roadline subsidiaries, with around £100m.

But the fastest growth has probably been in private sector companies, whose share has risen to a third of the market worth around £300m a year. Market leaders are United Carriers (around £40m); Wilkinson, a subsidiary of Lex (£40m); Inter-County Express, owned by the Thomas's Nationwide Transport (£30m); Unilever's Carryfast subsidiary (£30m); Jetlas Express and Securicor (£15m apiece).

There are also the big mail order companies such as Great Universal Stores, Littlewoods, Empire Stores, Grattan and Freemans, most of which are prepared to carry other people's parcels as well as delivery their own. The rest by small local transport firms with up to 15 or so vehicles each, which together make a loose regional and national network.

The rapid growth of the private sector in a highly competitive and capital-hungry market has done more than anything else delivered the *coup de grace* to British Rail; but ironically it was a strike by its arch-rival, the Post Office, in 1971 which diverted the market.

"Up till then we had enjoyed a pretty good service from British Rail and the Post Office", one of the big mail order groups said, "but the strike hit us hard, and many of us vowed never to be so dependent on them again.

"We have been developing our own fleets because it gives us close control over costs and delivery times, but also because it reduces the risk of being caught by industrial action."

The Post Office has made improvements in its own service in the past decade. By installing advanced sorting plants, and with aggressive marketing, it has offered a service which British Rail has found hard to match.

Others—Wilkinson, Carryfast, and National Carriers—are following suit with automatic sorting plants, and there is plenty of spare road transport capacity around as a result of the economic recession.

So while there were the obligatory expressions of sympathy and regret yesterday at British Rail's withdrawal, there was quite a bit of subdued tail-wagging too. Even National Carriers, which operates British Rail's food business under contract, was not wholly downhearted. "Naturally we regret the loss of a big contract", Mr Brian Hayward, managing director, said. "But we have the men, the vehicles, and the expertise, and we shall be going out to expand our own business in the field."

British Rail's decision, though tough in the short term, must be right. Of their £150m parcels business, collection and delivery is losing £38m on a turnover of £40m—not the sort of loss British Rail (or anyone else for that matter) would want to stay with for long.

The decision means concentrating effort and investment elsewhere—the Red Star express parcels business between stations, turning over more than £32m a year, and trunking for the Post Office and others, worth nearly £80m. It adds up to sensible rationalization of the parcels industry, albeit the hard way.

Michael Baily

Brazil's steelmakers plan big expansion

From Peter Hill
Madrid, Oct 7

Brazil's steelmakers are planning a big expansion of their industry over the next five years. By 1985, their steel plants are planned to have a capacity of [illegible] million tonnes.

Brazil is one of a group of developing countries which are moving ahead rapidly with expansion plans, in sharp contrast to the limping industries of the United States and Europe.

Steel production in Brazil this year is likely to rise to 15.3 million tonnes, and over the first eight months of this year output was nearly 12 per cent higher than in the corresponding perdiod of 1979.

Details of Brazil's plans were outlined here by officials of the Brazilian Iron and Steel Institute, who are attending the annual conference of the International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI). Brazil now accounts for about 50 per cent of all Latin American production, and this year its steel industry expects to export nearly 1.7 million tonnes with imports down to 700,000 tonnes, reversing the import export balance of only a few years ago.

Earlier this week, the IISI forecast that developing countries were likely to experience a 3.2 per cent increase in steel consumption this year with a further rise of more than 6 per cent next year.

Mexico and Venezuela are also expanding their steel output, funded by revenues from their energy industries.

But, despite the bullish plans for the future, Brazil is beginning to feel the impact of high inflation rates, its international debt burden and balance of payment problems.

Engineering council to seek ways of setting up watchdog body

By Derek Harris

Members of the Council of Engineering Institutions will meet today to consider ways of setting up a new body to oversee the profession. The 16 institutions which are members of the council have been under increasing pressure from the Department of Industry to agree on a structure for the new organization.

The council has suggested that, with certain alterations, it could be turned into a "watchdog" for the engineering profession. The changes would include opening up the membership to include representatives from industry.

However, Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, has suggested the new body should be a chartered one, instead of the statutory organization suggested by the Finniston inquiry into engineering.

The four most powerful institutions—the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Electrical Engineers and the Institution of Chemical Engineers—are expected to support Sir Keith's preference. This would mean professional engineers would be in the majority on any new chartered body.

The four are also pressing for all the institutions to be brought into four, or at most, six, groupings. They say this would give the different sectors a voice on the new body without increasing the board numbers to unmanageable proportions.

There are mixed opinions on the way the new body should be structured. One argument is for a main board of around 20 but there are suggestions that it should consist of 30 or more, in order to meet industry's demands for substantial representation.

If the council is to become the watchdog body, it could have a structure like the General Medical Council with a large governing body to allow the fullest representation of outside interests as well as the profession. Such an organization would meet possibly only twice a year and detailed operations would be left to a small executive council.

The chances of today's meeting hammering out a consensus are not great, despite hints from the Department of Industry that unless this is done by October 15, Sir Keith may postpone action indefinitely.

Apart from the dissension within the profession, the demands of the Confederation of British Industry and the Engineering Employers Federation also need to be met. The engineering employers, particularly, want a large representation of industrialists on the new body.

So far no joint meeting between the institutions, the CBI and the engineering employers has been arranged. The TUC is even further away from a consensus because of its support for a statutory body.

Sir Keith has been anxious to get an agreement on the structure of a new body before next week's two-day national conference on engineering education and training which will be opened on October 15 by Prince Charles. The aim of the conference is to encourage ways in which educational establishments and industry can produce more and better engineers.

Ford chief says import curbs must be imposed

Mr Philip Caldwell, the chairman of Ford Motors, said that United States car makers must have relief from Japanese imports during the industry's critical reconversion programme scheduled to last until the end of 1985.

On the eve of hearings before the International Trade Commission on the car import problem, Mr Caldwell criticized the Carter Administration for failing earlier in the year to force the Japanese to limit voluntarily the number of cars shipped to the United States.

He said that every other country has informal or formal agreements to limit imports. But the United States has almost no protection against a flood of imported cars, most of them from Japan.

In its case filed at the International Trade Commission, Ford is asking for a ruling that the United States industry has been injured by greatly increased car imports from Japan over the last year and that the commission limits imports from Japan and elsewhere to 2 million a year for several years.

The hearing starts tomorrow and is expected to last about three days. But as President Carter has already announced a final ruling will not be made until after the American election on November 29.

Mr Caldwell said that he cannot see how the commission could fail to find that the American industry has been injured, considering the record unemployment in the industry and the 18-year low in domestic production of cars and trucks.

Ford would prefer to see the Japanese restrain imports voluntarily, but because such action has been taken Ford felt, as a last resort, that it had to file a case.

He said the Japanese were ready and willing earlier in the year to take voluntary action but they never got a clear signal from the Carter administration that this action was required. — Washington Star Service.

Government facing microchip pressure

By Bill Johnstone

The Government is under increasing pressure from Japanese and American companies to form an industrial policy which will succeed in attracting inward investment to microelectronics but protect existing British manufacturers.

The Japanese and the Americans think that the United Kingdom has a high potential for the production of special microchips.

The Government's proposed relaxation of the supply of telecommunications equipment, the growth in visual data and data processing, and the increasing automation in industry provide potential for growth in microchip production.

Chips are available on the world market and are produced by multinational suppliers such as National Semiconductors, Motorola, Texas Instruments and ITT.

But the greatest potential area for growth will be in the manufacture of special microchips. However, designers and the production plant will need to be close to the market place. This explains the recent interest expressed by the Japanese and the Americans.

But the Government could face a difficult decision. Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, recently visited the United States to attract inward investment in electronics to the United Kingdom.

However the Government has also been trying to encourage United Kingdom manufacturers to develop microchip manufacturing and to assist potential users of new technology to adapt to it.

Two schemes called the Microelectronic Applications Programme (£55m) and the Microelectronics Industrial Support Programme (£70m) were set up by the Department of Industry in 1978. Within a year the Conservative Government reduced the industrial support programme to £55m.

GEC, Plessey and Ferranti are among British companies established in the United Kingdom microelectronic manufacturing business.

But an inward investment policy would be in direct competition with jobs already created in the United Kingdom.

House price increases are slowing

By Margaret Stone

Evidence of the slowing of house price rises is accumulating. The latest Nationwide Building Society bulletin indicates that prices rose on average by only 1 per cent in the third quarter of 1980—the lowest rate of increase for three years.

In some areas, notably Greater London, East Anglia, Wales and Scotland, house prices have scarcely moved at all during the period, while in Northern Ireland they have fallen by 1 per cent.

What strength there is in the market is largely reserved for new houses which, in most regions, show an average increase of 3 per cent.

The slowdown in house price rises has not been accompanied by an equal slowdown in earnings, so the important ratio between average house prices and earnings has continued to fall from a peak of 3.7 at the end of 1979 to about 3.5 now.

Some estate agents are already predicting that house prices are at the bottom of the trough and that prices should begin to take off again.

Business appointments

Sir William Barlow joins Metal Industries board

Sir William Barlow has been appointed an additional director of Metal Industries and elected chairman.

Mr R. Jensen has joined the board of Hogg Robinson & Gardner Mountain (Marine).

Mr J. D. Johnson has been made chairman of TI International, a new company set up to assist TI companies and divisions in overseas markets and to coordinate overseas activities and resources. Mr R. H. Williams is to be development director and Mr R. G. Skinner projects director of the company.

Mr Alec Porter is now managing director of Berry Wiggins.

Mr Ronald J. Harrison has become a non-executive director of St George's Laundry (Worcester).

Mr John Lawrence has been made director quality control for the Perkins Engines Group.

Mr C. J. Halt has become financial controller at Metal and Pipeline Endurance.

Mr Denis Andrews has been made director of personnel of Burroughs Machines.

Mr G. Smith is now managing director of Bradstock, Blunt & Thompson (L&P).

Mr Edward Hill has become regional general manager of Barclays Bank International, with responsibility for the Caribbean and Latin America. He was previously executive director, Union Bank of Nigeria.

Mr Roger C. Storey has been made an executive director of Midland & Northern.

Baron Lambert has become an additional director of London Trust Company.

Mr M. J. Blakely is now a director of Marine Navigation Company.

Mr S. M. K. Myles has been made financial director and Mr D. J. Harrowell non-executive engineering director of BSP International Foundations.

Mr Robert Maughan has gone on to the board of Minet Leasing Services.

Air Marshal Sir Herbert Durkin has become president of the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Dr Andrew Barker is now managing director of Capper Neill Plastics.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Controlling Stock Exchange dawn raids

From Mr E. P. Neill

Sir, Mr Hugh Stephenson in his article, (October 7), *Keeping watch on the watchdogs* takes to task the non-statutory regulators—the Council of The Stock Exchange and the Council for the Securities Industry—for alleged delay and "fumbling" in dealing with dawn raids since February 12 of this year when 16.5m Consolidated Gold Fields shares were snapped up in a few minutes. *The Times* Business News is in its own way a watchdog on behalf of the public interest. Readers with short memories may like to be reminded of the barking noises which were to be heard in your editorial columns as recently as June 2. Under a headline, "'Dawn raiders' is not a battle worth fighting" you argued (as many in the City then did) in favour of a complacent *laissez faire* attitude. The article concluded thus:

"The real answer is to let the market be. The small shareholder may well be at a disadvantage when the dawn raider arrives—but there are other occasions (when, for example, he wants to sell his shares) where he is at an advantage."

"One can think of plenty of battles worth fighting on behalf of the small shareholders, but this is not one of them."

On August 7, the CSI outlawed dawn raids.

Your faithfully,
PATRICK NEILL
Chairman, Council for the Securities Industry,
20th Floor,
The Stock Exchange Building,
London, EC2N 1HP.
October 7.

Checking-in problems at Heathrow terminals

From Mrs Monica McCabe

Sir, I read with considerable interest the comments by Mr E. F. Given (Letters, October 1) regarding conditions at Heathrow Airport's terminal 1. For his information, passengers using terminal 3 also have to put up with the same degree of sloppy haphazardness, it seems.

At about 8.30 pm last Friday evening I drove my husband to Heathrow to check in for a flight to Australia, and yes, it was a considerable hassle to get a quantity of heavy luggage from the Terminal car park to the check-in desk. But worse was to come. The terminal was still quite surprisingly busy, and after having waited in line for some considerable time, we had just reached the checking-in desk when the computer check-in system broke down. We (and many others, including, naturally, many foreigners) waited for half an hour, while presumably a perspiring engineer, backstage tried to mend the thing. Only after this length of time did someone appear from an office with a sheaf of papers, and the booking clerks start to check passengers in with pen and paper. No explanations were given to the majority of the waiting crowd. Our own quite amiable, young male clerk did tell us roughly what was happening, but he was replaced by a rather sulky girl during the course of the waiting. If any announcements were made over the loudspeakers, they may have been audible upstairs, but they were totally indistinguishable in the checking-in hall. One could not even tell what language they were in!

I thought that the passengers were remarkably resigned and patient, though naturally agitated as the prospect of missing what were undoubtedly long-distance flights. I, however, felt thoroughly shamed by the careless, off-handedness with which the matter was dealt. What raised my anger most of all, though, was the revelation by one of the clerks that this computer breakdown happens every day—"usually for about 5-20 minutes". This in what is probably the busiest international terminal in the world!

I might add, finally, that when, after about an hour, my husband did manage to reach the door of the passenger departure lounge, his way was blocked for several minutes by two oblivious, security guards in deep conversation. What they were talking about I can't say, but towards the end of the conversation, a packet of cigarettes and a box of matches passed hands. My husband's raised eyebrows, as he turned to wave goodbye to me, were possibly the only indictment he could offer in the circumstances. This doesn't apply to me, however!

Yours faithfully,
MONICA McCABE,
49 Burns Avenue,
Southall,
Middlesex.
October 3.

Replacement car parts

From Mr W. A. McQuillan

Sir, Re Derek Harris' article of September 30, on the subject of the car parts aftermarket. Whilst I agree with the sentiment of the component manufacturers who want to obtain a larger share of the foreign vehicle parts market, I cannot agree with the *sweeping* allegations made against all car manufacturers.

By all means make the point that owning a Japanese car can be twice as expensive as owning a British-made car, but it is wrong to suggest that, like the Japanese, the United Kingdom car manufacturers are in some way exploiting the owners of its cars by excluding the component manufacturer and using monopolistic franchising.

In fact, the component manufacturer markets both spurious and original equipment spares through its own distribution in direct competition to the UK car manufacturer, and its franchised outlets. Indeed, on many fast-moving parts, it is they who have the larger market share and on some the "monopoly".

It is also interesting to note it was the component manufacturers, who for years insisted on two tier pricing—almost cost price for OE parts and highly inflated for the aftermarket. It was the United Kingdom car manufacturers who attempted to break this policy (in many cases successfully) by negotiating single tier pricing enabling the car manufacturers to offer cheaper parts in the aftermarket.

The United Kingdom car manufacturer has considerable investment in engineering and specifications of components, tooling costs and large inventories, not just of the fast movers the non-franchised outlet attempts to cream off, but the slow movers that stay on the shelf for a year or more, but are required "instantly" by the owner of a vehicle off a road.

Companies like BL's Unipart (featured in Wednesday night's Conservative political broadcast) do make substantial profits from parts, not by being monopolistic, but by being highly competitive and aggressive professionals in a free market.

If a change in the law has the sole benefit of making spare parts cheaper for the foreign car owner, and thus encouraging sales, and the by-product is to affect the profitability and viability of the British car manufacturer, eroding the service offered to British car owners—I say THINK AGAIN!

Yours faithfully,
W. A. McQUILLAN,
7 Auburn Gardens,
Netherton,
Peterborough.
October 2.

Dilemmas of the disabled

From Mr Gerald J. Cohen

Sir, Two problems regarding the working of the Disablement Register have not been sufficiently aired. Firstly, the ineffectiveness of the Register itself. On the one side there are people who are totally disabled, who in practice can, and will regularly do a full day's work. On the other side there are those unable to do so because of, for instance, a low IQ, who are not eligible for the Register.

Secondly, there is the attitude of the trade unions. Their stance on a "fixed rate for the job" means that many employers evade the regulation because they are unwilling to pay a full day's wage for what may only be a part day's work. Even more sadly, many employers, who would be willing to pay a full wage, are prevented from doing so by the attitude of the disabled person's fellow workers, who resent him being paid fully for a *smaller output*—a vicious circle, which only a change of heart at this level can break.

G. J. COHEN,
18 Cedar Road,
Sutton,
Surrey,
SM2 5DF.
October 2.

Questioning building societies

From C. S. Selwood

Sir, Dr Stone (letters, Oc[illegible] was quite right to contras[illegible] building societies' "c[illegible] helpful image of their a[illegible]tisements" with their fain[illegible] tell elderly investors of [illegible] disadvantages of keeping [illegible] money in the societies.

There are, of course, a [illegible] many other building s[illegible] practices which are not [illegible] interests of their own me[illegible] For example, the refus[illegible] most societies to let me[illegible] see survey reports (for [illegible] members themselves pay[illegible] continuing limitation of [illegible] of company for house ins[illegible] (in spite of the Office o[illegible] Trading's efforts); the [illegible] to supply potential bor[illegible] with a clear statement o[illegible]ing policies; and so on.

An increasing num[illegible] members are dissatisfie[illegible] the way their societies a[illegible] The few who have been [illegible] enough to take active s[illegible] influence the way their s[illegible] behave have met with a [illegible] of obstacles—society hi[illegible] been changed to thwart [illegible] to bring new directors [illegible] boards of directors (to [illegible] the self-perpetuating oli[illegible] who run societies); in [illegible] members have been [illegible] basic information abo[illegible] societies' affairs (pr[illegible] thoughts that the societ[illegible] something of which t[illegible] ashamed); and memb[illegible] have asked pertinent q[illegible] at annual meetings ha[illegible]ally had their mee[illegible] *terminated*.

In response to growi[illegible] sure for more accounta[illegible] societies to their me[illegible] *group has been set u*[illegible] ther the interests of [illegible] members with Mr Ken[illegible] MP as Parliamentary [illegible] Our group is calle[illegible] Owners Mutual Enterp[illegible] we should be pleased [illegible] from interested fello[illegible] bers of building socie[illegible]

Yours faithfully,
C. S. SELWOOD,
17 Ronneby Close,
Weybridge,
Surrey, KT13 9SB.
Oct 6.

Entitlement a tax allowa[illegible]

From Mr David G. L[illegible]

Sir, May I heartily a[illegible] sensible suggestion [illegible] Housden (September [illegible] many others that th[illegible] man's tax allowance [illegible] shed and that all [illegible] entitled to the stan[illegible] personal allowanc[illegible] would be available [illegible] against their own inc[illegible] first place (whether [illegible] investment) and, to [illegible] not so used, would [illegible] able to their hus[illegible] setting off against [illegible] band's incomes.

May I also sugge[illegible] the same way, th[illegible] allowance for adul[illegible] who are still wholly [illegible] supported by their [illegible] similarly available [illegible] extent not used by t[illegible] against their own in[illegible] set off against the[illegible] incomes. This would [illegible] need for the farcic[illegible] and the hassle wi[illegible] inspector that coven[illegible] seem to lead to.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID G. LINDSA[illegible]
36 Orchard Combe,
Whitchurch Hill,
Reading,
Berks. RG8 7QL.
September 19.

Local auth[illegible] expenditur[illegible]

From Mr Roger Pa[illegible]

Sir, In your lea[illegible] today you imply [illegible] authorities raise on[illegible] 25 per cent of their [illegible] from rates.

This is an overall [illegible] which, while it ma[illegible]cally correct in na[illegible] is most misleading. [illegible] wide variation in t[illegible]age of budgets n[illegible] rates between [illegible] authorities.

In Buckinghamsh[illegible] budget of £148m ele[illegible]bers have had to a[illegible] ratepayers to find [illegible] rates.

Any reduction in th[illegible]tion of grant payable [illegible] Treasury from general [illegible] is very rough justice [illegible] payers who are a [illegible] section of the populati[illegible]

Yours faithfully,
ROGER PARKER-JERVI[illegible]
Chairman of Policy and Resources Committee [illegible] Buckinghamshire,
Judges Lodgings,
Aylesbury,
Bucks. HP20 1UA.
September 26

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Still waiting for a trend

Yesterday's banking figures for September certainly offer at least some grounds for cheer. Not the least encouraging aspect of the figures is, of course, the sharp deceleration in clearing bank lending to the private sector, albeit that the figures may have been helped in a small way by the unwinding of the "round-tripping" at the end of the August banking month. One month's figures do not constitute a trend, but they should fill disappoint no-one.

On the face of it, the indicated rise of 5.6 to 0.25 per cent in sterling M3 is also encouraging. Indeed, if one allows for a further £250m intermediation of the bill market, then the underlying rise in sterling M3 would appear to be comfortably under 0.5 per cent.

Given that the bulk of the post-corset adjustment in the banking system must now be over, the situation looks to be promising. But just how sure can one be? October, taking in end-September quarterly interest charges, is an altogether more complex month in terms of bank lending figures. Recent experience would certainly suggest that the figures are unlikely to be anywhere near as good as the latest month's figures.

What is more, the latest month's sterling M3 figures have had the considerable benefit from a half yearly payment of petroleum revenue tax—the payment itself having been over £1,000m. In spite of this, the public sector, even after allowing for debt sales, still exerted a positive influence on domestic credit expansion. The Treasury seems, it is true, seem reasonably confident about the public sector borrowing requirement over the second half of the financial year. But the market will be looking with considerable interest at tomorrow's figures for the central government borrowing requirement in September.

National income statistics for the second quarter of the year confirm that corporate profits rose in the January-June period compared with the previous six months. The increase is put at 9 per cent, or 6 per cent net of stock appreciation. But, as the CSO points out, the figures are struck before deducting interest charges, which are treated as a share of profits rather than an operating expense. Allowing for this, the CSO says that profits fell slightly over the six-month period.

ears Holdings

Defensive qualities

Compared to recent reports from other retailers, results from Sears' Holdings' retailing businesses look reasonably good at the interim stage. And, of course, Sears' dominant position in the shoe industry and a strong balance sheet with over £40m in cash means that it is better placed than most to weather the recession.

Overall pretax profits, including non-trading items (mainly property disposals) of £3.6m, are down from £37.6m to £34.8m. Sears may be a conglomerate of many parts, but the backbone of its business remains retailing. The main division, footwear, which also includes manufacturing, has reported almost unchanged trading profits of £22.8m, a reflection of the group's strength in the field. Department stores and

Sir Leonard Sainer, chairman of Sears Holdings.

other retailing interests, which include Selfridges in London, have done significantly better than, for example, House of Fraser; its trading profits are down by 62 per cent at £1.7m but this takes in an expected £2.2m loss from Wallis Fashion acquired last February.

The best performer has been Sears' William Hill betting chain. It made a remarkable recovery from last year's poor betting season and announced trebled profits of £6.4m. It now remains to be seen how it will fare in the second half and no real forecasts can be made given the unpredictable nature of the business.

The engineering division was (textile machinery mainly) predictably hit by the recession. It lost £2.8m against losses of £777,000 last time, but in the second half of last year the losses were £5m so effectively there is an improving trend. Now that Pickering Blackburn has been disposed of, the division is set for break even or a small loss in the second half.

Traditionally, the second half at Sears contributes two-thirds of profits. Christmas and January sales are all important. It is thus difficult to make any sensible forecast about the outcome.

On the assumption, though, that profits change little from last year's £92.8m, the shares at 46p would be on a fully taxed p/e ratio of 9.6 and a potential yield of around 7 per cent assuming a 10 per cent rise in dividend. At this level they look a sound if unexciting hold, unless, of course, Sears does something in the near future to rationalize its activities away from its present *unglamorous conglomerate image.*

Bejam

Margins maintained

The usual stockbroking advice about Bejam is to buy on weakness but it seldom develops. This year alone the shares have risen from 55p to 99p at one point, and on yesterday's figures for the year to end June they climbed 4p to 97p, where the yield of 3.3 per cent reflects the rating.

Progress is still virtually impossible to fault. In the first half-year pre-tax profits jumped by nearly 50 per cent to £4.1m on a sales gain of 37 per cent. Margins widened from 4.7 per cent to 5.1 per cent. For the full year profits are 37 per cent ahead at £8.27m on a 33 per cent sales increase to £164m, with frozen food sales up 30 per cent to £142.7m. Margins held steady at 5 per cent. Remembering that the second six months compared with a half-year when bad weather and industrial trouble induced customers to stock up with frozen food, the outcome is all the better.

Tax fell from £1.13m, to £673,000 thanks to capital allowances and stock relief, and the group is confident of holding it down again this year. So net profits finished 55 per cent ahead at £7.6m, from which the 38 per cent bigger dividend costs only £1.63m.

Bejam's strength is in the south which is still relatively unscathed by the recession. It is benefiting from a new generation of customers buying fridge freezers rather than the more expensive bulk freezers; and it says that customers trading down leaves margins unharmed. Competition from supermarkets is scanty, and the worst of the price war in groceries is over, leaving frozen foods with its traditional advantages. There are no signs of the sales increase slowing down. This year, moreover, Bejam should get something back from recent acquisitions, and with restaurants and other activities going well, profits will rise again. Sites are hard to come by, but the group is spending £1.37m on seven supermarkets from BXI, and recession elsewhere in food could reveal further opportunities.

● *After getting the green light from the Monopolies Commission for its bid for Armitage Shanks only last week, Blue Circle Industries is making up for lost time. The new offer remains on the basis of a two-for-six share exchange, with the option for shareholders to take one BCI share and 305p cash for every six Armitage shares. Thanks to the sharp rise in BCI shares since the reference, the new offer values Armitage at 112p or £35m against the original 90p a share and only 48p just before the bid was announced last January.*

So the Government's delay has cost BCI some £7m. And despite the current difficulties in the building materials sector BCI has not been so churlish as to try to revise the terms downwards. Clearly the presence of Ceramic Investments, which controls 29 per cent of Armitage, must have something to do with that since the last thing BCI wants is an acrimonious battle there. Originally Ceramic was looking for 127p a share for its holding. But with the new offer set to go unconditional at 50 per cent, which BCI achieved last time round, it seems clear that the group will press ahead with or without the Lebanese.

Not the job Sir Francis expected

Argument and counter-argument about the structure of Britain's electricity supply industry have raged for many years, but the sequence of events which led directly to yesterday's announcement that Sir Francis Tombs had decided to resign as chairman of the Electricity Council began in January, 1976.

It was then that a report on the industry by a committee chaired by Lord Plowden was published. The report proposed basic changes in the industry.

As it was structured then, and as it remains today, the pattern of the industry dated from the 1957 Electricity Act. For England and Wales it consists of the Central Electricity Generating Board, 12 area boards, concerned with distribution, and the Electricity Council, which acts as a confederal body for the industry as a whole.

This, the Plowden committee concluded, had led to a basic weakness—"slow and cumbersome central policy-making caused by divided responsibilities and rigid statutory framework". What was proposed in its place was a single, unified corporation, with the CEGB and the area boards acting as operational units of this corporation.

Under the system which existed then (and is still in force today) the generating board and the 12 area boards were all autonomous bodies responsible to the Secretary of State for Energy. In practice, they were expected to work together through the Electricity Council, but the council had no powers to direct any board chairmen to accept decisions agreed by the others.

Sir Francis Tombs, then chairman of the South of Scotland Electricity Board, was among those who strongly supported the Plowden proposal for a unified Central Electricity Board. He was invited to become chairman of the Electricity Council from April 1, 1977, on the understanding that the structure of the industry would be changed by legislation along the lines recommended by Plowden.

The Labour Government, with Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn as Secretary of State for Energy, announced its intention to introduce the appropriate legislation, and a draft Bill was published as a White Paper in April, 1978. The Bill was not introduced before the change of government in 1979.

After reviewing the electricity supply industry and its structure Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy in the present Government announced last July that the Government would not proceed with the previously planned change to a unified corporation.

The balance was not easily struck. Mr Howell said, between healthy local independence and strategic decision-making at national level and between the interests of generation and of distribution. The creation of a large single corporation would carry significant risks of over-centralization.

Mr Howell said that he had been impressed by the amount of coordination and cooperative working which already existed in the industry. Within the existing legislation, therefore, the Government would "develop relationships between the council and the boards, strengthening the coordinating and advisory role of the council and of its chairmen, whom I regard as my main policy adviser within the industry, in the development of industry-wide policies".

Closer links between the boards, particularly at local levels, was also envisaged.

To remain the Secretary of State's "main policy adviser" was not enough for Sir Francis. On his appointment in 1977 he had made it clear (to Mr Benn) that he had no wish to be Electricity Council chairman under the terms of the 1957 Act. This Act, he agreed with the Plowden committee, was unsatisfactory.

Before Mr Howell's July announcement Sir Francis had again stressed his opposition to the proposal to leave the industry structure as it was. He is convinced that the "essential structural problems" will remain.

Thus he decided in July to resign. The Department of Energy admits that "the job Sir Francis was recruited to do is no longer available". At the Secretary of State's urging Sir Francis postponed his announcement until yesterday.

Kenneth Owen

Clifford Webb discusses far-reaching changes that accompanied the new car's development

Can the Metro save BL?

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of BL, is quite clear about the importance of the Metro, launched today, to the survival of his embattled motor group. It is, he says, "the litmus test" of everything he has tried to do since he arrived at BL nearly three years ago.

"It is not just the production of a new car to boost our depressed market share. Metro is a test of our ability to introduce entirely new standards of quality and reliability in a new plant with every automated advantage.

"The removal of restrictive practices, vastly improved industrial relations, demanning by 30,000 jobs in 30 months, new levels of productivity to put us on a par with the best Europeans—in fact, it is a test of our ability to compete at every level.

If Metro fails it will not necessarily pull down the whole of the group. But it will spell the end of BL's 1,800 strong dealer network in its present form. Few dealers could survive on Jaguar and Rover alone.

Dealers who have driven the new car are impressed. They wanted, and believe they have got, a modern hatchback small car capable of competing with Ford's Fiesta or Volkswagen's Polo. But they have one proviso.

As one midlands dealer put it: "The cars we tried were magnificently turned out, but then you would expect that for cars which had been given 'the treatment' for such an important occasion. The real test comes when Metro is in full production.

"If the lads at Longbridge screw them together properly and give us continuous output week in and week out we shall meet BL's target of a 6 per cent market share for Metro."

One innovation which ought to ensure that they are screwed together properly is the "customer validation building" at Longbridge, where every car will be subject to minute inspection. Mr Harold Musgrove, chairman and managing director of Austin Morris, says that in an ideal world it would not be necessary, but "we have to deal with the world we live in. It will pay for itself in a matter of months with lower warranty costs".

> 'Throughout 1978 and 1979 I never went to bed without expecting to wake next morning to find that the whole thing had come crashing about my ears'
>
> —*Sir Michael Edwardes*

The customer validation building is the final stage in the Metro trim and assembly line. The main body building line is in the new West Works, which houses the most advanced robot and multi-weld body making plant in Britain. This area will be the test bed for some of BL's most controversial personnel policies.

Industry observers were immensely sceptical about the introduction of such advanced technology. It required an entirely new approach by workers to demarcation boundaries stubbornly defended in countless inter-union clashes and, if it ever got off the ground, it would be a constant source of friction, they said.

That prediction has still to be put to the test of full production. Present output is only some 2,000 Metros a week, compared with the plant's full capacity of 6,500. But management has already obtained shop-floor approval for flexibility in working methods which goes far beyond anything achieved before.

The most marked improvement is in the key area of maintenance. The old craft barriers, which separated electricians, tool fitters, millwrights and so on, cannot be applied to complex equipment such as the two huge Kuka multi-welders, each costing £3.5m. They require team maintenance carried out as a preventative rather than a curative measure. Against all the gloomy predictions BL managers have persuaded the craft unions to form six-men maintenance teams working as a single unit.

Since 1976 a committee of *senior shop stewards and managers* has met regularly to discuss the progress of the Metro project. Slowly—at first with outright opposition—shop stewards came to accept that the new, low levels of manning were a necessary "evil" if Metro productivity was to reach the continental level of 20 cars per man per year—an increase of double in some sections.

Metro's three-year gestation progressed alongside moves to end the industrial relations battles which had given BL such a poor image that motorists would not buy its cars. "Why should I support strike-happy lavabouts who seem bent on BL's destruction?" was, and to some extent, still is a frequently voiced excuse for buying foreign cars.

It was to improve this image, as much as to increase productivity, that Sir Michael embarked on a series of confrontations with militant shop stewards that seemed assured of failure. "Throughout 1978 and 1979 I never went to bed without expecting to wake next morning to find that the whole thing had come crashing about my ears", he said. "I wanted at least the opportunity to see if BL could be saved before it failed."

It is too early to say whether he has yet succeeded, but there has been a perceptible improvement in industrial relations. There was a break-through in April when management took the unprecedented step of unilaterally imposing a 5 per cent wage increase, which was dependent upon union acceptance of sweeping changes in working practices.

The move, which ended five months of abortive negotiations, brought the company into direct conflict with Britain's biggest union, the Transport and General Workers, and almost inevitably led to a major strike. Car production was halted at most BL plants.

With 18,500 on strike it was the biggest challenge to Sir Michael's leadership since the dismissal of Mr Derek Robinson, the militant Longbridge shop steward, some five months earlier.

Sir Michael threatened to dismiss all 18,500 unless they returned to work in five days' time. As soon as it became clear to union leaders that Sir Michael would not back down, the strike collapsed.

As a result of this gamble he won grudging union acceptance of a new five-grade corporate wage structure, removing pay anomalies between individual plants, the right to move workers within a plant without consulting shop stewards and the elimination of trade barriers which had prevented members of one union from removing as much as a screw or operating a switch in the territory of a rival union.

Another crucial advance was free access at all times for industrial engineers, the hated time and motion men with their stop-watches and clip-boards. All these points of friction had provided the power base for shop stewards and were a source of inexhaustable ammunition to militants bent on disruption.

But agreement on paper is one thing and introduction on the shop-floor is another. Some plants have already introduced the bulk of the reformed working practices, while others are fighting a rearguard action to slow down the changes.

A measure of the progress made is that in the first six months of this year there were 126 strikes, compared with 234 in the same period last year. That is still too many for survival but it at least promises well for the future.

The reason for this improvement is still not readily apparent. The management believes that the biggest single factor is shop-floor acknowledgement that, for the first time in 20 years the group has a leader and a management team which is not afraid to take decisions and to hold to them whatever the odds. It is not keen to talk about the equally important steps it has taken to isolate the militant minority and disarm them by removing the causes of friction on which they thrived, such as plant by plant bargaining on wages. The introduction of a group-wide, once-a-year negotiation, has at last brought into line with Ford, Vauxhall and Chrysler.

Disciplinary action against Mr Robinson and officers of the unofficial BL Combined Shop Stewards Committee for advocating a campaign of disruption pushed this normally vociferous body of militants into the background. Management's insistence that its meetings should be held outside working hours has effectively reduced press coverage of its gatherings, now held at weekends.

Many full-time union officials are secretly delighted at BL's tough line with this body which has undermined their own position for years. But as one senior Midlands official said: "The economic recession has been Edwardes' biggest ally. He would never have got away with his original plan to close or part-close 13 plants and throw 25,000 men out of work if they had not already been haunted by the spectre of unemployment.

"That was last year. Now with over two million out of work and BL planning to put another 10,000 on the streets by next spring men are reluctant to fight for even the fundamental rights."

Since Sir Michael arrived he has closed Triumph plants at Speke, Liverpool and Canley, Coventry. He has shut MG Abingdon, the home of probably the best known sports car in the world, and is running down operations at Castle Bromwich until only the paint plant which services Jaguar remains there.

Car assembly is now concentrated at Longbridge and Cowley for Austin Morris, at Solihull for Rover and Triumph and at Coventry for Jaguar. For the first time since British Leyland was formed in 1968 it is now possible to see the outline of a rationalized production organization which lends itself to modern automated techniques.

A lot has been accomplished—the launch of what looks like a very competitive new car and a head-on attack on the industrial relations problems which have dogged BL for years. But is it enough?

Has Sir Michael done sufficient to convince a Conservative Government pursuing a rigid monetary policy that it should go on pumping money into a company which lost £155m in the six months ended June this year? BL had already received £75m more than the £1,000m state aid requested by the 1975 Ryder Report.

At the hoped-for 6 per cent of the United Kingdom market the Metro will be profitable. It is also intended that it should be strongly pushed in export markets. Only BL's top management know what the break-even production level is and this is undoubtedly one of the key figures in the business plan which will be submitted shortly to the National Enterprise Board.

Sir Michael says that BL needs two things from the Government—an urgent decision to provide the funds for the LC10, the larger car scheduled for 1982-83, and a commitment to provide more funds for the 1981 business plan.

It would be defeatist if the Government pulled out now. "On the other hand if we fail in our industrial relations, in the round of wage negotiations now coming to a head or with Metro itself, I think the Government is entitled to say enough is enough."

The LC10, he says, will never get off the ground unless the Metro demonstrates clearly that workers and management at BL are committed to an entirely new way of life.

One of the robot welding lines for the Metro: the target is a United Kingdom market share for the car of 6 per cent.

Business Diary: Potters' meals • Coals from Newcastle

A contented group of toilers at Wedgwood, the Stoke pottery company, which celebrates the 250th birthday of its founder this year, have found themselves with a particularly pleasant task.

The company has decided to mark its anniversary by awarding 50 plates to the restaurants which in regards as the best in the world.

The arduous work of searching out these gastronomic heavens is being enthusiastically undertaken by the directors of the company's hotel-ware division, led by Richard Ware, its managing director, who is complaining, not too bitterly, that the job has put a stone on him already.

Wedgwood has split the award into four categories—hotels; restaurants; private or family-owned concerns; and clubs, industrial caterers, airlines and their corporations.

Winners announced so far include the Pierrot in Hong Kong, Dublin's Mirabeau, Manila's Peninsula Hotel and the Doctor's House and Livery restaurant of Kleinburg, Canada.

Just to prove that Wedgwood is not obsessed with size, the company has also awarded a plate to the seven-bedroom Malvern hotel at Cleeve Hill near Cheltenham run by Paul and Mary Sparks.

The much-coveted club and industrial awards are yet to come.

● A return to the days of coal may be the latest talking point in maritime circles, but for Britain's oldest shipping company, Stephenson Clarke, it is somewhat old hat.

They started carrying coal from Newcastle to London in 1730 and are still doing it now at what, in real terms, must be a fraction of the cost. Hauling coal down the east coast in one of their modern diesel colliers comes to about £3 a ton, managing director Grahame Stafford remarked yesterday. But in 1730 the price was 12s 6d.

The company, a subsidiary of Powell Duffryn since 1928, is well aware of the opportunities which coal holds out for shipping, but will not be going into the big league itself. While others may be planning 100,000 and 150,000-tonners for deep-sea trade, Stephenson will stick to what it knows best, business around Britain and to and from northern Europe.

In recent years the company has been diversifying away from coal, though this is still its leading business, partly with the well-known "flatties" that drop funnel and mast to pass under Thames bridges.

Stephenson's two and a half centuries in business will be commemorated at a dinner party in Greenwich's famous painted hall on Friday.

● They cannot go on meeting like this. Seven years ago an actor and actress called Christian Thomas and Jenny Clouzot were used in a television commercial for Cointreau which became something of a classic in the genre. It had Thomas, oozing Gallic charm and curling his lip roguishly around every syllable, translating the bottle's label for an evidently appreciative Miss Clouzot.

This year the couple have been reunited for a new advertisement, in which the thoroughly French Thomas introduces Miss Clouzot to the pleasures of Cointreau on the rocks. The IBA's vetting committee found the whole thing so suggestive that they threatened to ban the commercial.

They relented only when the agency, Doyle Dane Bernbach, demonstrated that they had stuck firmly to a previously approved script. J. R. Phillips and Co, who market Cointreau in Britain, now plan to spend £700,000 airing the second close encounter of Thomas and Miss Clouzot this Christmas, but they have been told officially by the IBA that they can never use the same couple again.

● Pat Bartrum, general manager of Sun Alliance, stepped into turbulent waters earlier this week when he made his presidential address to the Insurance Institute of London. He chose at one point to lecture his audience on a great British weakness, the inability of most of us to speak a second language.

To bring home the point he quoted a few less than flattering figures about his profession, commenting: "There is plenty of evidence at the present time that our ineptitude in foreign languages is, with a few notable exceptions, making the present generation of senior insurance managers less effective overseas than they could be."

He pointed out that the Chartered Insurance Institute held examinations in foreign languages each year with special reference to insurance. Out of a workforce of more than 40,000 in the City and West End, not to mention a total United Kingdom insurance work force of 250,000, only 22 candidates entered last winter. Nine passed in French, five in Spanish and the rest failed.

Bartrum, naturally enough, speaks French fluently and, if that was not enough, climbed the Matterhorn in August.

● The Advertising Standards Authority has just weighed in against a luckless furrier who promoted his goods with a particularly unusual headline in the *Southend Evening Echo*.

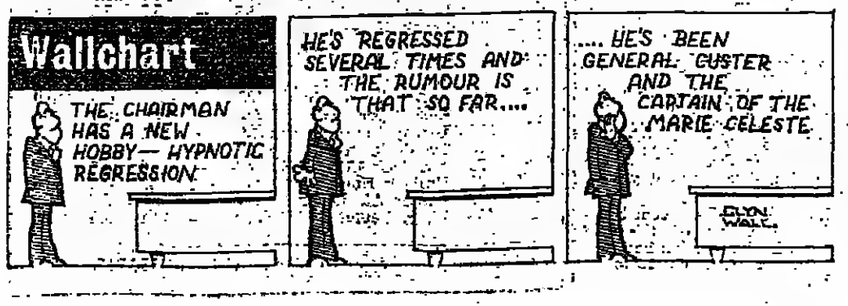
"Shy?" asked the advertisement. "Lonely? Want to make new friends? With a face like yours!"

Three readers immediately lodged complaints with the ASA claiming the advertiser was ridiculing lonely, depressed people. The authority's members got their heads together and rule today that the promotion was "likely to cause grave offence to a vulnerable group" and criticized the advertiser for his "insensitive copy approach".

They might also have added that it seems an extraordinary way to sell furs.

An example of the admirable pragmatism being displayed by the Chinese in their attempts to reconcile the thoughts of Mao with their swing to the West is at present on display in Washington. One of Peking's new World Bank governors has been proving quite a hit by turning up for cocktail parties in a regulation Mao peasant-cut suit made out of blue pinstriped material.

David Hewson



Stock markets

Banking figures fail to provide inspiration

Despite an encouraging set of banking figures dealers reported a lack of follow-through in the market yesterday as prices drifted.

The halt to Monday's strong rally came around mid-morning as buyers nervous of the outcome decided to sit and wait. But, much to the market's surprise, they failed to re-emerge after the announcement at 2.30 pm, which showed a marked slowdown in money supply and borrowings.

Gilts showed some reaction to the figures and rallied shortly after with the Government broker selling a further tranche of the new tap Exchequer 12 per cent 1998 "A" at £50¼. However, it was short lived and profit-taking was soon encountered. In longs rises of £¼ were cut to only £⅛ while at the shorter end falls of £¼ were not uncommon.

Equities, too, looked slightly weary at the close. Oils were depressed by the latest turn of events in the Middle East.

Dealers expressed disappointment at the lack of investment incentive with most blaming it on the decision by some investors to close their positions ahead of the new account.

In the event, the *FT* Index after starting the day 1.2 up, went on, to close 1.1 down at 483.1.

Leading industrials spent a miserable day. Further speculation over the third quarter figures from ICI, due out in November, sent the shares tumbling 6p to 334p.

Property shares, a dull market recently, have come back into prominence on hopes of a return to "normality". But shares of British Land were less fortunate yesterday as a line of 7m, arranged by brokers Rowe & Pitman, went through the market with the price slipping 2p to 94p.

Glaxo followed 10p lighter at 230p, ahead of next week's figures, with falls of 1p or 2p in Beecham at 153p. Unilever at 488p, Courtaulds at 58p, Dunlop at 78p and Distillers at 207p.

Interim figures from Sears Holdings, which were above most expectations, were the only bright spot for stores with the shares rising ½p to 46p. Meanwhile, GUS "A" jumped another 11p to 465p following recent favourable comment but Debenhams slipped 1p to 83p. Freemans (London SW9), which reported earlier this week, held steady at 106p as did Empire Stores at 140p, reporting today. Bid speculation was good for a 5p rise in J. Hepworth at 91p.

In foods bid speculation added another 15p to British Sugar at 270p, but Tate & Lyle held steady at 148p after recent adverse comment. Rejam picked up 4p at 97p on acquisition news and Argyll Foods held steady at 70p on its rights issue, acquisition news and better than expected figures.

Satisfactory interim profits lifted Cape Industries 4p to 200p with Wm Boulton advancing 3½p to 13½p after full-year figures. The market was also pleased with trading statements from Cradley Printing, 1p higher at 17p, and Holt Lloyd, 1p up at 74p. But James Finlay dropped 3p to 111p after an initial gain to 116p, while R. Cartwright eased 2p to 58p.

Recent trading profits added a further 5p to Campari at 58p while Sketchley, reporting next month, fell 4p to 258p.

Dealings in Massey-Ferguson resumed, but the shares fell 10p to 265p.

Equity turnover on October 6 was £112.919m (16,185 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Metal Box, P & O D'fd, BP, Plessey, Trafalgar House, RTZ, Fisons, Cons Gold, Barclays Bank, KCA Int, BTR New, British Home Stores, Rank, Tate & Lyle and IC Gas.

Shares of Hammerson Property stumbled slightly yesterday as a line of over 100,000 shares went through the market at 647p. This was in spite of recent comment about its Brent Cross interests to which experts recently indicated might result in a revision of the asset value. The shares closed up 23p at 630p.

Traded options: Dealers reported a lull in activity with local contracts dropping from 1,998 to 1,461. Lonrho headed the list on 401 contracts along with BP on 321 contracts.

Traditional options also had a quieter time with no puts or doubles recorded. But calls were made in Town and City at 2½p, First Nat Finance at 4p and Comer.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Argyle Foods (I)	42.3(14.5)	0.6(0.009)	3.2(Nil)	0.5(—)	5/1	—(—)
Bejam (F)	364.1(323.3)	8.27(6.04)	10.5(6.8)	1.25(1.05)	15/11	2.25(1.63)
Wm Boulton (F)	28.6(24.1)	0.75(0.9)	—(—)	0.35(0.65)	4/12	1.35(1.35)
Cape Inds (I)	108(102)	5.1(6.2)	18.1(21.4)	3.9(3.9)	2/1	—(11.2)
R. Cartwright (I)	4.9(4.1)	0.27(0.5)	2.32(4.99)	1.0(1.72)	26/11	—(—)
Cradley Paint (F)	2.8(1.95)	0.38(0.28)	3.6(9.2)	0.52(1.47)	5/1	—(—)
Clifford's (I)	23.6(19.5)	0.89(0.81)	6.23(6.18)	1.25(0.8)	4/11	—(—)
Farnell (I)	15.0(12.5)	1.4†(1.1†)	9.2(7.1)	1.5(1.3)	28/11	—(—)
James Finlay (I)	46.4(47.0)	5.4(4.48)	8.5(6.7)	3.0(2.75)	5/1	—(5.75)
Holt Lloyd (I)	25.35(25.99)	2.0(2.68)	2.8(5.5)	1.5(1.5*)	2/1	—(3.15*)
S. Jerome (I)	4.87(3.7)	0.21(0.37)	2.7(3.7)	1.0(0.52)	27/11	—(—)
Richards (Leics) (I)	3.38(2.86)	0.16(0.07)	3.9(1.6)	1.5(1.5)	25/11	—(—)
Sears Holdings (I)	657(599)	34.8(37.6)	2.1(2.6)	0.7(0.7)	—	—(2.0)
Silentnight (I)	30.8(30.6)	0.71(1.8)	2.49(6.18)	0.97(1.0)	—	—(—)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. *=Adjusted for scrip. †=Net.

Suspended Credit Data plans £1.26m rights issue

By Philip Robinson

Credit Data, the credit information group whose shares were suspended four years ago and which predicts a loss for this year, is raising £1.26m via a rights issue and placing and has warned shareholders of the "risks involved in any further investment in the company's shares."

Credit Data was a public company after its founder Mr Paul Brooks reversed the company into British Debt Services in the Spring of 1976. The shares were suspended in May of that year with Mr Brooks and his board owning 55 per cent.

Under the rights and placing scheme, underwritten by advisers Barclays Merchant Bank, Britannia Arrow (Holdings), one of the major sub-underwriters, is likely to emerge as the largest single shareholder with 11.54 per cent of the placing, plus its proportion of the rights issue not taken up. The Credit Data board will end up owning around 10 per cent and have been advised not to take up their rights.

Credit Data is increasing the share capital of 10p shares to 8m by placing 3.4m shares with institutions at 21p and offering 2.5m shares on the basis of a three-for-one rights issue, at 21p.

Almost all the new cash raised will go to pay redundancy costs.

There are no plans to attempt to get the shares requoted until profitability returns.

Argyll plans £2m rights issue to buy Vestey subsidiary

By Rosemary Unsworth

Argyll Foods, formerly Louis C. Edwards of Manchester, has come to the market for the second time in a year for cash to fund its latest acquisition. It is buying part of the private empire of the Vestey family.

Mr James Gulliver, the chairman, and his board are calling for a one-for-six rights issue at 54p a share to raise £2.4m, of which £1.5m would be used to pay for the acquisition of 66 Freezer Fare stores owned by J. H. Dewhurst, a subsidiary of the Vesteys' Union International. The terms of the issue represent a 16p discount on the previous night's price and the stock market applauded the move by holding the price at 69½p, only 1p down.

Mr James Gulliver, chairman Argyll Foods.

The frozen food stores, based in south east England, have a turnover of £17m, and will be integrated within Argyll's own frozen food operation, the Cordon Bleu stores. This division has a turnover of about £35m and the plan is that the group will operate a total of 120 stores throughout the country.

Argyll has also brought its interim results forward by a month because of the rights issue. They show a sharp rise in profits which include figures from Palgery Frozen Foods, acquired last February.

Pretax profits jumped from £9,000 to £809,000 in the eight months to August 30 compa with the nine-month period 1979, while turnover tre from £14.5m to £42.3m.

The sales figure inclu £21.1m in a first-time inte contribution from the fro centres, with fresh meat groceries chipping in £19 against £6.8m and food m facturing contributing £1 compared with £974,000.

Operating profits from m and groceries doubled £260,000 while food manu turing which includes Y shire Biscuits made £350 compared with £244 Interest charges rose £ £90,000 to £223,000.

BANK FIGURES

The following are the figures for eligible liabilities and reserve asset ratios of United Kingdom banks released by the Bank of England yesterday.

	Eligible liabilities £000m	Rose over 3 months at annual rate	Reserve asset ratio
1979			
Sept	50.068	9.1	13.3
Oct	51.282	18.8	13.2
Nov	52.263	20.7	13.2
Dec	51.647	13.2	13.3
1980			
Jan	52.937	13.5	13.2
Feb	52.886	4.9	13.2
March	52.779	3.1	13.1
April	54.297	19.8	13.2
May	55.216	17.0	13.1
June	56.455	30.9	13.0
July	61.457	94.6	13.2
Aug	63.197	71.0	13.2
Sept	63.445	59.5	13.4

Cape Industries down £1m midway

Cape Industries, the manufacturer of fire protection and building products and a distributor of automotive components, reported a drop in pretax profits from £62m to £5.1m for the six months to June.

The group, a 67.3 per cent-owned subsidiary of Charter Consolidated, saw turnover rise to £708m from £102m.

Mr Geoffrey Higham, the chairman, said business conditions had deteriorated sharply with an abrupt fall in demand in the second quarter, which had led to closures mainly in the automotive and engineering division.

James Finlay advances

By Our Financial Staff

Weak tea prices have put a brake on plantation profits at Scottish merchant James Finlay so far this year. But other interests have compensated, and interim profits are 21 per cent up at £5.4m, at June 30.

The group is concentrating on lessening its dependence on the tea market in the longer term. But this year's final profit performance depends ultimately on a recovery in the tea price—for which "the omens are not terribly bright", Mr William Lamond, the finance director, said yesterday.

Group interim sales slipped a fraction to £46.4m. Finlay has over £10m cash on deposit, including the "substantially tax sheltered" £1.5m profit on the sale of its Lasmo shares, giving it a net interest credit within the United Kingdom. Total net borrowings are little changed from the year end.

The interim dividend is 9.1 per cent up at 4.2p gross. The board intends at least to maintain last year's total payout.

In Kenya, Finlay's tea crop is down and prices have been poor, particularly in London thanks to destocking by British blenders, and higher world tea production. The Indian and Bangladeshi plantations are expected to do better this year. Their figures are never included at the half year.

Briefly

Cradley Printing: Turnover for year to June 30, £2.88m (£1.95m). Net profit £269,000 (£275,000). Eps 3.6p (9.2p). Dividend 0.525p (1.47p on old capital).

Touche, Remnant and Co: The investment trusts from the Touche, Remnant group have subscribed £10m to form a new investment holding company, TR Energy. Primary aim of this company will be to invest, directly or indirectly, in oil and gas, principally in North America.

Edinburgh American Assets Trust has repaid its $3m multi-currency loan facility and refinanced this repayment by drawing down balance of its $10m multi-currency loan facility amounting to $5.38m Canadian.

Local Authority Bonds: Interest rate on this week's issues of local authority yearling bonds is 13¾ per cent. Issue price is £100 per cent. (*Last week 14¼ per cent at £100 per cent.*)

Clifford's Dairies: Turnover for first half of 1980, £23.61m (£19.51m). Pretax profit, £893,000 (£815,000). Interim payment, 1.78p (1.14p) gross. Results for second half unlikely to exceed those for second half of 1979, but chairman still expects reasonable level of profit for year as a whole.

James Walker Goldsmith and Silversmith: Mr Gerald Sanders, chairman, says in his annual review that currently turnover shows a modest increase before including benefit of contribution from new acquisitions. Although board views longer term prospects with confidence, lack of growth in economy makes outcome of current year uncertain.

Kwik-Fit (tyres and exhausts) holdings: Atlantic assets Trust now holds 3m shares (7.4 per cent).

William Boulton Group: Turnover for year to June 30, £28.65m (£24.15m). Profit before Taxation, £750,000 (£903,000). Dividend held at 1.35p.

London United Investments: Following market rumours group confirms that its subsidiary, London United Oil Exploration is third party involved in farm-out agreement in Western Australia, announced by Premier Consolidated on August 28. It is understood that exploratory well will be commenced before end of month, as a result of which group will have 10 per cent interest in permit EP 105.

Danae Investment Trust: at meeting held to conduct poll demanded at annual meeting for the reelection of Messrs S. J. Cockburn and J. N. S. Ridgers, demand for poll was, with consent of the meeting, withdrawn, and accordingly Mr Cockburn's and Mr Ridgers' reelection was confirmed. Subsequent to meeting, Mr G. C. Bowyer-Tagg was appointed an additional director.

M. L. Holdings: of the 866,666 new ordinary share offered by way of rights, about 96 per cent have been taken up.

Ultramar: Mr C. L. Nelson, director, has sold 40,000 shares reducing his holding to 107,434 of which 100,000 are beneficially owned. Mr Le E. Bensen, director, has exercised an option to purchase 40,000 ordinary. Mr Bensen has sold 97,086 shares reducing holding to 40,200, all beneficially owner. Mr E. O'Shea, director, has exercised an option to purchase 20,000 ordinary and has sold 20,000 ordinary.

Richards (Leicester): Turnover for half year to June 29 £3.38m (£2.85m). Pretax profit £165,000 (£68,000). EPS 3.9p (1.6p). Interim 1.5p (same). Trading conditions in some departments have deteriorated since June 29, but in spite of this present indications cause chairman to be hopeful that the final results will show an improvement on those of last year.

Holt Lloyd profits fall, but dividend held

By Catherine Gunn

Cheshire-based car-care group Holt Lloyd felt the full impact of recession in its second quarter to September 13, and first half trading profits fell by 14.5 per cent to £2.5m. Substantially higher interest charges on increased borrowings also made their presence felt.

Mr Tom Heywood, the chairman, said yesterday that second-half profits should hold up rather better, but that the group would not approach last year's £5.03m full-year figure. He does hope to beat that in 1981-82, however.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 2.14p gross, after adjusting for last year's rights issue.

Automotive sales in Britain slipped from £14.6m to £13.1m in the first half. Retail destocking began in the first quarter, but had the most impact in the second quarter, and group interim pre-tax profits ended up 25 per cent down at £2m.

Borrowings have risen from £3.3m at March 1, the year end, and interim interest costs almost doubled from £252,000 to £498,000. Holt Lloyd is trying to reduce its borrowings again by this year end.

The increase is due in part to the first full six months of last year's US acquisition costs. The acquisition LPS, exceeded its first-half profit targets. But the strong pound took a bite of all overseas profits on translation to sterling.

Together with exports, where margins were squeezed, overseas sales rose from £9.8m to £10.8m. Food sales provided the remainder, albeit 9.2 per cent down at £1.45m.

Farnell up 29 pc as growth slow

By Margaret Pagano

Farnell Electronics, the electronic component distrib and manufacturer, justified premium share rating wit 29.5 per cent increase in inte profits. Although this corne the specialized electro market has shown itself to protected from most retess ary pressures, Mr Raym Kidd, the chairman, is cant about achieving for the year the growth rates set year.

In the six months to J the Leeds-based group turnover rise from £12.5m £15m. Pretax profits rose fas thanks to the increased pro tion of turnover from c potent marketing.

Profits after all charges cluding tax went up from £1 to £1.4m and the tax charge £1.5m against £1.1m. A g interim dividend has b raised from 1.8p to 2.1p. E ings per share were against 7.1p.

In the full year to last uary, Farnell reported a 26 cent rise in pretax profits £5.1m on a turnover of £25.

Mr Kidd said yesterday the recession is having greater effect on wholesale tribution than on compon marketing and manufactu Components contribute s three quarters to the grou overall profits, and performa in the sector continues to gr

"The remainder of the y is difficult to judge, altho progress will be maintair but at a lesser rate than in immediate past", Mr Kidd s

Gold Fields boosted 12.8pc by high prices

Working profits from the eight gold mines in the Gold Fields group rose 12.8 per cent to R442m in the September quarter. Although the average yield and the volume of gold produced declined from the previous quarter, this was more than compensated for by a 13.3 per cent increase in the gold price received.

Costs continued to rise, by 7.7 per cent in the quarter. While profits from the group's marginal mines rose very little, working profits from the new Deelkraal operation jumped from R1.86m to R4.29m and both East Driefontein and Kloof showed above-average increases in working profits.

Raglan plans capital reorganization

A chit to why Raglan Property Trust shares are 7p while assets are only a ½p a share came yesterday with a capital reorganization. This removes the accumulated £6m deficit on shareholders' funds so that holders of say, 1,000 5p units end up with 500 1p shares.

Raglan, a 1974 casualty that refused to die can now concentrate on building up assets which it could do quickly with a series of small deals, and think of resuming dividends, possibly in three years time.

Interim profit halved at Silentnight

On virtually unchanged turnover, the pretax profits of Silentnight Holdings were more than halved to £711,000, against £1.85m, in the half-year to August 2. Turnover was only slightly higher at £30.83m, compared with £30.68m. Although earnings per share (after tax) have dropped from 6.18p to 2.49p, the interim dividend is being rounded up from 1.38p to 1.42p gross. But the board says, this rise should not be taken as indicating an increase in the total dividend for the year.

Midland buys 60 pc of West German bank

Midland Bank has acquired a majority interest in Trinkaus and Burkhardt, West Germany's largest private bank. This follows the agreement in principle in July 1980, to buy Clicorp's approximate 60 per cent interest in Trinkaus and Burkhardt.

The German group has 670 staff, branches in Dusseldorf, Frankfurt, Essen and Stuttgart and subsidiaries in Switzerland and Luxembourg. At the end of last year it had total assets of £795m.

Bigger tax charge hits S. Jerome

Both profits and turnover of Shipley-based S. Jerome and Sons (Holdings) rose in the first half of this year but because of heavier tax, earnings per share are down.

Pretax profits expanded from £176,000 to £212,000 on turnover up from £3.7m to £4.85m. However, the tax charge has more than doubled to £114,000 (against £53,000), leaving attributable profits down from £124,000 to £98,000. As a result, earnings per share have fallen from 3.7p to 2.7p. The interim payment is being raised from 0.75p to 1.42p gross, but this is to reduce the disparity between payments; the board hopes to recommend the same total dividend as last year, which was 4.57p gross.

International

Brain Chang takeover

P and O Asia (Holdings) of Hongkong, a principal shareholder of Bovis South East Asia, has been bought by Brain Chang Holdings, Bovis said in Singapore.

A brief announcement did not disclose the purchase price and gave no other details.

P and O Asia, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co of Britain, owns 80.02 per cent of the issued capital of Bovis.

Interim loss at RSV

Rijn Schelde Verolme (RSV), Holland's largest shipbuilding group, reported a Fl23.5m (£5.1m) loss for the first 32 weeks of 1980. This compares with a loss of Fl15.4m a year earlier.

RSV said that "the loss for the whole of 1980, on the basis of the present judgment, will be about the same as for the first 32 weeks because a break-even may be expected during the remaining 20 weeks of 1980".

Last year, RSV reported a loss of Fl21.9m against Fl59.7m in 1978.

Rossing Uranium

Rossing Uranium which works the largest uranium mine in the world in Namibia, will be in a position to pay a first dividend in 1981, Mr Craig Gibson, the managing director said yesterday.

Rossing, a 46.5 per cent beneficial subsidiary of the Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation had pretax profits of some £27m in 1979.

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MARKET REPORTS

Commodities

OPPER was steady.—Afternoon.—ash wire bars, £853.50-54.00 a etric ton; three months, £881.50-1.00. Sales, 5,700. Cash cathodes, 25-26.00; three months, £855-54.00. les, nil tons. Morning.—Cash wire rs, £851-51.50; three months, 77.50-78.00. Settlement, £851.50. les, 9,350 tons. Cash cathodes, 23-24.00; three months, £851.50-.00. Settlement, £824.00. Sales, 300 ...

N was steadier at yesterday's close.—ternoon.—Standard cash, £6,970-90 tonne; three months, £7,065-70. les, 190 tonnes. High grade, cash, 970-90; three months, £7,065-70. les, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard sh, £6,980-90; three months, 080-85. Settlement, £6,990. Sales, 0 tonnes. High grade, cash, £6,980-; three months, £7,080-90. Settlement, £6,990. Sales, nil tonnes. gapore tin ex-works, SM2,131 a ...

AD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, 58-69.00 per tonne; three months, 82-83.00. Sales, 2,375 tonnes. rning.—Cash, £563.50-64.00; three nths, £577.50-78. Settlement, 64.00. Sales, 4,950 tonnes.

IC was steadier yesterday.—Afternoon.—Cash, £338-39.00 per tonne; ee months, £349-49.50. Sales, 2,775 nes. Morning.—Cash, £336.50-00; three months, £346.50-47.00. tlement, £337.00. Sales, 2,600 nes.

ATINUM was at £289.20 ($691.00) roy ounce.

VER was barely steady after being ...—Bullion market (fixing levels): spot 871.70p per troy ounce (United tes cents equivalent, 2,085.00); ee months 903.65p (2,148.50c); six nths, 937.60p (2,225.70c); one r, 979.60p (2,325.00c). London tal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 0-82.0p; three months, 910.0-0p. Sales, 68 lots of 10,000 troy nces each. Morning.—Cash, 874-0p; three months, 904-5.0p. Settlement, 876.0p. Sales, 52 lots.

UMINIUM was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash, £680-82.00 per tonne; three nths, £704.50-05.00. Sales, 1,350 nes. Morning.—Cash, £678.50-00; three months, £702.50-3.00. ttlement, £680.00. Sales, 7,200 nes.

KEL was steady.—Afternoon.—h, £2,805-10 per tonne; three nths, £2,832-35. Sales, 72 tonnes. rning.—Cash, £2,800-10; three nths, £2,825-30. Settlement, £2,810. es: 144 tonnes.

BBER was quiet yesterday (pence kilo): Nov, 63.40-63.50; Dec, 70-64.80; Jan/March, 67.00-67.10; il/June, 70.60-70.70; July/Sept, 70-73.90; Oct/Dec, 76.60-76.70; /March, 79.50-79.60; April/June, 0-83.50; July/Sept, 85.00-85.20. s: 172 at 15 tonnes.

BBER PHYSICALS were dull.—: 62.25-65.00. Cif's: Nov, 63.75-5; Dec, 74.75-65.50.

FFEE.-ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): 1067-68; Jan, 1087-88; March, 6-68; May, 1076-77; July, 1083-Sept, 1065-1100; Nov, 1060-1100. s: 3821 lots, including six options. BICA (officials at 16.45): Oct, .00-40.00; Dec, 137.00-40.00; Feb, .00-43.00; April, 140.00-55.00; , 140.00-55.00; Aug, 140.00-0; Oct, 140.00-55.00. Sales, one

COA was steady yesterday (£ per ic ton).—Dec, 973-74; March, 1-12; May, 1031-32; July, 1049-[illegible] 1068-69; Dec, 1090-98; ch, 1110-18. Sales: 1,669 lots, uding one option.

AR.—The London daily price of ws" was £5.00 lower at £386; "whites" price was unchanged 380. Futures (£ per tonne): New ract (irregular): Jan, 406.50-0; March, 428.00-25.10; May, 20-22.25; Aug, 404.00-05.50; 386.00-87.10; Jan, 389.00-0; March, 344.00-63.00. Sales: 3 lots. Old contract (quiet): Oct, 00-400.00. ISA prices (Oct. 6): 39.98c; 15-day average, 37.81c.

AREAN MEAL was slightly easier per tonne): Oct, 123.00-28.00; 130.50-30.70; Feb, 133.50-33.80; , 134.80-35.00; June, 134.00-0; Aug, 134.40-35.00; Oct, 40-29.00. Sales: 366 lots.

OL.—NZ Crossbreds, No 2 contract, per kilo (quiet):—Oct, 355-365; 364-368; Jan, 365-368; March, -371; May, 369-374; Aug, 375-379; 379-382; Dec, 382-385; Jan, 380-March, 384-388. Sales: 36 lots.

AIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—nadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring, No 2, 14 per cent: Oct, £97.75; Nov, £9[illegible]; Dec, £103 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter, 13½ per cent: Oct, £100.25; Nov, £101.25 trans-shipment east coast. EEC, unquoted.

MAIZE.—French: Oct and Nov, £120.25; Dec, £120 trans-shipment east coast. US, £123.50 trans-shipment east coast. S. African white, unquoted. S. African yellow: Oct-Nov, £85.

BARLEY.—English feed, fob: unquoted. All per tonne cif UK unless stated.

London Grain Futures Market (Gafta). EEC origin.—BARLEY was steadier yesterday.—Nov, £92.60; Jan, £96.90; March, £100.60; May, £104.25; Sept, £94.50. Sales, 250 lots. WHEAT was steadier yesterday.—Nov, £97.95; Jan, £102.20; March, £105.90; May, £109.65; July, £113.40; Sept, £98.35. Sales, 324 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
S East	£99.30	£93.20	£88.70
S West	—	£95.00	£88.50
W Midlands	£97.10	£91.80	£87.70
N West	—	£96.50	£87.80

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Oct. 7: GB: Cattle, 71.16p per kglw (+0.76). UK: Sheep, 137.71p per kg est dcw (+30.66). GB: Pigs, 66.31p per kglw (+1.47). England and Wales: Cattle, numbers up 32.3 per cent, average price, 71.30p (+0.69). Sheep numbers down 40.5 per cent, average price, 139.80p (+31.66). Pig numbers up 1.4 per cent, average price, 66.15p (+1.69). Scotland: Cattle numbers up 24.3 per cent, average price, 70.65p (+1.00). Sheep numbers down 26.5 per cent, average price, 137.29p (+32.21). Pig numbers down 25.6 per cent, average price, 67.88p (+0.05).

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £42.30; Feb, £52.90; April, £60.70. Sales, 33 lots (of 40 tonnes each).

TEA.—There was fair demand for the 49,538 packages on offer with dusts again a weak feature, London tea brokers said (reports Reuter).

Selected brighter Assams sold readily, but others were an irregular 4-8p per kilo lower.

East African lost 3-6p and sometimes more, while clean-leafed Central African met more enquiries at around last week's levels.

There was better demand than at last week's close, but prices for Ceylon declined a further 3-5p per kilo. The few South Indian sold at around valuation.

Coffee quota

Abidjan, Oct 7.—Mr Norbert Kouakou, deputy - director general of the Ivory Coast Marketing Board said quota allocations to the African and Malagasy Coffee Organization (OAMCAF) within the International Coffee Organization (ICO) quota agreement worked out last week are highly unrealistic.

Mr Kouakou told Reuters that the global OAMCAF quota of 6.1m 60-kilo bags "is grossly below export possibilities of the organization".

"We feel that any minimum price should be fair and remunerative, taking fully into account production costs," said Mr Kouakou, without giving details.

He said any decision on the Ivory Coast's continued ICO membership can only be dealt with at a political level.

The country's political leaders are currently unavailable for comment as they are campaigning for the October 12 Presidential Election.

Discount market

The discount market had another quiet and reasonably comfortable session yesterday. There was a small shortage of funds, which the Bank of England relieved by purchasing Treasury bills direct from the houses. Opening levels were about 15½ per cent and balances were taken mostly within a range of 15½ to ½ per cent during the morning.

Foreign exchange report

The dollar pulled back part of Monday's losses that followed the sharp drop in the United States Money Supply in quiet foreign exchange markets yesterday.

The pound closed 60 points down against the dollar at $2.3920, although its overall value as measured by the "effective" exchange rate index stayed at 75.8 for the second day running.

Sterling was already down almost three-quarters of a cent against the dollar in common with other major European currencies when news of the United Kingdom banking figures came at 2.30 pm. Indications that Sterling M3 was up between 0.5 and 0.75 per cent last month immediately heightened speculation about a cut in MLR this week and sterling fell as low as $2.3865. However, the recent cautious comments on interest rate prospects by the Chancellor and other Government Ministers must have made some impression as the pound quickly turned round again.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) October 7	Market rates (close) October 7	1 month	3 months
New York	$2.3865-3940	$2.3915-3925	.62-.52c prem	1.22-1.12c prem
Montreal	$2.7820-7930	$2.7910-7920	1.30-1.40c prem	2.50-2.70c prem
Amsterdam	4.67½-71½fl	4.69¼-70¼fl	2¼-1¼c prem	6-5c prem
Brussels	69.10-40f	69.30-40f	25-15c prem	45-35c prem
Copenhagen	13.27-37k	13.30¾-31¾k	70-220ore disc	460-610ore disc
Dublin	1.1425-1500p	1.1450-1460p	25-10p prem	46-35p prem
Frankfurt	4.30-33m	4.31½-32½m	3¼-2¼pf prem	7¼-6¼pf prem
Lisbon	119.50-120.30e	119.80-120.00e	par-42c disc	20-120c disc
Madrid	176.05-50p	176.40-50p	75-125c disc	250-335c disc
Milan	2052-57lr	2055½-56½lr	9½-11½lr disc	42½-45½lr disc
Oslo	11.59-63k	11.61-62k	N.A	N.A
Paris	9.95-10.03f	10.01½-02½f	3¾-2¾c prem	7½-6½c prem
Stockholm	9.92-96k	9.94-95k	10 prem-30ore disc	235-205ore disc
Tokyo	495-502y	499-500y	235-190y prem	650-570y prem
Vienna	30.45-60sch	30.52-57sch	12-10gro prem	34-24gro prem
Zurich	3.90½-93½f	3.91¾-92¾f	4-3c prem	9½-8½c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to December 21, 1971, was 75.8%, unchanged.

Other Markets

Australia	2.0355-2.0435
Bahrain	0.8920-0.9020
Finland	8.7075-8.7475
Greece	100.05-112.05
Hongkong	11.9525-11.9925
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.627-0.640
Malaysia	5.051-5.094
Mexico	54.4-55.9
New Zealand	2.4140-2.4340
Saudi Arabia	7.90-7.95
Singapore	5.006-5.026
South Africa	1.7875-1.8025

Indices

	Bank of England Index	Morgan Guaranty Changes %
Sterling	75.8	−29.9
US dollar	83.4	−10.0
Canadian dollar	80.4	−17.6
Schilling	86.1	+24.0
Belgian franc	114.5	+13.0
Danish kroner	106.0	−4.9
Deutsche mark	153.1	+43.0
Swiss franc	197.7	+80.9
Guilder	109.9	+19.8
French franc	100.4	−6.2
Lira	52.2	−61.5
Yen	136.6	+34.3

Based on trade weighted changes from Washington agreement December, 1971. (Bank of England Index 100).

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	2.0845-2.0860
† Canada	1.1669-1.1672
Netherlands	1.9620-1.9630
Belgium	28.96-28.98
Denmark	5.5600-5.5620
West Germany	1.8046-1.8054
Portugal	50.13-50.23
Spain	73.77-73.82
Italy	859.60-859.90
Norway	4.8555-4.8575
France	4.1865-4.1890
Sweden	4.1560-4.1580
Japan	208.75-208.90
Austria	12.75-12.77
Switzerland	1.6385-1.6400

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8565-0.8571.

EMS Currency Rates

	ECU central rates	currency against ECU	% change from central rate†	% change adjusted*	divergence limit % plus/minus
Belgian franc	39.7597	0.6410	+2.14	+0.65	1.53
Danish krone	7.7236	7.81019	+1.12	−0.14	1.64
German D-mark	2.48208	2.53240	+2.03	+0.77	1.125
French franc	5.84700	5.87747	+0.52	−0.74	1.3587
Dutch guilder	2.74362	2.75438	+0.39	−0.87	1.512
Irish punt	0.668201	0.673384	+0.77	−0.49	1.665
Italian lira	1157.79	1207.16	+4.26	+3.00	4.08

† changes are for the ECU therefore positive change denotes weak currency.
* adjusted for sterling's weight in the ECU, and for the lira's wider divergence limits.
Adjustment calculated by The Times.

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12½-13¼; seven days, 12½-12¾; one month, 12⅞-12¾; three months, 12¹⁵⁄₁₆-13; six months, 12⅞-12¹³⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $679.50 (an ounce); pm, $678.15 close, $675.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $699-700 (£292-293).
Sovereigns (new): $171.50-173.50 (£71.75-72.75).

Money Market Rates

Bank of England MLR 16%
(Last changed 3/7/80)

Clearing Banks Base Rate 16%

Discount Mkt Loans %
Overnight: High 16¼ Low 15

Week Fixed: 15½-16¼

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14⅝	2 months	14½
3 months	14½	3 months	14⅜

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%)		Trades (Dis%)	
2 months	15⅞-15⅛	3 months	15½
3 months	14¹⁵⁄₁₆-14¹³⁄₁₆	4 months	15⅛
4 months	14½-14⅜	6 months	14¾
6 months	13¾-13⅝		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	16⅜-16½	7 months	14¾-14½
2 months	16¼-15⅞	8 months	14¾-14½
3 months	16-15⅝	9 months	14¾-14½
4 months	15½-15¼	10 months	14⅝-14⅜
5 months	15¼-14⅞	11 months	14⅝-14⅜
6 months	14⅞-14⅝	12 months	14⅛-13⅞

Secondary Mkt. ECD Rates (%)

1 month	16¹⁄₁₆-15¹⁵⁄₁₆	6 months	14½-14⅜
3 months	15¹³⁄₁₆-15⅝	12 months	13½-13⅜

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	16¼	3 months	15½
7 days	16¼	6 months	14⅞
1 month	16½	1 year	13⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 16-15¾ Close 15½

1 week	16⅛-15⅞	6 months	14⅝-14½
1 month	16⅛-15¹⁵⁄₁₆	9 months	14½-14
3 months	15⅞-15¾	12 months	13⅞-13⅝

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate %)
3 months 15⅞ 6 months 16¼

Finance House Base Rate 16½%

Wall Street

New York, Oct 7.—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower with the index off 0.39 to 75.65 and the average price per share down 19 cents. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.03 to 960.67. Declines led advances 861 to 718 as volume edged up to 50,310,000 shares from 50,130,000 yesterday.

In the recently strong oil group, active Mobil lost one to 74½, Exxon ⅞ to 75, Standard Oil Co (Ohio) 1⅛ to 63⅛, Getty 1½ to 93 and Mesa Petroleum 1⅛ to 56⅛.

In the technology and computer group, volume leader IBM slipped ⅞ to 67⅛. National Semiconductor reported a drop in fiscal first quarter orders and slipped 1½ to 42⅛. Analysts said the news may have hurt other technology issues. Texas Instruments lost 1⅛ to 127⅛, Digital Equipment ⅜ to 93⅞, Prime Computer 1⅛ to 45⅛ and Rolm one to 44. Data General unveiled a new line of computer terminals and jumped 2⅛ to 73⅛.

Among retailers, Tandy lost 1⅛ to 82 while Melville Shoe was unchanged despite news of higher September sales. Sears Roebuck picked up ⅛ to 16⅞. It named Richard M. Jones vice chairman and chief financial officer.

Signal Cos gained ⅛ to 46⅛. It raised its dividend and will split three for two. Pepsico reported higher third quarter earnings but eased ⅛ to 24⅞.

Active Lucky Stores tacked on ⅛ to 15⅛. A block of 400,000 shares moved at 15⅛. Teledyne lost 4⅛ to 182½. Ford Motor, which raised prices, slipped ⅛ to 29⅛.

US commodities

COMEX SILVER futures after failing to make new highs this week, retreated 25 to 28 cents into the minus column at the close on disappointed selling.—Oct, 2,070.0c; Nov, 2,080.0c; Dec, 2,105.0-2,125.0c; Jan, 2,140.0c; March, 2,195.0-2,200.0c; May, 2,250.0c; July, 2,301.5c; Sept, 2,352.5c; Dec, 2,432.5c; Jan, 2,470.0c; March, 2,520.0c; May, 2,570.0c; July, 2,638.0c.

GOLD closed $5 down to $672-674 an ounce. NY COMEX.—Oct, $674.00; Nov, $682.00; Dec, $687.00-688.50; Feb, $702.00-705.00; April, $716.00-721.00; June, $728.00-734.00; Aug, $745.40; Oct, $757.50; Dec, $769.00; Feb, $810.00; April, $820.10; June, $848.00; Aug, $867.10. CHICAGO IMM.—Oct, $677.50 asked; Dec, $686.00-687.00; Jan, $690.00 asked; March, $711.50-713.50; April, $721.00 asked; June, $732.00 bid; July, $746.80 asked; Sept, $764.80c.

COMEX COPPER futures closed a dull session down 0.65 to 1.15 cent.—Oct, 92.10c; Nov, 93.15c; Dec, 94.70-95.00c; Jan, 95.65c; March, 97.70-97.75c; May, 99.05c; July, 100.75c; Sept, 102.40c; Dec, 104.35c; Jan, 105.70c; March, 107.40c; May, 109.10c; July, 110.80c.

COTTON futures were: Oct, 88.00 bid-89.50c asked; Dec, 90.20-90.40c; March, 91.75-91.90c; May, 91.90-92.10c; July, 91.40c; Oct, 85.05c; Dec, 81.75 bid-81.90c asked; March, 82.50 bid-83.00c asked.

SUGAR futures were: Jan, 43.00-42.05c; March, 43.35-43.55c; May, 42.70-43.10c; July, 41.55-41.50c; Sept, 40.70-40.00c; Oct, 39.55-39.40c; Jan, 36.20 bid-36.40c asked; March, 35.55 bid-36.00 asked.

COCOA futures closed a quiet session up $2 to $12 in nearbys with untraded deferred delivery contracts up as much as $17. Volume was estimated at 1,194 lots. Dec, 21.65-21.51c; March, 22.50-22.25c; May, 23.00-22.74c; July, 23.42-23.30c; Sept, 23.75-23.75c.

COFFEE futures closed a fairly quiet session below day's highs with spot December rising 4.01 cents to 138.38 cents. Dec, 127.75-128.48c; March, 130.00-130.35c; May, 131.25-131.75c; July, 131.75c; Sept, 131.50c; Dec, 131.50 bid-131.70c asked; March, 132.00c.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS: Futures closed two to eight cents a bushel lower, near the bottom of a ten cent range. Oil ended 0.21 to 0.45 cent a lb lower. Meal ended $0.70 a ton lower to up $1.80 in deferreds. SOYABEAN OIL: Oct, 25.50-25.60c; Dec, 26.10-26.25c; Jan, 26.45-26.50c; March, 27.05-27.10c; May, 27.40-27.55c; July, 27.90c; Aug, 27.60-27.70c; Sept, 27.20c asked; Oct, 26.65c. SOYABEAN MEAL: Oct, $234.00; Dec, $234.70-31.65; Jan, $235.00-24.55; March, $238.50; May, $235.60; July, $235.75; Aug, $235.40; Sept, $234.20; Oct, $222.81 bid-22.85 asked; Dec, $222.55 bid-22.45 asked.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—Wheat futures closed 8¼ to 11¼ cents a bushel lower. Prices settled on the bottom of a six cent range. Corn futures finished 1¼ to 2¼ cents a bushel lower, on the bottom of a three cent range. WHEAT.—Oct, 14.030c; Dec, 15.720c bid; March, 17.570c asked; May, 18.580c asked; July, 13.550c asked. CORN.—Dec, 352-349c; March, 365-363½c; May, 367½-364½c; July, 367½-364½c; Sept, 357½-354½c; Dec, 348½-345½c. OATS.—Dec, 201½-198½c; March, 216½-204c; May, 211½-215c; July, 215-211c.

	Oct 7	Oct 6
Allied Chem	35⅛	[illegible]
Allied Stores	22½	22¾
Allis Chalmers	31⅛	31½
Alcoa	72	72⅛
Amax Inc	45½	44⅞
Amerada Hess	37	37½
Am Airlines	9	9⅛
Am Brands	61½	61⅝
Am Broadcast	34⅛	34½
Am Can	34½	34½
Am Cyanamid	29⅛	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	17½	17½
Am Home	29⅝	29⅝
Am Motors	5⅞	5⅝
Am Nat Res	44⅛	44
Am Standard	70	71
Am Telephone	52⅝	53
AMF Inc	20⅝	21⅛
Armco Steel	33½	33½
Asarco	45	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	36⅛	40⅛
Atlantic Richfield	57⅛	[illegible]
Avco	27½	27⅝
Avon Products	35	37⅛
Bankers Tst NY	54⅝	54⅛
Bank of America	25	24⅞
Bank of NY	34⅛	33⅛
Beatrice Foods	20⅛	20⅝
Bendix	55⅛	54½
Bethlehem Steel	24½	24⅝
Boeing	40⅛	40⅞
Boise Cascade	37⅛	38
Borden	25⅝	25⅝
Borg Warner	42⅝	42⅝
Bristol Myers	45⅝	47⅛
BP	39½	40⅛
Burlington Ind	20⅛	19⅝
Burlington Nthn	46⅛	46½
Burroughs	67⅝	67
Campbell Soup	30⅛	30⅛
Canadian Pacific	41⅜	41⅜
Caterpillar	56⅝	56⅛
Celanese	53⅛	53⅛
Central Soya	15⅛	15⅛
Chase Manhtn	42⅜	42⅝
Chem Bank NY	41⅛	41
Chesapeake Ohio	42⅝	42⅛
Chrysler	6⅞	6⅞
Citicorp	20⅛	20⅛
Cities Service	44⅛	43⅝
Clark Equip	35⅛	35⅛
Coca Cola	32⅛	33⅛
Colgate	15⅛	15⅛
CBS	52⅛	52⅛
Columbia Gas	38⅛	37½
Combustion Eng	50½	51
Comwlth Edison	19½	19½
Conoco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	24⅞	24⅞
Cons Foods	25⅛	25⅛
Cons Power	18⅛	18⅛
Continental Grp	31⅛	31⅛
Control Data	74½	73
Corning Glass	60½	60⅝
CPC Intnl	71	71
Crane	35	[illegible]
Crocker Int	34⅛	34⅛
Crown Zeller	50⅞	50⅛
Dart Ind	45⅛	45⅛
Deere	41	41⅛
Delta Air	47½	48
Detroit Edison	13⅛	13
Disney	47⅛	47⅛
Dow Chemical	34½	34⅝
Dresser Ind	67½	67
Duke Power	17½	17½
Du Pont	44⅛	44⅛
Eastern Air	7½	7⅛
Eastman Kodak	67⅛	66⅛
Eaton Corp	31⅛	31½
El Paso Nat Gas	24	24
Equitable Life	11	14⅛
Esmark	35⅛	36½
Evans P. D.	25⅛	24⅝
Exxon Corp	75	75⅛
Fed Dept Stores	30½	30⅛
Firestone	9⅛	9½
Fst Chicago	19⅛	19½
Fst Nat Boston	34½	34⅝
Fst Penn Corp	5⅝	5⅝

	Oct 7	Oct 6
Ford	29⅛	28⅛
GAF Corp	12⅝	13
Gen Dynamics	66½	70
Gen Electric	54⅛	55
Gen Foods	30⅛	30½
Gen Mills	27⅛	[illegible]
Gen Motors	53½	53½
Gen Pub Util NY	5	5
Gen Tel Elec	28⅛	28⅛
Gen Tire	20	20
Genesco	4⅛	4⅛
Georgia Pacific	27⅛	27½
Getty Oil	93	94½
Gillette	28⅛	27⅝
Goodrich	22⅛	22⅛
Goodyear	16⅛	16⅛
Gould Inc	25	24
Grace	49⅛	49⅛
Gt Atlc & Pacific	6⅛	6⅛
Greyhound	14	14⅛
Grumman Corp	26½	26½
Gulf Oil	44⅛	44⅛
Gulf & West	15⅛	15
Heinz H. J.	40⅛	40½
Hercules	22⅛	22⅝
Honeywell	96⅛	97
Ic Inds	30	30⅛
Ingersoll	67	66⅛
Inland Steel	26⅛	26⅛
IBM	67⅛	68
Int Harvester	24⅛	24½
INCO	23⅛	23⅛
Int Paper	40½	41
Int Tel Tel	31½	32
Irving Bank	25⅛	26⅛
Jewel Co	21	22⅛
Jim Walter	35⅛	[illegible]
Johns-Manville	27	27⅛
Johnson & Johns	86⅛	86½
Kaiser Alumin	20⅛	20⅛
Kennecott	31	31⅛
Kerr McGee	84⅛	86
Kimberly Clark	56⅛	55
Kraftco Corp	45⅝	45⅛
K Mart	20⅛	20⅛
Kroger	21	21
L.T.V. Corp	21⅛	21⅛
Litton	72⅛	72⅛
Lockheed	36	36½
Lucky Stores	15⅛	15⅛
Manuf Hanover	37	[illegible]
Mapco	50	49
Marathon Oil	64⅛	64⅛
Marine Midland	18⅛	18⅛
Martin Marietta	65	65½
McDonnell	36½	36⅛
Mead	27⅛	27
Merck	79⅛	80⅛
Minnesota Mng	60½	60⅛
Mobil Oil	74½	74½
Monsanto	55⅛	52⅛
Morgan J. P.	48⅛	44
Motorola	66⅛	66⅛
NCR Corp	71	71⅛
NL Industries	61½	61½
Nabisco	29	29⅛
Nat Distillers	30⅛	31⅛
Nat Steel	27	27
Norfolk West	44	44⅛
NW Bancorp	25	25½
Norton Simon	16⅛	16⅛
Occidental Pet	30⅛	30⅛
Ogden	44⅛	45⅛
Olin Corp	20⅛	20⅛
Owens-Illinois	25½	25⅛
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅛	21
Pan Am	5⅛	5⅛
Penney J. C.	25⅛	25⅛
Pennzoil	40⅛	[illegible]
PepsiCo	24⅞	24⅞
Pfizer	47⅛	48
Phelps Dodge	37½	40⅛
Philip Morris	43⅛	43½
Phillips Petrol	52	52⅛
Polaroid	30⅛	30⅛
PPG Ind	36	36⅛
Proctor Gamble	75	75⅛
Pub Ser El & Gas	18½	18⅛
Pullman	45⅛	45⅛
Rapid American	22½	22⅛

	Oct 7	Oct 6
Raytheon	92½	93⅛
RCA Corp	28⅛	28
Republic Steel	25⅛	24⅛
Reynolds Ind	41½	42⅛
Reynolds Metal	32⅛	32⅛
Rockwell Int	32⅛	31⅛
Royal Dutch	71⅛	74
Safeways	37	37
St Regis Paper	27⅛	27½
Santa Fe Ind	72⅛	72⅛
SCM	23⅛	23½
Schlumberger	137	140⅛
Scott Paper	18⅛	18½
Seaboard Coast	53½	52⅝
Seagram	57½	56⅛
Sears Roebuck	16⅛	16⅛
Shell Oil	[illegible]	49⅛
Shell Trans	40⅛	40⅛
Signal Co	46⅛	[illegible]
Singer	11⅛	10⅞
Sony	13⅛	13⅛
Sth Cal Edison	24⅛	24⅞
Southern Pacific	35⅛	34
Southern Rly	60	61⅛
Sperry Corp	55⅛	56⅛
Std Brands	25½	30⅛
Std Oil California	87	90⅛
Std Oil Indiana	70⅛	72⅛
Std Oil Ohio	63⅛	63⅛
Sterling Drug	24⅛	24⅛
Stevens J. P.	15⅛	15⅛
Sunbeam Corp	18⅛	18⅛
Sun Comp	49⅛	49⅛
Teledyne	182½	185⅛
Tenneco	44½	44⅝
Texaco	36⅛	36⅛
Texas East Corp	75⅛	78⅛
Texas Inst	127½	128⅛
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	35⅛	35⅛
TWA	18⅛	18⅛
Travelers Corp	43⅛	44
TRW Inc	53⅛	52⅛
UAL Inc	18⅛	18⅛
Union Carbide	47⅛	47⅛
Union Oil Calif	43⅛	43⅛
Un Pacific Corp	83⅛	83⅛
Uniroyal	5⅛	5⅛
United Brands	15⅛	15
US Industries	7⅛	7⅛
US Steel	22	22⅛
Utd Technol	54	55
Wachovia	19⅛	19⅛
Warner Lambert	21⅛	21⅛
Wells Fargo	29⅛	29⅛
West'n Bancorp	30	29⅛
Westinghse Elec	20⅛	21
Weyerhaeuser	36	35½
Whirlpool	22⅛	22⅛
White Motor	7⅛	7½
Woolworth	22⅛	22⅛
Xerox Corp	70⅛	71⅛
Zenith	15	15

Canadian Prices

Abitibi	22½	22⅛
Alcan Alumin	42⅛	42⅛
Algoma Steel	37⅛	37⅛
Bell Telephone	19⅛	19⅛
Cominco	70⅛	69⅛
Cons Bathurst	18⅛	18⅛
Gulf Oil	27⅛	28
Hawker Sid Can	27⅛	27⅛
Hudson Bay Min	35⅛	35
Hudson Bay Oil	35⅛	35
Imasco	39⅛	39
Imperial Oil	42⅛	42⅛
Int Pipe	25⅛	25⅛
Mass-Fergsn	9⅛	9⅛
Royal Trust	15⅛	15⅛
Seagram	67⅛	64⅛
Steel Co	37	37⅛
Talcorp	16⅛	16⅛
Thomson N. 'A'	21⅛	21
Walker Hiram	27⅛	24⅛
WCT	15	15

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling, spot, 2.3925 (2.3970); three months, 2.3800 (2.3840). Canadian dollar, 1.1675 (1.1668). The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 467.21 (466.25). The futures index was 491.26 (490.00). The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 960.67 (963.70); transportation, 338.06 (346.60); utilities, 113.75 (113.84); 65 stocks, 356.50 (357.77). New York Stock Exchange index, 75.65 (76.01); industrials, 88.12 (88.97); transportation, 69.65 (69.71); utilities, 39.02 (39.07); financial, 69.73 (69.79).

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

1979/80 High Bid Low Offer Trust Bid Offer Yield

Authorized Unit Trusts

Abbey Unit Trust Managers.

[illegible]

Crescent Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
4 Melville Crescent, Edinburgh.

[illegible]

Stewart Unit Trust Managers Ltd.
45 Charlotte Sq, Edinburgh

[illegible]

Sun Alliance Fund Management Ltd.
Sun Alliance Hse, Horsham, Sussex

[illegible]

Insurance Bonds and Funds

[illegible]

Cannon Assurance Ltd.
1 Olympic Way, Wembley, HA9 0NB.

[illegible]

Legal and General (Unit Pensions) Ltd.

[illegible]

Save & Prosper Group.
4 Great St Helens, EC3P 3EP.

[illegible]

Schroder Life Group.
Enterprise House, Portsmouth

[illegible]

Offshore and International Funds

Arbuthnot Securities (C.I.) Ltd.
PO Box 284, St Helier, Jersey.

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

No follow through

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 29. Dealings End, Oct 10. § Contango Day, Oct 13. Settlement Day, Oct 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
103¾	97⅝	Exch	13% 1980	99⅝	..	13.046	15.043
101¹¹⁄₁₆	94¹³⁄₁₆	Treas	11½% 1981	98⁹⁄₁₆	..	11.580	13.823
96½	88⅝	Treas	3½% 1979-81	96½	..	3.627	13.801
99⅝	91¹³⁄₁₆	Treas	9½% 1981	99⅝	..	9.911	13.396
96¹¹⁄₁₆	89¾	Exch	8¼% 1981	96¹¹⁄₁₆	..	8.533	13.505
98⅝	91	Exch	9½% 1981	97⅛	..	9.775	13.191
94	84¼	Exch	3% 1981	93½	..	3.209	11.068
100	95¼	Exch	12¾% 1981	[illegible]	..	12.830	13.280
96¾	87½	Treas	8½% 1980-82	95¼	+⅛	8.924	12.611
91¾	82	Treas	3% 1982	91¾	..	3.269	9.630
106½	96⅛	Treas	14% 1982	101¾	.	13.759	12.650
95⅞	85¾	Treas	8¼% 1982	93⁵⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	8.865	12.808
97⅞	82⁹⁄₁₆	Exch	9¼% 1982	93¹¹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	9.875	13.000
90⅝	84½	Exch	8¾% 1983	92¹¹⁄₁₆	+¹⁄₁₆	9.428	12.491
86¼	76⅝	Exch	3% 1983	83⅞	..	3.577	10.494
104½	90⅝	Treas	12% 1983	98⁷⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	12.191	12.775
97⅞	82¹³⁄₁₆	Treas	9½% 1983	92¹¹⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	9.981	12.428
107⅛	94⁷⁄₁₆	Exch	13¼% 1983	100¹⁵⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	13.374	13.091
98⅝	83½	Exch	10% 1983	92¹⁵⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	10.774	12.805
88½	76	Fund	5½% 1982-84	84½	..	6.509	11.280
97¹⁵⁄₃₂	86⁵⁄₁₆	Exch	11¼% 1984	95¹¹⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	11.743	12.788
104⅝	94½	Exch	14% 1984	102¹⁵⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	13.600	12.930
77⅝	68¾	Exch	3% 1984	77⅝	..	3.877	10.544
101¼	87⅝	Treas	12% 1984	98	−⅛	12.246	12.643
109⁵⁄₁₆	98⅛	Treas	15% 1985	108	−⅛	13.889	12.534
72⅛	69	Treas	3% 1985	72	−⅛	4.167	10.873

MEDIUMS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
110	87½	Exch	12½% 1985	103¼	+¼	12.430	12.630
95¼	77⅝	Treas	8½% 1984-86	88¼	+¼	9.812	11.751
112¼	91¼	Exch	13½% 1987	104¼	+¼	13.069	12.897
84⅛	70½	Fund	6½% 1985-87	78¼	+¼	8.199	11.028
97¹⁵⁄₁₆	92¾	Treas	12% 1987	94⅞	+¼	12.574	13.019
88⅝	72⅞	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	80¼	+¼	9.791	12.121
70⅝	54⅞	Trans	3% 1978-88	64⅛	+¼	4.738	9.906
98	52½	Treas	11½% 1989	94½	+¼	12.367	12.877
73¼	58⅝	Treas	5% 1986-89	65⅞	+¼	7.581	11.063
114¼	87¾	Treas	13% 1990	102⅝	+¼	13.057	13.063
[illegible]	68⅝	Treas	8¼% 1987-90	80⅝	+¼	10.544	12.120
106⅞	80¼	Treas	11¾% 1991	94⅞	+¼	12.814	13.236
72¼	57⅛	Fund	5¾% 1987-91	65⅝	+¼	8.804	11.588
[illegible]	77⅞	Exch	11% 1991	87⅞	+¼	12.520	13.117
117	87	Treas	12¾% 1992	[illegible]	+¼	13.145	13.254
94½	74⅛	Treas	10% 1992	83⅞	+¼	12.116	12.966
107⅞	84¼	Exch	12½% 1992	95⅞	+¼	13.015	13.234
104	94⅝	Exch	13½% 1992	101	+¼	13.450	13.441
110⅛	83¼	Treas	12½% 1993	[illegible]	+¼	13.085	13.219
69⅝	54⅞	Fund	6% 1993	63½	+¼	9.508	11.570
119½	90½	Treas	13¾% 1993	107	+¼	13.312	13.444
122	96½	Treas	14½% 1994	107¾	+¼	13.648	13.485
103⁵⁄₁₆	96	Exch	13½% 1994	100	+¼	13.411	13.399
109¼	83½	Exch	12½% 1994	96⅞	+¼	13.143	13.268
85½	68	Treas	9% 1994	80⅞	+¼	11.644	12.444
106⅞	83⅝	Treas	12% 1995	95⅛	+¼	12.954	13.143
51⅛	42	Gas	3% 1990-95	49⅞	+¼	6.146	9.601
95⅝	73⅛	Exch	10¼% 1995	84½	+¼	12.461	12.965

LONGS

1979/80 High	Low	Stock		Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
112⅞	86	Treas	12¾% 1995	102¼	+¼	13.144	13.201
107	94½	Treas	14% 1996	106⅞	+¼	13.515	13.424
85⅞	67⅝	Treas	9% 1992-96	77¼	+¼	11.740	12.442
124⅛	90	Treas	15¼% 1996	110¼	+¼	13.702	13.510
116⅛	88¾	Exch	13¼% 1996	105⅞	+¼	13.346	13.230
50½	41⅞	Redmptn	3% 1986-96	48⅞	+¼	6.178	9.213
115⅞	89	Treas	13¼% 1997	102⅞	+¼	13.250	13.234
95⅞	74⅛	Exch	10½% 1997	85⅛	+¼	12.524	12.880
85⅞	65⅞	Treas	8¾% 1997	75⅞	+¼	11.671	12.306
69⅞	54½	Treas	6¾% 1995-98	63¼	+¼	10.597	11.662
126⅞	101	Treas	15½% 1998	113⅛	+¼	13.719	13.561
109⅞	81⅞	Exch	12% 1998	96⅞	+¼	13.032	13.143
89⅞	67⅞	Treas	9½% 1999	81	+¼	12.082	12.463
108⅞	82⅞	Exch	12¼% 1999	94⅞	+¼	12.004	13.095
97⅛	73½	Treas	10½% 1999	87⅞	+¼	12.503	12.861
103⅛	94⅞	Treas	13% 2000	101½	+¼	13.137	13.144
110⅛	93⅞	Treas	14% 1998-01	108⅞	+¼	13.413	13.335

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
183	99	AAH	183	+5	12.1	6.6	8.4
250	130	AB Electronic	174	● ..	10.7	6.2	9.7
243	75	AGB Research	243	..	8.6	3.5	20.1
70	15	AI Ind Prod	19	..	..e	..	..
243	141	APV Hldgs	213	● ..	12.0	5.6	5.0
91	53	Aaronson Bros	56	..	6.0	10.7	5.0
133	56	Acrow	56	..	4.3	7.7	16.6
95	30	Do A	44	..	4.3	9.8	12.6
219	143	Adwest Group	172	+2	10.6	6.2	6.1
638	103	Aeron'l & Gen	598	..	5.0	0.8	16.7
44	19	Aero Needles	20	..	..	..	3.2
49	9	Airfix Ind	12	..	5.2	43.6	1.9
925	450	Akzo	450	−20	54.2	12.0	..
111	66	Alcan Alum UK	67	+1	9.4	14.1	3.9
91	72½	Do 10½%	£83	..	1050	12.7	..
52	30	Allen W. G.	38	..	4.4	11.7	2.9
154	69	Allied Colloids	118	−1	3.6	3.1	18.0
39	20	Allied Plant	35½	..	2.3	6.3	4.2
133	39	Alpine Hldgs	52	−1	7.5	14.4	3.4
375	227	Amal Metal	261	● ..	20.0	7.7	7.2
146	49	Amal Power	59	+1	8.8	14.9	13.0
58	23½	Amber Day	25	● ..	4.1	16.4	4.4
44	22	Amber Ind Hldgs	34	..	7.1	21.0	4.7
123	82	Amstrad	93	+7	6.7	7.2	7.1
[illegible]	63	Anchor Chem	70	..	7.6	10.8	3.7
108½	47½	Anderson Strath	105½	..	5.7	5.4	9.3
99	55½	Anglia TV 'A'	90	..	5.7	6.3	8.2
11	5⁵⁄₁₆	Anglo Amer Ind	£11	..	63.4	5.8	6.0
48	25	Aquascutum 'A'	30½	..	2.9	9.6	5.0
67	34	Arenson Hldgs	44	..	2.6	5.9	3.4
74	25	Argyll Foods	70	..	..	..	53.8
96	43	Arlen Elec	43	..	8.6	19.9	4.0
142	80	Arlington Mtr	92	..	12.9	14.0	4.5
113	44½	Armitage Shanks	110½	+2½	6.3	5.7	9.4
94	67	Ass Biscuit	77	+1	6.3	8.2	6.7
351	178	Ass Book	208	−3	10.7	5.1	6.4
128	64	Ass Brit Food	120	..	4.9	4.1	7.1
158	[illegible]	Ass Comm 'A'	90	..	11.4	12.7	4.5
112	47	Ass Engineer	47	..	8.6	18.3	3.4
78	[illegible]	Ass Fisheries	72	−4	1.4	2.0	19.0
113½	70	Ass Leisure	115½	+1	7.3	6.3	8.1
313	163	Ass News	299	..	11.8	3.9	8.1
67½	30	Ass Paper	[illegible]	..	5.2	17.4	2.2
57	40	Ass Tooling	48	..	5.5	11.5	12.5
59	39	Atkins Bros	42	..	6.4	15.3	6.1
21	3½	Audiotronic	4	+½	0.1e	1.6	..
15½	2½	Do Pref.	2½	..	..	..	..
60½	37	Ault & Wiborg	40	..	3.3	8.2	2.3
103	39	Aurora Hldgs	39	..	8.8	22.6	4.1
40	25	Austin E.	31	..	1.9	6.1	3.4
110	57	Automotive Pd	61	+2	4.5b	7.4	4.4
282	84	Avon Rubber	84	−1	14.8	17.6	2.9
363	223	B A T. Ind	280	+2	27.1	9.7	4.3
56	30	BBA Grp	30	..	3.8	12.5	3.2
150	96	BET Dfd	140	+1	10.8	7.7	5.7
158	[illegible]	BICC	158	+2	12.6	8.0	9.0
36	15	BL Ltd	22	+2	..b	..	..
96	53	BOC Int	90	+1	6.3	7.0	8.6
252	116	BPB Ind	253	[illegible]	12.9	5.1	6.7
61½	16½	B P C	21	..	..●	..	..
99	60	BPM Hldgs 'A'	80	..	6.1	7.6	3.4
[illegible]	14	BSG Int	16	..	2.9	17.9	3.3
85	78	BSR Ltd	37	+1	..	..	14.8
378	181	BTR Ltd	352	Y ..	15.0b	4.3	15.6
199	77	Babcock Int	98	−2	10.0	10.2	3.5
[illegible]	33	Baggeridge Brk	50	..	5.4	10.7	4.0
9	4⅞	Bailey C.H. Ord	6	..	0.6	9.5	6.1
208	145	Baird W.	163	..	16.0b	9.9	6.3
139	65	Baker Perkins	65	..	9.2	14.2	4.0
114⅞	35	Bambers Stores	47	−1	1.9	4.0	6.7
88	51	Barrow Cons	[illegible]	● ..	4.3	7.7	3.3
55	8	Barker & Dobson	11	..	..	..	..

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
82	29	Dundonian	71	+1	4.3	6.0	6.8
85	44	Dunlop Hldgs	78	−2	7.6	9.7	..
120	63	Duple Int	63	..	8.0	12.7	2.6
80½	21	Dupert	24½	+½	7.5	30.6	7.9
69½	20	Durapipe Int	20	..	3.7	18.6	2.0
[illegible]	27	EBES	£27	..	351	14.1	..
142	57	ERF Hldgs	59	..	6.0	10.2	1.1
82	47	E Lancs Paper	47	..	6.8	14.6	2.0
98	51	E Mid A Press	95	..	3.9	4.1	7.9
100	75	Eastern Prod	79	−2	6.6	8.4	5.6
186	70	Edbro	70	..	12.9	18.4	4.4
77½	55¾	Eleco Hldgs	62	..	4.7b	7.5	5.5
79½	47	EIS	74½	..	5.4	7.2	4.5
739	310	Electrocomps	722	+6	12.5	1.7	20.2
11¹³⁄₃₂	6⅞	Electrolux 'B'	£7½	−⅛	60.5	8.1	7.5
143	74	Electr'nic Rent	110	+1	6.2	5.6	16.0
276	86	Elliott B.	213	..	17.5	8.2	4.6
144	87	Ellis & Everard	138	..	9.3	6.7	13.9
32⅞	18½	Ellis & Gold	19½	+¼	3.3	16.9	4.2
103	57	Elson & Robbins	68	..	7.1b	10.5	3.6
225	130	Empire Stores	140	..	7.3	5.2	9.2
38	19	Energy Serv	35	..	1.0	2.7	13.3
37	14	English & O'seas	16	h ..	1.3	7.8	9.0
312	68	Eng. China Clay	95½	+½	7.7b	7.7	6.7
23½	7⅞	Ericsson	£8½	−⅛	71.9	8.5	11.5
70	51½	Erith & Co	63	..	5.4	8.5	6.8
160	85	Esperanza	128	..	9.6	7.6	8.8
123	56	Eucalyptus Pulp	123	..	7.5	6.6	2.1
194	92½	Euro Ferries	167½	−1½	7.4b	4.4	7.4
378	192	Eurotherm Int	285	−1	6.4	2.4	14.7
105	49	Eva Industries	53	..	8.1	15.2	3.6
51	32	Evode Hldgs	48	..	2.1	4.4	6.0
25	14⅛	Excalibur	18	..	1.7	9.4	4.6
200	134	Extel Grp	166	..	10.0	6.0	9.1
90	50	Expand Metal	51	● ..	6.4	12.6	6.2

F — H

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
90	65	FMC	68	+1	8.6	12.6	4.1
300	144	Fairview Est	295	+2	12.1	4.1	4.2
184	140	Farmer S.W.	142	..	13.1	9.2	5.8
378	[illegible]	Farnell Elect	358	+18	5.7	1.6	22.9
47	22	Feedex Ltd	37	..	2.2	5.9	8.3
170	96	Fenner J. H.	137	+1	12.9b	9.4	8.9
94	66	Ferguson Ind	76	..	7.8	10.3	3.6
494	[illegible]	Ferranti	447	..	9.9	2.2	17.1
80	47½	Fine Art Dev	78	−1	3.6	4.6	13.8
120	63	Finlay J.	111	−3	8.3	7.4	13.2
16	3	Finsider	4½	..	..	..	..
54	22	First Castle	54	+3	2.1	3.8	5.4
334	192	Fisons	192	..	23.5	12.2	6.3
85	57	Fitch Lovell	79	+1	7.4	9.4	6.0
110	51	Fogarty E	65	..	5.7	8.8	5.0
41	21	Folkes Hefo NV	25½	..	2.5	9.8	3.6
162	48	Ford Mtr BDR	60	+4	2.6	4.4	6.3
170	99	Formminster	120	..	6.0	5.0	7.0
193	135	Foseco Min	164	−1	9.2	5.6	7.1
132	72	Foster Bros	86	..	4.6	5.3	6.9
61	19	Foster J.	19	..	2.1	11.3	13.6
132	[illegible]	Fothergill & H	124	..	11.1	8.9	6.5
[illegible]	44	Francis Ind	54	..	6.8	12.6	3.4
190	106	Freemans Ldn	106	..	5.0	4.7	5.9
118	63	French T.	110	..	6.4b	5.8	5.0
42½	30½	French Kier	40	+½	3.2	7.9	3.9
131	84	Friedland Doggt	89	● −1	6.5	7.3	7.8
101	80	GEI Int	66	−1	7.6	11.5	5.3
80	62	Galliford Brindley	64	● ..	6.6	10.3	4.1
23½	13½	Garford Lilley	18½	..	1.6	8.9	4.9
100	60	Garnar Scotblair	60	● ..	8.9	14.9	3.0
[illegible]	37	Geers Gross	58	..	4.3	7.4	7.7
538	311	GEC	525	+5	11.8	2.2	11.6
[illegible]	92⅞	Do F Rate	£90⅛	..	1739	17.4	..
219	88	Gen Mtr BDR	210	+2	8.3	4.8	10.7
190	60	Gestetner 'A'	64	+1	7.3	11.7	..
56	33	Gieves 1980 GP	43	..	2.9	6.7	..
101	118	Gill & Duffus	193	+2	10.0	5.9	10.7

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46½	20	Utd City Merc	23	..	2.0b	8.9	3.0
168	68½	Utd Eng	168	+2	5.2	3.1	16.4
86	55	Utd Gas Ind	69	+1	7.0	10.1	5.3
233	131½	Utd News	183	● −3	17.1	9.4	5.9
340	117½	Utd Scientific	323	+2	7.1b	2.2	33.4
87	42½	Valor	49	..	3.8	7.8	2.8
375	190	Vereeniging Ref	375	..	28.3	7.6	4.6
290	178	Vibroplant	255	..	20.8	8.1	5.8
213	99	Vickers	138	−1	17.1b	12.4	12.7
78½	38	Volkswagen	£41	+½	..	..	..
248	90	Vosper	90	..	6.6	7.3	7.8
132½	90	WGI	110	..	12.0	10.9	3.9
198	104	Waddington J.	138	−2	17.0	12.3	16.2
65	38	Wade Potteries	38	..	2.6	6.9	3.7
173	75	Wadkin	76	● ..	6.2	8.1	..
175	147½	Wagon Ind	155	−1	14.3	9.2	4.6
68	28	Walker C & W	31	● ..	..e	..	..
130	77	Walker J. Gold	82	● ..	5.7	7.0	4.7
[illegible]	64	Do NV	72	..	5.7	7.9	4.1
141	52	Ward & Gold	82	..	7.7	9.4	5.2
[illegible]	69½	Ward T. W.	91½	+½	9.3	10.2	4.3
96	51	Ward White	54	..	6.1	11.3	1.4
36	21	Wardle B.	29	−3	..	..	..
156	96	Waring & Gillow	113	..	7.9	7.0	7.5
100	25½	Warner Hols	57	..	3.2	5.6	6.2
71	35	Warrington T.	44	..	5.1	11.5	9.5
40½	25	Waterford Glass	27	+1	1.9	6.9	7.0
168	84½	Watmoughs	168	+2	7.1b	4.3	6.7
150	92	Watts Blake	150	● +1	4.4	2.9	11.4
63	28¼	Wearwell	63	● +1	3.6	5.7	8.5
65	24	Websters Pub	[illegible]	..	3.0	10.3	7.1
124	22½	Weir Grp	23	..	..e	..	..
38	23½	Wellco Hldgs	24	..	2.0	8.3	5.3
76	39	Wellman Eng	57	..	4.8b	8.4	..
80	47	Westbrick Pds	47	−3	5.4	11%	3.6
151	31	Westland Air	123	−4	7.1b	5.8	5.7
39	15	Whatlings	18	..	2.7	15.1	..
58½	29	Wh'lock Mar	52	..	..	..	..
170	46	Whessoe	64	+1	..e	..	..
24½	9	Wheway Watson	9	..	1.7	18.3	..
148	52	Whitecroft	52	..	11.0	21.2	3.4
31	11	Whiteley BSW	12	..	..	..	7.1
865	220	Wholesale Ftt	865	+5	21.4	2.5	12.2
293	131	Wigfall H.	135	+1	19.3	14.3	11.5
42	15	Wiggins Constr	37	+1	2.7	7.3	..
201	108	Wilkins'n Match	183	h ..	16.2	8.9	12.5
94⅝	88⅝	Do 10% Conv	£90½	−½	1000	11.0	..
57	28	Wms J. Cardiff	28	..	4.1	14.5	31.8
61	46	Wills G. & Sons	55	● ..	5.6	10.1	4.4
104	83	Wimpey G.	89½	..	1.0	1.2	8.6
61	40	Witter T.	41	..	5.8	14.0	5.0
316	200	W'sley Hughes	239	+4	16.0	6.7	3.9
34	16	Wood & Sons	16	..	..	..	..
65	36	Wood S. W.	40	+3	7.4	18.6	6.9
129	51	Wood Hall Tst	123	..	8.9b	7.2	8.4
110	65	Woodhead J.	65	−2	9.3	14.3	2.7
67½	51½	Woolworth	54	−½	6.4	11.8	5.7
405	208	Yarrow & Co	208	−10	10.7b	5.1	11.7
34	18	York Trailer	20	..	..	..	..
20	6	Youghal C'pts	7	..	..	..	4.0
63	45	Zetters	63½	..	3.6	5.6	6.1

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
373	171	Akroyd & Sm	373	..	28.6	7.7	5.1
64	44	Assam Trdng 'B'	60	..	1.8	3.0	18.3
84	26	Boustead	83	..	1.9	2.3	20.3
30	19½	Brit Arrow	24½	..	1.0	4.1	17.6
144	83	Challenge Corp	118	● ..	7.4	6.3	6.6
31	28½	C Fin de Suez	£30½	..	301	9.9	8.0
531	348	Daily Mail Tst	495	+2	28.6	5.8	6.6
536	346	Do A	493	..	28.6	5.8	6.6
61	33½	Electra Inv	47	● +¼	3.1	6.6	19.2
43	27	Exploration	42	..	1.3	3.0	12.3
96	83	FC Finance	75	+2	..	..	..
39	19	Goode D & M grp	27	..	1.1	4.0	7.5
501	285	Inchcape	495	+2	25.8	5.2	12.3
177	98¼	Lloyds & Scot	177	+1	7.5	4.3	14.1
38	21	Ldn & Euro Grp	37	● +1	2.1	5.6	7.3
228	123	M&G Grp (Hldgs)	168	..	..	..	15.7
59	30	Manson Fin	52	..	5.0	9.6	12.0
302	182	Mercantile Hse	302	+6	17.8	5.9	10.8

MINES

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
13½	6⅛	Ang Am Coal	£13½	..	52.2	3.9	..
883	300	Ang Am Corp	883	+43	38.5	4.4	..
57⅞	18¼	Ang Am Gold	£57⅞	+1⅛	501	8.7	..
58¼	37	Ang Am Inv	£53⅛	+⅛	495	9.3	..
21½	6	Anglo Transvl	£21	..	127	6.0	..
21½	3	Do A	£21	+⅛	39.0g	2.8	..
23	8½	Asarco	[illegible]	..	7.1	9.9	..
73	43	Beralt Tin	[illegible]	..	158	14.2	..
12½	2⁵⁄₁₆	Blyvoors	£11⅛	● −2	47.4	21.0	..
277	63	Bracken	225	+⅛	326	11.9	..
29¹⁵⁄₁₆	7⅛	Buffelsfontein	£27½	−⅛	11.4	4.3	..
283	80	Charter Cons	266	−5	32.1	4.9	..
665	178	Cons Gold Fields	660	● +8	43.2	8.6	..
563	237	De Beers Dfd	502	..	48.3	5.6	..
12⅛	2½	Doornfontein	£11¹⁄₁₆	+⅛	182	7.9	..
21⁵⁄₁₆	3	Durban Rood	£20⅝	+½	5.5	3.0	..
185	16	East Daggs	182	+1	133	8.1	..
16½	5⅞	E Driefontein	£16⅝	+⅛	205	12.7	..
38	5⅞	East Rand Prop	£17⅝	..	2.5	3.1	..
92	52	El Oro M & Ex	81	..	34.9	7.9	..
348	71	Elsburg Gold	339	−5	388	10.4	..
39⅞	11½	F.S.Geduld	£37⅛	+⅛	12.8	7.8	..
225	125	Geevor Tin	153	..	79.6	8.1	..
11¹⁄₁₆	3½	Gencor	£11⅞	+⅛	81.9	13.1	..
662	86	Grootvlei	627	−4	..	..	..
274	132	Hamersley	205	−2	3.3	7.5	..
250	73	Hampton Gold	220	−6	201	16.2	..
14⅛	6⅞	Harmony	£12⁹⁄₁₆	● −⅛	568	13.0	..
46⅞	13	Hartebeest	£43⁵⁄₁₆	..	293	7.1	..
38⅞	12½	Jo'burg Cons	36⅞	● +½	106	13.9	..
899	256	Kinross	763	● +1	177	9.0	..
20⁹⁄₁₆	4¹⁵⁄₁₆	Kloof	£19⅝	−⅛	33.4	17.9	..
206	50½	Leslie	187	● −3	141	7.4	..
16½	4⅛	Libanon	£16⅞	+⅛	11.0	5.5	..
240	66	Lydenburg Plat	218	−2	..	..	..
263	121⅛	MIM Hldgs	238	−25	..	..	..
135	38	MTD (Mangula)	115	..	30.6	26.8	..
335	64	Marievale Con	335	+10	55.3	16.5	..
91	26	Metals Explor	76	−3	..	..	..
665	155	Middle Wits	645	..	35.8	5.6	..
675	742	Minorco	673	+3	8.3	1.2	..
610	270	Nthgate Explor	510	+30	..	..	..
805	267	Peko Wallsend	570	−35	..	..	..
31⅞	7⅜	Pres Brand	£31⅞	+⅛	279	8.8	..
28	5¹⁵⁄₁₆	Pres Steyn	£28	+⅛	222	7.9	..
435	81	Rand Mine Prop	370	..	9.9	2.7	..
45½	20½	Randfontein	£43⁵⁄₁₆	−⅛	441	10.2	..
490	226	Rio Tinto Zinc	451	−2	22.9b	5.1	..
343	94	Rustenburg	303	+6	15.5	4.9	..
87	56	Saint Piran	63	..	1.9	4.5	..
28	6½	St Helena	£22¹¹⁄₁₆	● +⅛	403	17.8	..
436	170	Selection Trust	402	−20	30.1	7.5	..
647	64	S.A Land	617	+1	30.4	4.9	..
58	21	South Crofty	33	−1	..	..	..
10¹¹⁄₁₆	4⅛	Southvaal	£11⅛	+⅛	93.0	8.2	..
81	31	SWCM	41	..	..	..	..
305	205	Sungei Besi	245	..	93.5	38.2	..
353	169	Tanks Cons	321	−4	12.0	3.7	..
121	81	Tanjong Tin	121	h ..	8.3	6.9	..
280	185	Tharsis Sulph	225	..	12.0	5.3	..
28½	11⅛	Transvaal Cons	£25	..	105	4.2	..
722	216	U.C.Invest	679	+1	45.8	7.2	..
43⅛	8⅞	Vaal Reefs	£42⅝	+⅛	519	12.3	..
11⅞	1⅞	Venterspost	£10⅞	+⅛	111	10.4	..
80	27	Wankie Colliery	71	..	6.5	9.1	..
11¹¹⁄₁₆	2	Welkom	£11⅞	+⅛	110	9.3	..
52½	18⅛	W.Driefontein	£49⅛	+⅛	648	13.0	..
432	100	W.Rand Cons	342	+⅛	8.7	2.4	..
537	105	Western Areas	517	−4	41.3	8.0	..
34⅞	12⅛	Western Deep	£31⅞	+¼	341	11.9	..
48	15	Western Hldgs	£48	..	597	12.4	..
372	122	Western Mining	287	● −15	6.9	2.4	..
19⅛	5¹³⁄₁₆	Winkelhaak	£17⅞	● +⅛	252	14.6	..
85	9	Zambia Copper	41	+1	1.8	8.3	..

OIL

1979/80 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
86	25	Ampol Pet	83	+4	..	..	..
310	75	Attock	296	−3	..	..	..
356	63	Berkeley Exp	325	−3	..	..	..
340	156	Brit Borneo	338	..	21.6	4.0	26.0
416	221½	BP	412	−4	26.1	6.3	3.9
219	81	Burmah Oil	190	−4	9.3	4.9	10.5
188	41½	Carless Capel	180	−2	3.6	2.0	0.2
102	35½	Century Oils	97	−1	3.2	3.3	5.8
87	29	Charterhall	86	−1	..	..	..
98	73	Charterhse Pet	98	..	..	..	..
38½	13½	C.F.Petroles	£33	..	259	8.7	5.4
480	265	Gas & Oil Acre	480	−5	..	..	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Baker Electronics 10p Ord (60)	101
Brent Investments	£75
Exchequer 12% 'A' 1996 (†‡)	£30¼+¹⁄₁₆
Gotaas-Larsen $1 Common Shares	400+15
Marinex Petroleum 10p Ord (160)	170
RTZ 9½% Conv Uns Ln 1995-2000 (†)	£4½ prem−½
Shackleton Petroleum NPV (51)	79+2
Treasury 11¾% 'A' 1991 (†)	£92⅞+¼
Treasury 12% 1987 (‡)	[illegible]
Western Deep 12% Uns Deb 1986-93 (‡)	£10¼ prem

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
B T R (300‡)	Dec 5	52 prem
British Vita (105‡)	Nov 7	13 prem
Burnett and H'lmshire (680‡)	Nov 10	145 prem−5
Derritron (13‡)	Sep 19	18½ prem
East Rand Prop (R30)		£23½+1
ML Holdings (240‡)	Nov 14	120 prem
Mercantile Hse (220‡)	Nov 14	73 prem
Polly Peck (75‡)	Sep 10	33 prem
Ricardo Engineering (370‡)	Nov 14	60 prem
Royal Bank of Canada (c$46‡)	Oct 21	27 prem+2
Spencer Gears (13‡)	Oct 10	1¼ prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a £10 paid. b £75 paid. e £20 paid. f Fully paid. g £50 paid. h £70 paid. k £40 paid.

هكذا من الاصل

Law Report October 7 1980

'Family unit' approach to housing homeless

Lewis v North Devon District Council

Before Mr Justice Woolf [Judgment delivered October 6]

A woman living with a man who was found to have become intentionally homeless by a housing authority was held to be entitled to make separate application for council accommodation under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act, although the man might benefit from her application.

But Mr Justice Woolf dismissed an application by Mrs Julie Caroline Lewis for judicial review of a decision of North Devon District Council that she had become intentionally homeless within the meaning of section 17 of the Act. His section 17 provides: "(1) Subject to subsection (3) below, for the purposes of this Act a person becomes homeless intentionally if he deliberately does or fails to do anything in consequence of which he ceases to occupy accommodation which is available for his occupation and which it would have been reasonable for him to continue to occupy.

Subject to subsection (3) below, for the purposes of this Act a person becomes threatened with homelessness intentionally if he deliberately does or fails to do anything the likely result of which is that he will be forced to leave accommodation which is available for his accommodation and which would be reasonable for him to continue to occupy. (3) An act or omission in good faith on the part of a person who was unaware of a relevant fact is not to be treated as deliberate for the purposes of subsection (1) or (2) above."

Mr Anthony Patrick for the applicant; Mr David Fletcher for the council.

HIS LORDSHIP, in a reserved judgment after a hearing in chambers, said that after the applicant had formed an association with Mr Hopkins he had taken employment as a farm labourer in August, 1979, and had been provided with a house on the farm. He had lived there with the applicant until he had given notice in November, 1979. The farmer had obtained possession of the house. Mr Hopkins had applied under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act for accommodation, but the council considered that both he and the applicant were intentionally homeless because he had voluntarily given up his job. They were nevertheless provided with temporary accommodation.

The applicant applied for accommodation under the Act, making clear that Mr Hopkins would not share it. The council decided that she had become homeless intentionally because she had acquiesced in her common law husband's decision to terminate his employment knowing that their accommodation was tied to his employment.

The council argued that the scheme of the Act was to look at a family unit and provide accommodation for that unit, and that it was the manifest intention of Parliament that where one member of a family unit was intentionally homeless the family should be so treated. The result of that approach was that where a man and a woman were living together as man and wife, the council was entitled to reject an application by the woman merely because there had been a previous application by the man that he had been found to have become homeless intentionally.

For the applicant it was contended that it was her conduct alone which should be considered and that it was wrong to take into account a previous decision concerning the man with whom she was living. The council's decision in her case should be quashed.

In an absurd position would be created, the council said, if a husband or a man living with a woman could intentionally make the family homeless, and then the wife or the woman concerned could make an application, and because she rather than he made the application the family would be treated differently from the way it would have been treated if he had made the application. The man would receive benefits under the Act which it was never intended that he should receive because he had rendered himself intentionally homeless.

The test of intentionally homeless was contained in section 17, and by section 1(1) a person was homeless if he had no accommodation "... which he, together with any other person who normally resides with him as a member of his family or in circumstances in which the housing authority consider it reasonable for that person to reside with him ..." was entitled to occupy.

That definition and other provisions in the Act made it clear that a council had to have regard to the family unit. In particular sections 2(1)(a) and (c), 2(2), 5(1)(a)(i) and (ii), and section 16 made it clear that it was the policy of the Act to keep families together where possible.

As it was to the family unit that the council were to have regard, it would have been understandable if Parliament had expressly provided that the application should be made by the family unit and that the question should be whether or not the family should be regarded as having become homeless intentionally. However, as the council conceded, there were no express words which provided that, where a man and woman were living together, if one of them became homeless intentionally, the other should also be so treated. Such a construction of section 17 was not possible.

Clearly Parliament could have chosen to treat a woman who lived with a man who had become homeless intentionally as though she was tainted by his conduct. Alternatively, Parliament could adopt the approach that, albeit the man was undeserving, because the woman was not herself homeless intentionally, he was to benefit because she was entitled to the additional rights of a person who was not homeless intentionally and she could only obtain those rights if he benefited as well. The literal wording of section 17 indicated that it was the second alternative that Parliament intended, and such a result was not so wholly unreasonable that there should be read into the Act words which were not there so as to arrive at the opposite conclusion.

That construction did not mean that a housing authority should close its eyes to the conduct of the other members of the family. On the contrary the fact that the Act required consideration of the family unit as a whole indicated that it would be perfectly proper in the ordinary case for the authority to look at the family as a whole and assume, in the absence of material which indicated the contrary, where the conduct of one member of the family was such that he should be regarded as having become homeless intentionally, that was conduct to which the other members of the family were a party.

His Lordship said that as the council had found that the applicant had acquiesced in her cohabitee's decision to terminate his employment knowing that the accommodation was tied, it was perfectly proper to take the view that she was intentionally homeless. The application would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Harding, Rootham & Stallard, Barnstaple; Mr J. C. Bradley, Barnstaple.

Third party proceedings not statute barred

R. H. Green & Silley Weir Ltd v British Railways Board

Before Mr Justice Dillon [Judgment delivered October 2]

When a general agreement is made whereby a company accepts responsibility for, and agrees to release and indemnify the owner from and against, all liability of whatsoever nature and howsoever caused in return for permission to carry out filling operations on his land, an application by the owner to join the company as third party in an action for damages allegedly caused by its operations will not be barred by the Statute of Limitations even though years have expired since the cause of action arose.

R. H. Green & Silley Weir Ltd brought proceedings for damages against the British Railways Board claiming that subsidence had occurred to their land after filling operations had been carried on on adjoining land belonging to British Rail. The board joined Sean Michael Kavanagh, whose company had carried out the work, as third party, and it was held that third party proceedings were not statute barred although they had been commenced more than six years after the acts complained of had been performed.

Mr Richard Fowler for Green; Mr David Gidley Scott for the British Railways Board; Mr Kavanagh in person.

MR JUSTICE DILLON said that the British Railways Board sought to join Mr Kavanagh as third party in an action brought by R. H. Green & Silley Weir Ltd after subsidence had occurred to their land at Blackwell Yard, Poplar. In 1970 Mr Kavanagh, trading as Integrated Reclamation and Dredging Company, carried out filling operations to a railway cutting on adjacent land belonging to British Rail. By clause 3 of a letter the company agreed that notwithstanding any supervision given or approval expressed by the board, the company was to be responsible for, and release and indemnify the board from and against, all liability for loss, costs and expense which might arise in consequence of the existence of the agreement or of anything done as a result of such agreement whatsoever such injury, loss, damage, costs or expense be caused whether by the board, its servants or agents or otherwise. Green complained that as the work was carried out without alternative support for their adjoining premises, they had suffered damage for which the board was responsible. They commenced proceedings in 1974, but a statement of claim was not issued until 1977. The board sought to have the action dismissed for want of prosecution.

In 1979 an order was made with the consent of Green and the board whereby the board undertook in the event of the action being allowed to continue to take third party proceedings against the company and, should the company allege that such a claim was statute barred, the board would seek to have determined whether it was. On the hearing of that issue, Green would be at liberty to argue on behalf of the board, and undertook in the event of the issue being decided against the board to discontinue their action or consent to its being dismissed.

Mr Kavanagh subsequently alleged that the proceedings against him were barred by section 21 of the Limitation Act, 1939.

Thus the unusual situation arose in which the board argued that their own claim was statute barred. In determining the issue reference was made to the general rule that a person seeking to enforce an indemnity might do so only after the fact and extent of his own liability had been determined.

In the light of the general rule his Lordship considered *County District Properties Ltd v Jenner & Sons Ltd* ([1976] 2 Lloyd's Rep 728). In that case Mr Justice Swanwick held that third party subcontractors entering into agreements of indemnity could be sued although six years had expired since the practical completion of work and he concluded that, though equity safeguarded the position while the extent of indemnification was decided, the body of authority was in favour of the proposition that a cause of action did not arise until the ascertainment of the fact and extent of liability of the person who was to be indemnified.

In *Bosma v Larsen* ([1966]) 1 Lloyd's Rep 22), concerning the position of a ship under order of charterers, Mr Justice McNair held that the shipowners' cause of action arose long before the claim against them by the cargo owners was established and the claim was statute barred. The judgment drew a distinction between an indemnity against liability and reimbursement against sums paid. The shipowner was damnified as soon as he came under a liability and damnification contemplated the incurring of the liability and not the payment.

His Lordship, accepting that that decision was irreconcilable with that of Mr Justice Swanwick, referred to the Court of Appeal case of *Post Office v Norwich Union Fire Insurance Ltd* ([1967]) 2 Q B 363) which indicated that where insurance was taken out against liability to a third party rights were created as soon as events happened which might lead to a claim being made but they could not be enforced until liability had been established.

Following the reasoning in that case and of Mr Justice Swanwick, his Lordship held that time did not run against the British Railways Board in favour of Mr Kavanagh until the board's liability to Green had been established and ascertained. The wording of clause 3 of the agreement was in wide general terms and came within the general rule relating to indemnity clauses. His Lordship, preferring the conclusions of Mr Justice Swanwick, declared that the third party claim by the board against Mr Kavanagh was not statute barred.

Solicitors: Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co; Mr Evan Harding.

Property

Wide appeal of old farmhouses

Old farmhouses continue to meet many people's needs for a good country home, and remain popular in the market. In the nature of things such buildings are very much part of the countryside in which they stand. They are usually of moderate size and with a long working life behind them have a no-nonsense kind of layout which often lends itself well to up-dating to modern standards.

A very good example is provided by Griffins Farmhouse, Park Lane, West Grinstead, Sussex.

The property is on the West Grinstead Park Estate which has recently changed hands and is surplus to requirements. It dates from the 18th century and is typical both of its kind and its location. Construction is of brick under a tile roof, but some modernization is needed.

Accommodation includes three reception rooms and four bedrooms and a feature of the property are the grounds which contain a number of mature trees and a pond. Among the outbuildings is an old Sussex barn and all told there are about 14 acres of land. A price in the region of £90,000 is being asked through Strutt and Parker.

Another good example is Rye Farmhouse, in Hollands Lane, at Henfield, in West Sussex. This one probably has 16th century origins, with later additions. It is mainly brick built, with a tiled roof and clay hanging tiles to the upper parts.

In this case, considerable modernization and improvement has been carried out. There are two reception rooms, a kitchen with a separate utility room and four bedrooms.

Outside are a large lean-to store and a new four-bay farm building with loose boxes. The garden and two paddocks extend in all to some six acres. The price is £89,500 and the agents are Weller Eggar, of Horsham.

Different in character but also reflecting its location is Spring Farmhouse, at Hanwell, near Banbury, Oxfordshire.

This is a stone-built house with a slate roof and is thought to date from the 18th century.

Griffins Farmhouse, West Grinstead, Sussex, some modernization required, for sale at about £90,000 with 14 acres.

Features include stone fireplaces and numerous exposed timbers. It has three main reception rooms, a study and six bedrooms as well as good attics.

Outside there are extensive traditional farm buildings which include two stone barns. The garden runs to about three-quarters of an acre and the property is due to come to auction next month, unless sold privately. It is expected to make something in the region of £90,000. A further two acres of land would also be available if required.

The sale is through Lane Fox and Partners, of Middleton Cheney, Banbury.

A more substantial property is Lyefield Farm, between Ewhurst and Forest Green, in Surrey. The house dates from the 16th century and has a grade two listing as being of special architectural or historic interest.

It is constructed with a brick and timber frame with clay tile hanging and leaded light windows. Features include numerous exposed beams and a "Priest's hole" above the drawing room fireplace.

There are three main reception rooms, a study, a large farmhouse kitchen, a breakfast room, six bedrooms and three attic rooms with scope for conversion into a staff flat. There are landscaped gardens around the house, plus extensive farm buildings, some eight enclosures and a paddock.

In all, the property runs to about 53 acres. Offers over £200,000 are being asked through Savills. A three-bedroomed bungalow might also be available.

Another interesting old property is The Old Manor House, in Lymington, Hampshire, which also has a grade two listing.

It is regarded as having at least pre-Cromwellian origins and is built of brick under a tiled roof, with more recent additions at the rear in the same materials.

There is scope for modernization, but the accommodation includes three reception rooms, a large combined kitchen and breakfast room, four main bedrooms, a dressing room and two attic bedrooms.

Outside is a large old timber and brick thatched barn which also has a grade two listing. This provides a large games room.

With a garden of about 1¼ acres, the property is expected to make between £125,000 and £130,000. The agents are Jackson and Jackson, of Lymington.

An altogether different proposition is Vine House, in Moorlands Drive, Pinkneys Green, Maidenhead, Berkshire. This is a pleasant house built in 1962 in the Georgian style by the present vendors, and has an entrance portico with tuscan pillars flanked by arched windows.

Inside is a large reception hall, and two main reception rooms. Upstairs there is a galleried landing with wrought-iron balustrade with a carved oak handrail, a main bedroom and bathroom suite, plus two further rooms and a second bathroom.

The garden, which contains a large fish pond, together with a small orchard totals about two acres.

Offers in the region of £190,000 are being asked through Giddy and Giddy, of Maidenhead. Two semi-detached two-bedroomed cottages, one let, would also be available.

Another virtually modern property is Stumblewood, at Twyford, near Horsted Keynes, in Sussex. This was originally a small, older cottage, which in about 1975 was largely rebuilt and extended by a self-contained annexe a year or so ago.

Here the accommodation in the main house includes two reception rooms, a combined kitchen, breakfast room and playroom, a main bedroom and bathroom suite, three further bedrooms and a second bathroom.

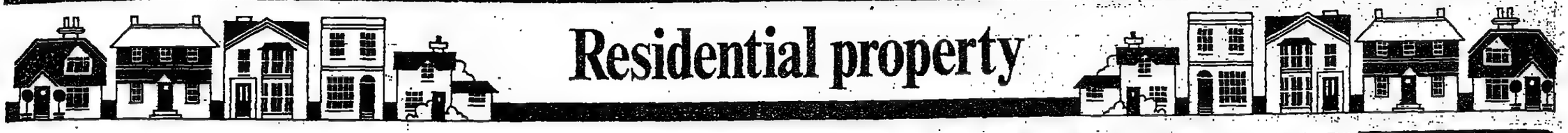
The annexe is entirely self-contained and is on two floors with a good-sized living room, two bedrooms and its own kitchen and bathroom.

The gardens and grounds extend to about 20 acres and include seven paddocks, a plantation of larch and spruce and an area of mixed woodland. Offers in the region of £137,500 are being asked through Braxtons, of Tunbridge Wells and Uckfield.

Another modern property is Woodend, The Ridge, at Epsom, Surrey, adjoining the RAC golf course. It has three reception rooms, a main bedroom and bathroom suite, four further bedrooms and another two bathrooms.

Offers in the region of £225,000 are being asked through Knight Frank and Rutley, and Michael Everett and Co, of Epsom.

Gerald Ely



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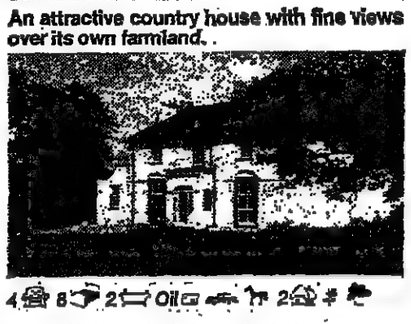

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All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

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MRS. THOMSETT'S Secretarial College, Oxford. Intensive two-term course six to a class. 6 High St., Oxford 721630.

LEARN TO COOK. 11 weeks. Sept. Jan. or April. Ewart Place School, 6 High St., Oxford. Tel. 45763.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP PLAN

Applications are invited for Commonwealth Scholarships, awarded by the governments of Australia and New Zealand from March 1982 (or by arrangement late 1981) and of Canada, Ghana, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Malaysia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka and Trinidad from 1981.

These awards are intended for programmes of postgraduate study or research leading to a higher degree or similar qualification.

Candidates, who should be under 35 years of age, must be United Kingdom nationals (or other Commonwealth Citizens or British Protected Persons) permanently resident in the United Kingdom and hold or expect to hold a first degree with at least upper second class honours.

Further particulars and application forms for the awards of up to three centres may be obtained from The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission (TT), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (01-387 8572 ext. 55). Forms will not be sent out to enquirers after 27 October; completed application forms must be returned to arrive not later than 31 October 1980. Enquirers should specify the country (ies) in which they are interested.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME

We, TEXACO OVERSEAS TANKSHIP Limited of 1 Knightsbridge Green, London SW1X 7QJ, intended owners of the merchant ship "GLOSTIK WINDSOR", of London, official number 388422, of gross tonnage 84,110.18 tons, of register tonnage 56,581.50 tons propose to change the name to "TEXACO WINDSOR".

Any objections must be sent to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen, Llantrisant Road, Cardiff CF5 2YS, within seven days of the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated 8th October, 1980.

PETER ROWELLS, Authorised Officer of the Company.

PASTORAL MEASURE, 1968

The Church Commissioners have prepared a DRAFT PASTORAL SCHEME for declaring redundant the church of St Michael, Edmonton (London diocese); and a draft redundancy scheme for demolishing the church of St Matthew Muswell Hill (London diocese) and for the sale of the site and annexed land. Copies of the draft schemes may be obtained from the Commissioners, at 1 Millbank, LONDON SW1P 3JZ, to whom any representations should be sent within 28 days of the publication of this notice.

Notice is hereby given that DR. ANANTHANARAYANAN THYAGARAJA and Mrs SHEILA THYAGARAJA of 9 Meddicott Drive, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, are applying to the Home Secretary for citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and that any person who knows any reason why this should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office (Nationality Division), Lunar House, 40 Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 2BY.

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READING—Central 1,100 sq. ft. office space, 8 rooms with reception. Short lease or up to 5 years. Negotiable. £7,500 p.a. exclusive. Reading 0734 582247 or 597430.

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TELEPHONE—01-492 0526

BI-LINGUAL ENGLISH/FRENCH PA TO MD

International publicity and property consultant in N.1 require P.A., probably 23+, of attractive appearance and personality capable of managerial decisions and Director level contact. Administrative experience essential, shorthand, typing and driving licence would be advantageous for this demanding position. Salary negotiable and in line with the kind of aspirations that a full time career person would be looking for.

Contact Judy Lythe or Colin Lennard on 01-249 3719 or 254 7115

WHY TRAVEL?

Streatham's suburbia can be pretty cheerful for a Secretary/P.A. to M.D. of property development company from £5,000 p.a. plus a car, in new office block.

The job description should be self explanatory to a confident person who aspires to having an interesting career without commuting to Central London.

Applications and c.v.'s to R. P. Harwood, Whyatt Securities Ltd., Estra House, Station Approach, SW16 6EJ or phone him on 01-769 4477.

BANKING P/A SEC WITH LANGUAGES

MD of international City bank requires PA Sec with international banking experience and an ability to converse in French and German. Good secretarial skills essential. Excellent salary plus benefits.

Ring Martine Jeremius on Tel. No. 01-499 8634 36 Berkeley Square, W.1.

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Sometimes exasperating, often demanding but always delightful is the chairman of group in Belgravia.

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Coffee's ready—Welcome!

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SENIOR SECRETARY/PA

Required by a Senior Partner of a firm of Accountants and Business Managers, who are involved in the Music and Entertainment Industry. The very best salary will be offered to the successful applicant, who will have drive and integrity, will be of good appearance and will wish to build a long term career. If you are aged 25 or over, and have good secretarial skills including shorthand, please contact us on:

01-408 1234

Between 10 a.m.-6 p.m.

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY 35-45

£6,500

A top flight PA needed to assist the Chairman of a small W1 textile company. A lot of involvement in both business and personal interests, and language ability would be a great asset.

Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS 18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

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The Chief Executive of a successful and fast-expanding Lloyd's Brokers seeks a Private Secretary (28-35) to co-ordinate his numerous business activities. This is a new appointment and offers plenty of scope for an intelligent person with imagination and at least 5 years sound secretarial experience in the commercial world. Architect-designed offices. E.C.3.

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Bernadette of Bond St. Recruitment Consultants. No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks) 01-629 1204

ONLY THE BEST WILL DO. £6,500

M.D. of International Co in WC2 needs a top flight Sec./P.A. 28+ to assist him. He travels, so the person must be well organised and capable of running the office in his absence. A smart well groomed appearance is essential, together with experience at Director level. Call Christine Watson 01-629 7262

7 Princes St., W.1.

Graduate Girls Secretarial

Experienced MC 82 Operator

required for

American Law firm in Mayfair

c £6,500

Audio helpful, age 24+, 60 wpm minimum, excellent overtime rates, own office.

Call Mandy Dalton 01-491 7228

Advertising Personnel £6,000 p.a.

Are you advertising or commercially experienced as a P.A. aged between 22-30 with excellent secretarial skills looking to earn £5,500/£6,000 per annum? Then please telephone Gail Blackmore on 01-439 9563 for full details—Advertising Personnel (Rec. Cons.).

NORMAN THE MASTER BUTCHER NEEDS:

P.A. with knowledge of book keeping for new butchery subsidiary of a young dynamic company in the West End. Sense of humour essential. £6,000 P.A. plus for the right person. Vegetarians ill advised to apply.

Please ring Sue Parker on 221 2535 for more details.

The Times SPECIAL REPORTS

PERSPECTIVE

P.A./SECRETARY TO THE PERSONNEL ADVISOR

of the middle East firm within the London office of International Chartered Accountants. An experienced personnel secretary, who should be of graduate calibre, is required for this exceptionally busy department. The successful applicant will provide a full secretarial service to the advisor (although shorthand is not essential) and extensive administrative back up to the department.

We are looking for a mature, firm, stable person who is self-motivated and will enjoy the high pressure nature of the work. Useful but not essential would be familiarity in dealing with visas and currency and experience of working abroad.

Preferred age 28 plus. For further details and application form please telephone Mrs Fergus or Mrs Deverill on 628 6926.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING

21-28 SECRETARY/PA £5,500+

A very successful and well-known International City Bank needs a top-notch Secretary with P.A. potential to work for two young dashing executives, one of whom delegates a good deal and has a high percentage of client liaison both in person and via the telephone. Shorthand/typing skills are essential as is a confident manner, immaculate presentation and lots of initiative . . . Benefits include free lunch, B.U.P.A. and mortgage facility.

Phone Mary Holland on 588 0781

19-23 RECEPTION/TYPING/FRIDAY to £5,000

A very interesting and varied position for a young person with accurate typing, good attitude and a flexible approach to work for a plush city based continental bank. Smart appearance and confident telephone manner are essential. Top-top benefits associated with Banking.

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BANKING PERSONNEL 41-42 London Wall EC2 Telephone 01-588 0781

LEGAL SECRETARY

Partner, specialising in Family Law and General Litigation, Lincoln's Inn Solicitors, needs a new Secretary.

Top salary paid to right applicant.

Work interesting but demanding.

Please phone 01-242 1031

WORK IN GERMANY

A leading international company in the packaging industry are looking for a senior bilingual English/fluent German, Secretary, to work for the Eastern Europe Operations Manager, based near Dusseldorf, West Germany.

We offer an interesting and varied position which requires an experienced Secretary with above average Audio/Typing skill. Shorthand an advantage but not essential.

Terms and conditions of employment are excellent and accommodation assistance will be given. The contract will be reviewed after a year.

Send C.V. to Mr D. Mallane, Vice-President—Marketing Signode Europa, Ringway House, Calvin Road, Newbury, Berks. RG13 2BD.

£5,500

Super opportunity for young intelligent Secretary to learn about the world of banking and finance within a small friendly company based in W.1. You will work for a dynamic 32 year old Director and will need 100 w.p.m. shorthand, 60 w.p.m. typing and a degree of numeracy. Candidates should be aged 21-25 and be happy to undertake varied office duties.

Ring 437 1128

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

LEGAL EXECUTIVE/SECRETARY

The ideal position for a Legal Secretary with at least Part One (preferably Part Two) of the Institute of Legal Executives examinations. You will be required to handle and advise on trust, tax and conveyancing aspects for a major national charity. Working alongside and responsible to the Company Secretary, your typing will only be used for your own correspondence. Salary negotiable from £6,000 A.A.E.

Call 01-278 7433 1, f. & Associates The Legal Specialists

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Fly to the top of this leading advertising agency and use your poise and social confidence as P.A. Secretary to a Director. He needs the kind of person who can tactfully organise him, who can meet and mix with top clients and be used as the sounding board for new ideas. Excellent skills essential. Beautiful offices in the executive suite, 30+.

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Phone Mrs. Gail Horridge: 226 2889

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We require further Sales Assistants for our new boutique in Bond Street. Applicants for these premier positions must have appropriate background and experience and should speak at least one other language. The salary offered and working conditions are both excellent.

For interview and further details please apply to Miss McKenna. Tel: 493 5040.

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Can you negotiate the maze of problems involved in getting executives overseas and, hopefully, back again? Liaising with Embassys, bank and agency for visas, currency and travel, takes a special kind of person. If you are one of them with secretarial skills

Please ring Anne Beck 58-60 Houndsditch, E.C.3

Graduate Girls Secretarial Tel. 01-621 0566

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required for banking Executive. Accurate typing and good shorthand. Smart offices in Mayfair varied and interesting work. Salary £5,500-£6,000

Please ring 499 8776 Miss Roberts

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require a young, enthusiastic Manager/Manageress/cook for their new shop in Wimbledon. Hours 8.30-4.30. Salary by arrangement.

Please ring 01-946 6705

SENIOR SECRETARY £5,500+

Continental Oil Company, the international oil and energy group, has an interesting vacancy at its modern head office near Marble Arch.

The Director and Treasurer needs someone who can provide him with a very high standard of secretarial back up. Responsibilities will include making travel arrangements and organising appointments, etc. Experience gained in a senior management environment will be necessary. An attractive, helpful personality and an acceptable manner will be desirable for this senior level position.

A first class range of benefits will be offered.

Please telephone for an application form to:

Mrs. V. Slacke Continental Oil Co. Limited Park House, 116 Park Street, London, W1 (Tel. 01-493 1235, ext. 3156/7)

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Contracts with Peking, orders to Katmandu, shipments from Delhi . . .

If work with the orient appeals to you then join this prestige City Import/Export company as PA to MD and make use of your excellent secretarial skills, organising flair and administrative ability. Exporting is to Europe and North America, etc., so knowledge of French and German required.

Interesting, responsible position with plenty of involvement and variety.

Age 25+. Salary negotiable depending on age and experience.

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10 TO 1

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10 am—5 pm AND £6,000 +

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Directors' Secretaries Tel: 01-629 9323 RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

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CALL GLOBE APPOINTMENTS 935 2089/7531

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Graduate Girls Secretarial 01-621 0566

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Contact Anne Shaxon on 01-409 0301

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Advance your career with this well known leisure group as P.A. to their group company secretary. Apart from normal P.A./sec. duties you will receive training on a word-processor and be fully involved with all company matters.

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SECRETARY/PA

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Please tel. 499 8562 for interview.

La creme de la creme also on page 26

La Crème de la Crème

—Managerial—Administrative—Secretarial—Personal Assistants—

PER executive secretaries

LUTON
CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY

Our Client is the Chairman of a thriving Group of Export Engineers. He seeks a very efficient Personal Secretary with good skills in Typing/Shorthand/Audio. If the candidate has a working knowledge of any European languages there will be opportunity to use them. The preferred age range is 27+ and our candidate should have had previous experience at Director or Chairman level.

This is a very senior post and an excellent salary will be negotiable according to the experience and qualification of the candidate.

Phone Dawn Sheerl: 01-235 9984

£6,500
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The MD travels a great deal and has many interests, including the presidency of an affiliated Company. His PA holds a very responsible position and is involved in many projects. We seek someone smart and well-spoken with previous experience at senior level.

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Phone Moira McCombie-Furner: 01-235 9984

S.W.1
£6,000

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The posts are all senior and each offers a different type of interest. We should like to interview candidates, aged 25-35, who have good secretarial skills and experience at senior level.

The Benefits are excellent and include own office, FREE LUNCH and refreshments, Season Ticket Loan, etc. Hours 9-5.

Phone Moira McCombie-Furner: 01-235 9984

PER Executive Secretaries
4-5 Grosvenor Place
Hyde Park Corner
London SW1X 7SB

SENIOR SHORTHAND SECRETARY

£6,500 neg.

Presentable, 25+ secretary required for amusing senior executive of West End company. Minimum 50/100 w.p.m. with at least 3 years' secretarial experience.

CONTACT CHRIS SALMON, BEAVERS LTD.
(Personnel recruitment bureau)
411 OXFORD ST., W.1 01-629 6575

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EC2 £6,500 neg

An executive secretary, aged between 25 and 45, with poise, confidence and proven ability at senior level, is badly needed by the Managing Director of this internationally known company in the oil world. Although not excessively pressurised, the position does call for a self sufficient secretary who will enjoy the challenge of increasing involvement and responsibility which this position will offer. In addition to the quoted salary, other benefits include 4 weeks holiday, luncheon vouchers, bonus, pension scheme and a private medical scheme.

Margery Hurst

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47 Davies Street, London W1. 01-629 8812 115/117 Cannon Street, London EC4. 01-623 7231
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COUNTY BANK

Director's Secretary

An executive secretary is required to work for a Director in our Corporate Advisory Division. The work is of a highly confidential nature, involving client contact, and therefore discretion and a pleasant personality are essential. Applicants, preferably over the age of 25, should have excellent secretarial skills with good organisational ability.

Salary is negotiable with an attractive benefits package.

Please apply giving full career details to:-

Miss Evelyn J. Povey,
Personnel Officer, County Bank Ltd.,
11 Old Broad Street,
London EC2N 1BB

A member of the National Westminster Bank Group

SECRETARY

A mature secretary is required to work for a fast-growing public company. The company is a leading design and marketing consultancy and operates internationally from its London, W1 base. The successful candidates will be experienced in secretarial and administrative skills.

Good salary, which is negotiable according to experience and ability, plus other company benefits.

Ring 01-580 8465, Michelle Modino, or send c.v. to her at Allied International Designers, 10 Rathbone Place, London W1P 2DN.

PA/SECRETARY to Director Personnel Consultancy

No Shtnd. c. £5500

Unusually interesting job, working for a Director in a friendly International Personnel & Management Consultancy, in luxurious W.1. offices.

The job includes personal assistant work on individual assignments, telephone work, organising travel, etc. If you're 25-50 with intelligence, good experience, fast accurate typing, & organising ability: phone Ruth Shelley — 388 2851.

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W.1 based (1 min. Bond St. Tube): Designer requires super, level headed sophisticated, responsible P.A. to help in all spheres of small, expanding company (shop and design studio). Good salary offered.

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However tough a customer you may be.

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Specially designed for La Crème de la Crème

A strong briefcase is a necessity but this beautifully styled leather briefcase, specially designed for La Crème de la Crème, is more than just a necessity: it's a practical organiser; a pleasure to use and an elegant accessory.

Handmade by British Craftsmen, the case has a solid timber frame covered with mellow, hardwearing, quality leather. The traditional locks are solid brass and two keys are provided for security.

PRACTICAL. The interior is lined with velvety brush-clean fabric and features gusseted filing compartments, two small memo pockets and pen holders.
The leather covered handle is contoured for comfortable carrying and there are studs on the base of the case for protection.

ELEGANT. The outstanding elegance is achieved primarily by the slimline styling. It measures 17in x 12in x 3in—a neat exterior which belies the amount it will comfortably carry.

Two vertical rows of stitching on the lid provide the only unobtrusive decoration.

Finally, the case is available in two equally attractive colourways :—

Black with grey interior or deep rosewood (dark brown with a hint of burgundy) with a light burgundy interior.

A very special briefcase for a very special price £34.95 plus £1.50 p+p

To order, please complete coupon in block letters. This offer is open to readers in the U.K. only. Normal delivery is within 28 days from receipt of order. Money refunded if returned within 7 days. Queries on 01-434 3781. Selective Marketplace Limited, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN.
Send to: Times Leather Briefcase Offer, Selective Marketplace Limited, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN.
(Please show quantity required in appropriate box)

☐ BLACK ☐ ROSEWOOD

Please send me ..... Leather Briefcase(s) @ £36.45 each including (£1.50) postage and packing.

My Cheque for £..... made payable to "Selective Marketplace Limited No. 781" is enclosed. (Please write address on reverse side of cheque).

Please debit my Barclay/Access Card No. .....

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Print Name .....

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Registered Office, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN. No. 1375647 England

P.A./SEC

£6,000/£6,500

The Board of Directors of this newly formed holding company need the assistance of three competent P.A.s with excellent secretarial skills. If you have previous experience at partner or Director level and are aged between 24 and 30, we would like to hear from you. It is intended that this company should be a fully international operation in 2 years' time and scope for the perfection and advancement of your secretarial career exists. You should be capable of working under pressure, and in the absence of directors, be willing to give total commitment. There will be frequent need for the arrangement of national and international itineraries. Excellent in-house facilities are available in pleasant, modern offices close to a Southern Region main line terminus.

TELEPHONE
580 9268 580 5773

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BY APPOINTMENT (LONDON)
Recruitment Consultants

LINGUISTIC POSITIONS

PARIS ENG/FRENCH SEC/P.A c £7,000 + BONUS

Interesting position within pharmaceutical Co assisting English doctor dealing with new product development. A high standard of both languages and English S/H essential. Min 3 years' experience. Age 20—35. Above salary is index linked, also 5 weeks hols., lunch allowance, 4½-day week. Initial accommodation provided by company.

SW1 TRILINGUAL EXECUTIVE P.A/SEC £6,000

Extremely high powered position for ambitious person, capable of taking executive decisions. Assisting Executive of multi-national group of trading companies. Eng. M/F, with two other Euro langs. S/H Eng. 80 w.p.m. +. Excellent prospects and perks with rapid salary review.

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Paragon Group Language Consultants
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La creme de la creme also on page 25

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هكذا من الاصل

PERSONAL CHOICE

m in We, The Accused (BBC 2, 9.25).

dependent Broadcasting Authority keeps a gimlet eye
sing ethics, so tonight's film about the Mini Metro
30) had to be about something more than its stylishness,
, good handling, spaciousness and so on. But this is still
persuasive non-advertisement for any car I have ever
he independent channel. Essentially, though, Graham
cumentary A Car is Born is about the new baby's
home (Longbridge) and its vast army of midwives
nent and workers). The troubled industrial and economic
established in laymen's terms and unions and
ent sound unusually conciliatory in their interviews. We
no doubt, though, of the appalling consequences that
low if the baby *does* not reach an early, sturdy and
maturity. The Metro is also the subject of tonight's
(Radio 4, 7.45).

me, you have been following Ian Holm's and Angela
hight from justice in We, the Accused, you will be in
efore your TV set in good time to see the final episode
25). We can, of course, see the repeat on Saturday
it won't be the same because, in the interim, the
will have gone and given the game away. . . . I have
ling, and admiring, Leon Garfield's Dickensian pastiche
h he has completed the master's incomplete Mystery of
ood. Mr Garfield appears on Robert Robinson's books
he tonight (BBC 2, 7.30) and I hope they all treat him
respect he deserves for having done such a foolish thing
lishly.

n all afford to be "don't knows" on many issues without
ing very much in the short term. But not about
Cambridge Union debate we can't, because it's the future
rld they're talking about. The proposition is: The West
the nuclear arms race now. Proposing it will be Lord
an, former chief scientific adviser to the British
ent, and backing him up will be David Owen, former
Secretary, and Herbert Scoville Jnr, chairman of the
oup. Opposing the proposition will be Admiral of the
d Hill-Norton, former Chief of Defence Staff, supported
helton, former Minister of State, Foreign Office, and
Martin, Director for Nuclear Planning, Nato. The
is Dick Taverne who won his spurs in the radio debates
jury.

est in Woman's Hour (Radio 4, 2.02) is the American
elene Hanff whose 20-year correspondence with the
ookseller Marks and Co has been perpetuated in her
ook 84 Charing Cross Road. Hurry along to Cambridge
d see what little is left of Mark's bookshop before the
s remove the last traces. . . . Musically, you can't do
er today than listen to the Aeolian String Quartet
eethoven's Quartet in E flat Op 127 (Radio 3, 3.50),
Festival Cantata Rejoice in the Lamb, with the Choir of
llege, Cambridge (Radio 3, 8.50) and the Mendelssohn
in C Minor Op 66 played by the Hayden Trio of Vienna

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HE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE;
AT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: *Engineering craft studies*; 9.35 Organs of the body; 9.58 Let's Go and Buy Clothes (Brian Rix); 10.12 Will You Help Me?; 10.30 The Long and the Short and the Tall (3); 11.02 Science: sound. 11.25 You and Me: The Traffic Lady (r).

11.40 For Schools, Colleges: History. The Greeks, the Sea, the Sea.† 12.05 *Kontakte*: German for beginners. Closedown at 12.30.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: West Indian restaurant owner Bertie Green demonstrates how to make some tasty Caribbean dishes.

1.45 Sea-Saw: two stories—David McKee's King Rollo and Brian Caut's Bric-a-Brac.

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Sheep Farming; 2.18 The street—*overground and underground*; 2.40 Communicate!: Preparing a TV programme. Closedown at 3.00.

3.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course: The importance of the egg in the kitchen (r). 3.55 Play School: Phyllis Jowitt's story Orange Boats and Apple Waves. 4.20 Mighty Mouse: cartoon. 4.25 *Jackanory*: *John Gregg reads* part 3 of Max Fatchen's Chase Through the Night. 4.40 Think of a Number: The world of sounds, including a machine that can read any book put in front of it. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround: junior newsreel of general interest.

5.10 Grandad: New comedy series starring Clive Dunn. Today: the old chap tries hypnosis to get some sleep.

5.40 News: with John Edmunds.

5.55 Nationwide: Includes the weekly correspondence spot. 6.45 Angels: Serial about hospital staff. Today: Sister Jean's last day at the hospital.

7.10 Where Are They Now? David Jacobs updates the life stories of Apollo 13 man-in-charge Jim Lovell, and Belita, the skating star of Hollywood musicals.

7.40 Lena's Music: Songs from Lena Martell. With Keith Harris and Ralph McTell.

8.30 Oh Happy Band! Harry Worth in a comedy series about a brass band. A last desperate attempt to save the village from *being sacrificed for a new airport.*

9.00 News: with Jan Leeming.

9.25 Sportsnight: The competition for the Basildon Bond Leading Show Jumper of the Year at the 1980 Horse of the Year Show from the Wembley Arena. Most eyes will be on Robert Smith and Caroline Bradley.

10.45 Parkinson: The mid-week edition. Taking part are Katie Boyle, George Shearing and Jack Fingleton.

11.45 News headlines and weather forecast.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales: 11.02 am-11.25 Fingerbobs. 2.18 pm-2.40 I Yoodoo. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.45-7.10 Bedtime. 7.10-7.15 Tom and Jerry. 7.15-7.40 Angels. 11.45 News for Wales; Close. Scotland: 12.40 am-12.45 Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 9.25-10.45 Hogmanay. 11.45 News for Scotland; Close. Northern Ireland: 3.33 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 11.45 News Headlines; Close. England: 5.55 pm-6.20 Regional Magazines. North of England only: 11.50 The Jews of Leeds. Close 12.30 am.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University. IATA: Clinching a deal. 7.05 Education in Portugal (2). 7.30 Human behaviour. Closedown at 7.55.

9.00 Gharbar: For Asian viewers, particularly women.

9.25 *Conservative Party Conference*: The second day of the Brighton debates. Robin Day and David Dimbleby provide the essential background information. Further coverage at 11.25, then at 2.30. Recorded highlights in Newsnight at 10.50.

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1, 3.55.

11.25 Conservative Party Conference: Back to Brighton for more live coverage of the day's business. Closedown at 12.30.

2.30 Conservative Party Conference: The debates continue in Brighton. Uninterrupted coverage until 4.50.

4.50 Open University: Maths: complex analysis. 5.15 Conformation in proteins. 6.05 World modelling on trial. Closedown at 6.30.

6.55 Embroidery: Jan Beaney with *lesson number five. This is about* patchwork that you can design for yourself.

7.20 News: with sub-titles for the hard of hearing.

7.30 The Book Programme: Robert Robinson's weekly literary confrontation has a distinctly Victorian flavour tonight, with a new "completion" of Edwin Drood, a new biography of Tennyson, a poem by Betjeman and a sweet ballad from Robert Tear (see Personal Choice).

8.00 XTC at The Manor: The rock group are seen working on their new record at a 15th century manor house in Shipton-on-Cherwell near Oxford, and they also relax in spectacular fashion.

9.00 M*A*S*H: Why Major Charles Winchester refuses to talk to anybody in the army medical unit. Korea war comedy.

9.25 *We, the Accused*: *Final* episode of Julia Jones's adaptation of Ernest Raymond's drama about a murderer (Ian Holm) fleeing with his mistress (Angela Down). Tonight: they stand trial. (See Personal Choice)

10.20 Rock Week Concert: Cream's Last Concert. A recording made in 1968, of this band's valedictory concert at the Royal Albert Hall.

10.50 Newsnight: Includes recorded highlights from today's proceedings at the Conservative Party Conference in Brighton. Ends at 11.50.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools. The birds in our cities. 9.50 My World: positions. 10.10 Victorian life. 10.35 Stimulating children's writing. 11.05 The varied work of the police force. 11.17 Geography and history of London. 11.34 Part 3 of the RSC production of *Macbeth*.

12.00 The Munch Bunch: Tales of some walking, talking fruit and vegetables. 12.10 pm Rainbow: The meaning of the word lumpy, explained for young viewers.

12.30 About Britain: Isle of Wight's Artisans. Cowes-born Cliff Michelmore meets the men who restore old sailing ships, and he looks back on the great days of seafaring.

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Crown Court: The jury decides in the case of the woman (Pauline Morton) accused of stealing her own baby (r).

2.00 Frontier: Ranchers of the Sierra. Environmental worries in the forests of northern Colombia, and the story of an English rancher.

3.00 The *Conservative Party Conference*: Live coverage of the debates from Brighton. Brian Smallcross puts us in the picture.

4.15 A Musical World: Musical written and presented by Sharman's Cross School in Solihull. About children's fight for freedom in a future world.

4.45 The Squad: Drama about police cadets and a *missing girl.*

5.15 The Brady Bunch: Family series. A girl has a crush on her dentist.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news. 6.25 Help! Advice for people with language problems; 6.35 Crossroads: motel serial. 7.00 Hart of the Yard: Silly British sleuth is seconded to the San Francisco police force.

7.30 Coronation Street: The door that leads to trouble for Emily and Arnold Swain. Also, a problem over Stan Ogden's lodger.

8.00 The Morecambe and Wise Show: Last of the series. The singer/dancer Gemma Craven joins the two comedians in a sketch.

8.30 Cowboys: Comedy *about the* building firm's annual outing. *With Roy Kinnear, Colin Welland.*

9.00 Flickers: Comedy series about Britain's early film pioneers. Tonight Maud (Frances de la Tour) has her baby and Arnie's (Bob Hoskins) views on film-making clash with those of his director (Granville Saxton).

10.00 News from ITN. With highlights from today's debates at the Conservative conference in Brighton.

10.30 A Car is Born: Documentary about the genesis and sales promotion of the Mini Metro, the car on which so many hopes are riding (see Personal Choice).

11.30 Guinness Golden Darts: Angus Ross and Jocky Wilson (of Scotland) play Norman Gilmour and Dessie Noade (of Ireland). In the singles match, Eric Bristow plays Ceri Morgan.

12.00 Barney Miller: Police drama. A man is arrested for writing a book on the subject of obscenity.

12.25 am Close: Barbara Cartland *with another reading from her* book The Light of Love.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
8.45 Loosely Engaged (8).
9.00 News.
9.05 Mid-Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardener's Question Time.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 The Pleasure Garden (5).
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 My Word!
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: A Tentative Maybe, by Don Webb.
4.00 Choral Evensong.†
4.45 Story: Nelson Budderley, Esquire, by Ken Kessell.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 The Senior Partner.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint.
7.45 File on 4.
8.15 Nuclear Debate.
9.45 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Rumpole.†
11.00 Can You Forgive Her? (18).
11.15 *Financial World Tonight.*
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.40 Unforgettables.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF
9.35 am Schools: La France aujourd'hui: Poetry Corner; Music Makers; Something to Think About.
10.30 Listen With Mother.
10.45-12.00 Schools: The Music Box; Interlude; Inside Pages—Future Worlds: Quest.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Movement and Drama 1; Books, Plays, Poems; Nature—Hedgehogs.
11.00 Study on 4: Digame! (1).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Music Interlude; Control of Education.

Radio 3

6.55 am (mw only) Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: L. Mozart, Bach, Schubert, Haydn (Sym 102).*
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Wagner, Goldmark (Vln Conc 1).†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Offenbach.†
10.05 Haydn Orch Fairfax: Bach, R. Still, P. Harrison.†
11.00 Organ: Bruhns, Howells, Hindemith.†
11.40 BBC Northern SO. Howarth: Birtwistle, Glazunov, Beethoven (Sym 11).†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 Chamber music (live from Broadcasting House): Cooke, Saint-Saens, Meyerbeer, Debussy, Rliss.†
2.00 Music Weekly.†
2.50 Northern Sinfonia Orch: Partikian: Morart, Bach, Haydn (Sym 85).†
3.50 Quartet (Aeolian): Mathias, Beethoven (op 127).†
4.55 News.
5.00 (mw and mono only from 6.20). Music for early evening.†
7.00 Music Now.
7.45 Wind: Strauss (Sym 21).†
8.30 Six Continents.
8.50 Records: Britten.†
9.15 Scientifically Speaking.
10.00 Piano trios. Beethoven (op 70 no 1). Mendelssohn (op 66).†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Gibbons.†

VHF
6.20 am-7.00 Open University: The International Style; The Doiche Debute.
6.20 pm-7.00 Open University: Servants, Masters and the Enlightenment; Music Interlude.

Radio 2

5.00 am News, weather. 5.03 Ray Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 *Jimmy Young.*† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Listen to the Band.† 8.45 Alan Dell. 9.30 Walter Midgley Remembers.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Funny You Should Ask. 10.30 Hubert Gregg. 11.05 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.32 Simon Bates. 10.32 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Simon Bates. 3.32 Peter Powell. 6.31 *Mailbag.* 7.31 *Mike Read.* 10.02 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 1543 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Report on Religion. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Gems for the Piano. 8.30 TenReam. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Advice to Beginners. 10.00 The Tony Brandt Report. 10.30 Arts Review. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Today. 11.09 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Take One. 11.30 Nature Notebook. 11.40 The Farming World. 12.00 High Newsreel. 12.15 pm The Music of Time. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Bonn Calling. 2.15 Record Review. 2.30 Blow up the Curtain. 3.00 Bonn News. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Little Women. 7.45 Classical Record Review. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 8.30 Assignment. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Women Musical. 9.30 Folkbeat. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.44 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 World Radio Club. 11.30 Rock Salad. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Drama. 1.00 Year Book. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.13 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m 693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m, 200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only: med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m. 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m. 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Scottish

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 What Happened Next. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Tiger's Talk Back. 6.30-7.00 Report. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35-12.20 am Brass in Concert.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Against the World. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 11.30-12.30 am SWAT.

Border

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 World We Live In. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Lost Islands. 6.00-6.35 Look-around. 11.30 Kaz. 12.25 am-12.28 News.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.15 Doctor Down Under. 6.00 ATV Today. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 ATV Tonight. 11.30 News. 11.35-12.35 am Country Music.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.45 Cabbages and Kings. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 11.30 Barney Miller. 12.00-12.10 am Bedtime.

Granada

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 The Beights of Terror. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-6.35 This Is Your Right. 11.30 Odd Couple. 12.00-12.30 am Jazz.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am. 9.30 Good Word, followed by News. 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Cabbages and Kings. 5.15-5.45 Air and Mrs. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 A Car is Born. 11.30 Power Without Glory. 12.30 am-12.35 Three's Company.

Westward

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Birthday. 5.16-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00-6.35 Westward Diary. 10.31 News. 10.34 A Car is Born. 11.30 Wave Giels Will Travel. 12.30 am-12.35 Faith For Life.

Granada

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am. 9.30 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Connor's Hall Hour. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 11.30 Reflections. 11.35 Country Music. 12.05 am Next Step Beyond. 12.35-12.40 News.

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00-6.35 Channel Report. 10.28 News. 10.34 A Car is Born. 11.30-12.30 am Wave Girls Will Travel.

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 6.35-7.00 Burnside. 10.28-10.30 News. 11.30-12.00 Superstar Profile: Steven Spielberg.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Cylchgrawn. 4.45-5.15 Si'n a Sion. 6.00-6.15 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Lady and the Llama.

Southern

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Underwave Adventures of Captain Nemo. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.35 Secret Mid-week. 11.30 Wave Girls Will Travel. 12.30 am Weather followed by Visiting the Sick.

Anglia

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Riordans. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Air and Mrs. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 11.30 *Fireside Theatre.* 12.30 am Big Question.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Notice of INTER-COUNTY SERVICES Limited
Notice of the High Court of Justice dated the 19th day of [illegible] 1980 MR. RICHARD [illegible] FLOYD, of 33 Chiltern Fetter Lane, London EC4, appointed LIQUIDATOR of the named Company without a [illegible] OF INSPECTION. [illegible] the 29th day of March [illegible]

COMPANIES ACT 1948. [illegible] FASHIONS Limited. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to [illegible] 293 of the Companies [illegible] that a MEETING of the [illegible] of the above-named [illegible] will be held at 36a-38 West [illegible] London NW4 3AL, on [illegible] 31st day of October [illegible] o'clock in the forenoon, [illegible] purposes mentioned in [illegible] 294 and 295 of the said [illegible] 29th day of September [illegible] Board, C. LOWETT, Director.

[illegible] OF THE ABERDEEN RESTAURANTS Limited. [illegible] of the High Court of [illegible] dated the 15th day of [illegible] 80 Mr HENRY CHARLES [illegible] 3 Broad Street Place, EC2M 7EP has been [illegible] LIQUIDATOR of the [illegible] Company without a [illegible] OF INSPECTION [illegible] the 30th day of September [illegible]

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

EVOLUTIONARY [illegible] W INVENTION [illegible] inventor for U.K. of revolutionary, low cost auto-diagnostic equipment is sought by U.S., Australian Government Endorsements by Chrysler, Honda, Lotus, Ferrari, Yamaha, manufactured and marketed in Australia, U.S.A., Ireland, to automotive, motorcycle SERVICE TRADES. Outstanding profits, technical training, promotional material and marketing system provided by the company. Tel. Mr. Taylor, President, M-Ray Ultrasound Corporation, for discussion, 01-937 3212/3/4/5/6.

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The Times
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Last car to be registered in South Wales, Triumph Stag, S reg., March 1978. Genuine low mileage, automatic, PAS. Electrical windows, hard and soft top, red colour, immaculate condition, trouble free. A must for the connoisseur. £5,650 ono. Finance available. Genuine enquiries to The Managing Director, Hesketh Ltd., Windsor Closure, Windsor Rd., Nice, W. Glamorgan. 0639 32323/32880.

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PEMBROKE ROAD, W8.—5th floor flat in p/b block, lift, porter. 1 dble. bed, recep., k. & b. C.H., c.h.w. inc. £75 p.w. Regrock & Co 584 6863.

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RENTALS

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WIMBLEDON. Detached house, 5 beds., 2 baths., 3 recep., kitchen, breakfast room, garage, garden, C.H. Avail. now, long let. £275 p.w.

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CHELSEA. Pretty 2 bed. flat, k. & b., C.H., patio. Avail now, long let. £110 p.w.

54 Lower Sloane St., S.W.1. 01-730 8762

FULHAM, SW6.—Spacious family house, suit Embassy, Company, etc., 4 double bedrooms, 3 recept., 2 baths. Garage, walled garden, fully or part furn. as required. Avail. now £350 p.w.—Kate Wilcombe & Co., 01-387 5925.

LONDON RENTALS specialise in quality homes, short or long lets, from £55 p.w.—581 3766/7.

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HYDE PARK.—Interior designed owners own home, 2 beds., 2 receps., k. & b., in private block. Avail. immediately To view ring Palace Properties, 486 8928.

HARLEY ST., W.1.—Luxury furnished flat in modern block, close Oxford Circus. 2 beds., 2 receps., kitchen, Suit long short term.—580 6711.

WALTON ST., LONDON, S.W.3.—Immaculate 2-bed., patio. Available long let. Company preferred £125 p.w. + rates.—Congreve & Co., 01-741 2360.

MARBLE ARCH.—Furn. 3 rooms, k. & b. Suit 4 girls. £80 p.w.—203 2745.

PROFESSOR'S BLOOMSBURY flat, architect designed. 2 beds., all appliances, roof-top views. £55 p.w.—01-607 4989 after 6.

HOLLAND PARK.—Modern furnished 5-room flat, k. & b., c.h. Rent 280 per week, quarterly in advance. References. Deposit required.—Box 2097 F, The Times.

FASHIONABLE PIMLICO, S.W.1.—Fully furnished 3-room house, C.H., kitchen and 2 baths. Co. let. £2,000 per quarter and deposit.—Box 2008 F, The Times.

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£3.25.

". . . Better is an handful with quietness, than both the hands full of travail and vexation of spirit."—Ecclesiastes 4 : 6.

BIRTHS

ARMSTRONG.—On October 1st, to Joanna (née Cox) and Peter—a daughter (Helen Joanna), a sister for Charlotte.

BRIGSTOCKE.—On October 2, in Edinburgh, to Anthea and Hugh—a son (Julian John Alasdair).

CARTWRIGHT.—On October 3rd, 1980, to Susan (née Gorner) and Ian — a son (Matthew William).

FOX.—On 4th October, to Vanessa (née Rigby) and David—a son (Jonathan Hamilton).

GRAHAM.—On October 6th, at the Lindo Wing, St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Serena, wife of James Graham—a daughter.

HAISMAN.—On September 30th, 1980, in Mexico City, to Jane (née Adkin) and Keith—a boy (Nicholas John), a brother for Claudia.

BIRTHS

LLEWELLYN.—On October 7th, 1980, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, W.6, to Vanessa and David—a daughter.

MURRAY.—On 29th September, 1980, at Oxford, to Topsy (née Freeman Wright) and Simon—a son, Joshua.

NORMAN.—On October 7th, at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, King's Lynn, to Jenni and James—a son.

PALMER.—On October 4th, 1980, at Hexham, to Lynn and David Anthony—a daughter (Shona Marie), a sister for Christian Patrick.

SLAGLE.—On October 5th, to Angela (née Moyce) and Michael—a daughter (Rebecca Isabel).

ULLMAN.—On October 6th, to Ann (née Drewar) and Stewart—a son (Harry), a brother for Charles.

SILVER WEDDINGS

ESSAME-JARMAN. — On October 8th, 1955, at St. Luke's Church, Accra, Peter to Rosemary, now at 3 Tidworth Rd., Bulford Camp, Nr Salisbury, Wilts.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On October 3, peacefully, Eileen Cynthia Anderson, of 15 Devonshire Mews West, London, W.1. Much beloved sister of Charles, Bertha and Margaret, and sister-in-law of Sheila. Cremation at Golders Green West Chapel, at 12.30 p.m. on Thursday, October 9. Flowers to 205 7442.

APLEY.—On October 6th, 1980, at the Royal United Hospital, John Apley, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P., of 18, Somerset Place, Bath, husband of "Poo". Private cremation on Monday October 13th. Donations in lieu of flowers to save the Children Fund, c/o Barclays Bank, Milsom Street, Bath. A thanksgiving service will be held in Bath Abbey on Monday, 27th October at 12 noon.

BARMAN.—On October 5th, 1980, peacefully in hospital, Christian August Barman, O.B.E., R.D.I., F.R.I.B.A., aged 84 years, of 12a, Hillbrow, Reading. Cremation private, family flowers only.

BEETSON. — On October 6th Geoffrey Harley Beetson of Ford Bank, Temple Guiting, Glos. Funeral for family only. Donations to St Mary's Church, care of Reverend S. Wilson, The Vicarage, Temple Guiting, Glos.

BOONE.—Edward Arthur, the blues and royals. Aged 22 years, tragically, as a result of a motor accident, on October 5th. Beloved son of Freddy and Barbara Boone, Warren Farm, Westacre. Funeral 2.00 p.m. Friday, October 10th. Westacre Church, Norfolk.

BROWN.—On October 7th, 1980, in hospital, Patricia Somers Brown, of 8 Belmount Avenue, Melton Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Dear sister of Norah and Eileen (Petrin). Service at Newcastle Crematorium, Thursday, October 9th at 2.30 p.m. Family flowers only, donations if desired, to Friends of Conrad House, Bentinck Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CAMERON. — Peacefully at Saint Vincent's Nursing Home, Kingussie on Saturday, October 4th, 1980, Jean Falconer Cameron, aged 95 years, late of Arashyama, Grantown-on-Spey and latterly of Saint Vincent's Nursing Home, Kingussie. Funeral private at Perth Crematorium.

COLLIE.—On October 4th, 1980, after a short illness, Barbara Collie, aged 80, widow of Dr A. E. Collie and much-loved step-mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral service at St Clement Dane's, Strand, W.C.2 on Tuesday, October 14th at 2.15 p.m. followed by cremation at Golders Green Crematorium. Flowers to E. B. Ashton & Co., 96 Fulham Road, S.W.3 or donation to Westminster Abbey or St Clement Dane's Appeal Funds.

CROUCH.—On 6th October, at home at Aldwick, Sussex, after a short illness, Cecil Stamford, in his 83rd year. Funeral at Chichester Crematorium at 4 p.m. on Friday, 10th October.

DALE-HARRIS. — On Tuesday, October 7, peacefully, Doris Evelyn (Peggy), aged 89, widow of Alan Dale-Harris, beloved mother of Dale, Betty, Roddy and Tim and dearly loved grandmother and great-grandmother. Funeral private. Memorial service at 11 am on Thursday, October 16th, at St James, Norlands, W11.

DONALDSON.—On Sunday, October 5th, 1980, Group Captain Arthur Hay Donaldson, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., R.A.F. (retired), peacefully, in Charing Cross Hospital. The funeral will be at St. Clement Dane's Church, Strand, on Monday, October 13th at 12 noon. Flowers to Ashton's, 140 Alexandra Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19, 01-946 1051. Alternatively, the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund would welcome donations.

FRANCIS.—On October 6th, 1980, suddenly at home, The Beeches, 60 Clifford Avenue, Beeston, Notts. Horace Francis, O.B.E., late of the British Film Industry. The dearly loved husband of Jean and dear father of Horace, Gwen and Elizabeth, Alan, John, Linda and families. Funeral private, no flowers by request.

HAWKINS.—On October 5th, at home, Admiral Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke Hawkins. Service for family and friends at 3 p.m. on Saturday, October 11th at St. James' Church, Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire, following private cremation. Family flowers only but, if desired, donations to King George's Fund for Sailors, 1 Chesham Street, London, S.W.1. No letters please.

JOB.—On October 6th, peacefully at Bickley, Nina Marion Job (née Silcock), after a long and courageous fight. Family cremation followed at 12.15 by a service of Thanksgiving at St. Saviour's, Walton Street, Knightsbridge, on Friday, October 10th. No flowers or mourning, but donations please to St. Christopher's Hospice, London SE26 6DZ.

LIDDLE.—On October 5th, 1980, Kathleen Brown, wife of the Rev. W. S. Liddle, of Whitstable, and mother of Christopher and David. Service of thanksgiving for her life at the Methodist Church, High Street, Herne Bay, on Tuesday, October 14th at 3.15 p.m. Donations in lieu of flowers to Cancer Relief, c/o Lloyds Bank, Herne Bay (Account 0210696).

MORAN.—On October 5th, in hospital, William Brian, barrister, of Kenilworth Court, Hagley Road, Birmingham. Much loved husband, father and grandfather. Requiem Mass at 11 a.m. on Thursday, October 9th at the Oratory, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham. No letters, please. Family flowers only. Donations, if wished, to St. Mary's Hospice, Selly Park, Birmingham 29.

DEATHS

REYNOLDS.—On October 7th, at the home of her daughter, Nancy Planché, wife of the late William Reynolds, much loved mother, mother-in-law and grandmother. Requiem mass at St. John the Baptist Church, Andover, on Monday, October 13th at 3 p.m. Flowers to Dunning Ltd., Church Close, Andover, Hampshire.

RUTTER.—On October 6th 1980 in Madrid after a short illness, Roy Rutter. He left no family. Funeral today October 8th, at the British Cemetary Chapel, Commandante Fontanes. Number 7 at 3 pm. A memorial service will be held in London, details to be published at a later date.

SALDANHA.—On October 4th, 1980, at Northampton General Hospital, Yvonne, beloved wife of Loyola.

SHAW.—On October 5th, peacefully, at Middlesex Hospital, Elsie widow of Freddie, mother of Trish. Cremation, Randalls Park, Leatherhead, 3.30 p.m., Thursday, October 9th, 1980. Family flowers only.

STATTER.—On October 4th Mary Rowena Statter of Stonecroft, Post Office Lane, Cleeve Hill, Cheltenham, widow of Robin Statter, schoolmaster. Funeral service at Cheltenham Crematorium chapel on Friday October 10th at 12 noon. Enquiries to Selim, Smith and Co. Ltd., tel. Cheltenham 35585.

WATSON.—On October 6th, peacefully, at the Corlton Clinic, Ealing, Doris Violet, of Rosslyn, Edgehill Road, Ealing, wife of the late Alfred George Watson, dearly loved step-mother of Frank, devoted sister to Jack and much loved "Dan" to Nicholas, Sally, Robin and Susan, dearly loved aunt and great-aunt. Funeral, Friday, October 10th at 2 p.m., St. Peter's Church, Mount Park Road, Ealing, followed by cremation at Kensal Green Crematorium. Flowers to Sharp's Ltd., 155 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.13.

WELLS.—On October 5th, in hospital, Oscar Wilfrid Wells, F.C.A., in his 91st year. Beloved father of John and Valerie, grandfather to Sue and Jenny ("Pampy") and to Christian, Henry, Lucy, Grace, James and Casper, and great-grandfather to Alasdair. Private funeral on October 10th, 1980. No flowers please, but donations to the Benevolent Society of Blues, 26 Great Tower Street, E.C.3.

WHITWORTH.—On October 6th, peacefully, at home, aged 95, Viola Maud, widow of Geoffrey Whitworth. Funeral service at St Andrew's Church, Hamble, 11.30 a.m., Monday, October 13th, followed by private cremation. Car flowers only.

WOLSEY.—On October 1st peacefully at home, Samuel Wolsey, aged 84; husband of Isabel and father of Una (Cottingham) and Wendy (Ross). A memorial service will be held on Sunday, October 26th at 4.30 p.m. at Finchley Reform Synagogue, Fallowcourt Avenue, London, N.12.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BUNGEY.—A memorial thanksgiving for the life of David Newton Bungey, M.A., will be held at 3 p.m., Saturday, 25th October, in Chelmsford Cathedral.

GROSE.—A memorial service for Mr S. W. Grose will be held on Saturday, November 1st at 2.30 p.m. in the Chapel of Christ's College, Cambridge.

KLEINWORT, SIR CYRIL HUGH.—A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Cyril Hugh Kleinwort will be held at St. Lawrence Jewry, next Guildhall, London, on Tuesday the 21st October, at noon.

IN MEMORIAM

TOMBAZIS.—At the age of nineteen: Second Lieutenant James Lyell Tombazis, D.S.O., M.C., 2nd Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, killed in action near Bohain on 8th October, 1918, elder son of the late Mr and Mrs John Anderson Tombazis, Broughty-Ferry.

WRIGHT, WILFRED ROBERT.—You will always be in our thoughts. Susan, Roy, Gemma.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

THE 1980 Antiques Fair at The Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London, W.1. 7th-11th October, 12 noon-8 p.m., Tuesday-Friday, 12 noon-6 p.m. Saturday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED at reception. £4,300. A leading West End firm of P.R. consultants seek a well groomed, efficient receptionist to operate their 4 x 18 switchboard and greet and look after visitors. It's a young, busy environment, so never a dull moment. If you enjoy meeting people and plenty of variety call us on 491 8868/499 2921.—ELIZABETH HUNT RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS.

J. VIVAMUS mea feg aique amemus even after 10 years.—D.

THE MEDICAL RESEARCH FUND, a recognised charity (Reg. No. 500569) has many vital research projects to maintain in the fight against disease. Help us to maintain this work and assist handicapped children, victims of cancer, heart disease and rheumatism. Donations to Lord Harlech, Medical Research Fund, 6 Kensington High Street, London W8 5NP.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE Universities. The United Oxford and Cambridge University Club invites enquiries from gentlemen of either University about membership. The Club offers restaurant and quick lunch facilities, an excellent cellar, a venue for private parties and meetings, reasonably-priced bedroom accommodation, squash courts, and reciprocal arrangements with many Clubs at home and abroad. There is a well-appointed ladies' wing. Please contact the Membership Secretary at 71 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5HD. Telephone: 01-839 7843.

IMPECUNIOUS HUSBAND and wife, early 50s (wife disabled after bad accident) seek long rental cottage or small house with garden.—Box 1314 F, The Times.

MARIE CURIE.—A living tribute. Please support generously by donation, "In Memoriam" gift, interest free loan or bequest, the humanitarian cancer nursing, welfare and research of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, now in its 33rd year of service to those in need.—124 Sloane Street, London, SW1X 9BP.

YOU DON'T need double glazing with velvet curtains — See For Sale.

BALLOONS! Bunch a friend! See services.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES GCEs—see Educational.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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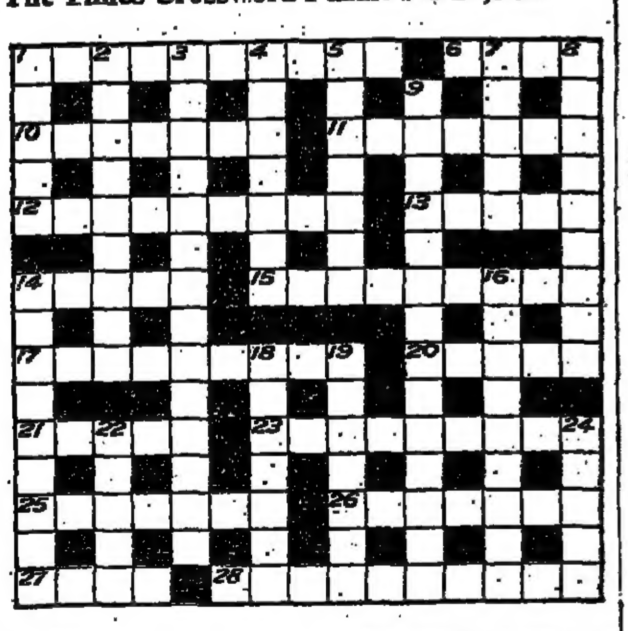
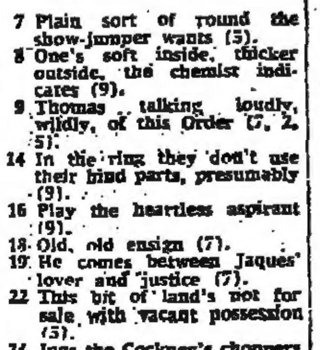
The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,342



ACROSS
- 1 Carol embraces crazy tradesman—most disconcerting (10).
- 6 Clouds skim along (4).
- 10 Sound covering sound (7).
- 11 River character used to polish the decks (7).
- 12 Beating the never-ending banditry (9).
- 13 Blow-out in a ravine (5).
- 14 That which is won by force, say (5).
- 15 Playwright has plenty of fodder (9).
- 17 Chaps we'd rather not provide dinner for (9).
- 20 He has new development in gold (5).
- 21 Cast for feminine fish (5).
- 23 Character of a dove (9).
- 25 The rest of Hamlet (7).
- 26 Bad report ruins me—I fall (3, 4).
- 27 13 teas perhaps (should do so) (4).
- 28 Do these dreamers join fan clubs? (4-6).

DOWN
- 1 Pompously walk the way to depression (5).
- 2 Slander a southern individual about one (9).
- 3 Protection of hand on the shrouds—tricky business (7-7).
- 4 GIs' hour might be a bit mischievous (7).
- 5 Feature - brilliant flowers (7).
- 7 Plain sort of round the show-jumper wants (5).
- 8 One's soft inside, thicker outside, the chemist indicates (9).
- 9 Thomas talking loudly, wildly, of this Order (7, 2, 5).
- 14 In the ring they don't use their hind parts, presumably (9).
- 16 Play the heartless aspirant (9).
- 18 Old, old ensign (7).
- 19 He comes between Jaques' lover and justice (7).
- 22 This bit of land's not for sale with vacant possession (5).
- 24 Jugs the Cockney's choppers (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,341



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